Grammar of the Shina (511)a

by T. Grahame Bailey

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PREFACE.

In the following pages an attempt has been made to give a connected account of one of the most fascinating of I. guages. The Shina (Ṣiṇā') country, though of considerable putical importance, is not much visited by Europeans. Even under a few go for a holiday into the lovely Gürēs va. y, but not many venture further. There is an agency in Cilgit, the capital, where several Europeans live, and an Assistant Resident is stationed alone in Cilās watching over the last scountry of Yāgistān, which he must keep in order, but may not enter The summer quarters of the Cilgit agency are in Astor.

Gilgi is the real home of the Sina language, and there it is spoken with the greatest purity. Hence the grammar of Gilgitt una has been given in considerable fulness, more than three tearters of the book being allotted it. The rumaining calculated of the language are more brief, treated. The contents may be summarised as follows:—

(Fligiti: a full account of the pronunciation; a moderately full account of the grammar, both accidence and syntax; appendixes on the low rising tone and on two sere if cerebral letters; a number of texts with notes; Shan-Fare h and English-Shina vocabularies of over 2000 words each with declensions and conjugations indicated. Kohlattif and Civest basis recover.

Kohïstint and Gürëst: brief account of pronunciation, short grammar (accidence and syntax); Kohïstāni vocabulary of about 1000 words and a Gürësi vocabulary of 800; two or three texts.

Drast: very brief account of the accidence with 22 sentences and a list of a few common words.

For the geographical areas covered by these dialects see the introduction.

Attention may here be drawn to the special features of inlerest.

PRONUNCIATION:—Cerolital sounds (i) as in many Indian languages, t, d, n, r and (in Dräst)]: (ii) cerebral as well as palatal c, ch, sh, zh and j. Other points worth noting are the low-rising tone in many words, the remarkable accontual system see specially under nouns and verbs); the faint f with its corresponding sonant v; the absence of aspirated sonants

GRANNAR, -The most noteworthy points are the following

The declenation of nouns and conjugation of verbs are closely connected with the incidence of the accent.

is for the past tenses, the other for all other tenses. This disexcept Gilgiti where there is only one. The case is used for the subject of transitive verbs, and when there are two forms one thethon is carefully observed in Girest and Drast, but some-Nouns have two forms for the agent case in all dialects what obscured in Kohistani

in Laihadt and Panjabi is foreign to Sina. The only exceptions to this are in Görest which has a very few such suffixes cases, verbs inflect for person and number, and in many tenses verbal suffixes which prevails in Kashmiri and to some extent Verbs. In spite of the employment of the agent case or for gender. This is contrary to the usage of Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi, Leibndi and Kanmini. The system of personal clearly taken from Kashmiri.

Verbs of striking take a special objective form,

passive is not well developed, and the passive conveys to the There is a complete organic passive, but the idea of the Sing' mind the conception of an intransitive or middle rather than of a true passive.

Causal verhs are much used.

There are two forms of the verbal agent, one of which changes for person and number. The infinitive is a verbal noun and has great flexibility of

ing a state, with a passive signification in transitive verbs, There are special forms for (i) the stative participle indicat

(ii) the concessive, let him, her or them be or do so and so. little used in intransitive verbs.

Very interesting is the existence of a verb meaning to ınable, dübo'lki. Pronouns,-Interrogative, relative and indefinite pronouns

are not distinguished,

TELEVOR.

Adjectives—Some Adjectives agree in gender and number with their nouns, but, except in Gürest and Drivi, they do not change for onse. There are no special forms for the comperative and superlative.

In Garbat and Drast, however, Enumeration goes by scores. there is a word for thirty.

Adjectives may generally be used adverbially: adverbs and prepositions are often interchangeable and even nouns are frequently used as adjectives or adverbs.

this form. Thus an idea like "you have been punished for the independence on which you pride yourselves" would be rendered " you saying to yourselves ' we are independent' have Direct Speech is employed to the exclusion of every form of indirect speech, even thoughts and reasons being given in received punishment."

they are not so common as thorsy. This word thorsy has a may be used, but they are placed before the quotation and Quolations are indicated by the word thothy, do or say, which is put at the end of the quotation. Other words for "say" variety of uses which are worthy of attention.

upon Kashmir and upon Urdif-speaking officials who have the letters c, ch, sh, j and zh (if zh ever occurs) are almost in-Loan words taken from Urdu are common. Borrowing from Urdu is facilitated by the fact that all Sins are Muhammadans. The close dependence of the greater part of the Sin country Gugitt and Kohistani Sins cannot speak Kanjuniti. Borrowed words are not much altered, but differences in pronunciation may be observed. Some words are given the low tone, g and kh are generally substituted for g and kb, and k for g, but variably kept unchanged, i.e. they are not cerebralised. The reached it through Kahmir, gives an impetus to this process. word bakheis from bakheises is an exception.

with perfect fluency, and the Sine of the Dras plain speak Purik in addition. The influence of Kathmiri upon Guresi and The people of the Güres and I'llel valleys speak Käsijmiri Driet is clearly observable in the vocabulary and in a few suffixes. I have not noticed any Purik influence.

practically a virgin speech. Very little has been written on Sing. In the literature mentioned below brief accounts of the vocabulary and accidence, with, in one case, a few texts, will be found, but the pronunciation and syntax have not been In conclusion I would bespeak the indulgence of scholars on the ground of the extreme difficulty of recording what is couched.

INTRODUCTION.

NA.

southwest to the mountain creets lying to the north of Cilas, and then follows the line of the Indus Valley down past Sazin, western part of the northern—from Gilgit down the Indus. been described. The western boundary is the same as the or 36-20. From the north of Gilgit the northern boundary goes will join the eastern part of this boundary which has already From the head of the Kagan Valley a straight line to Hammuk point back towards Cilas, keeping north of the Kagan Valley to be the mountain chain to the south of the Indus from this between Clies and Amb, which is a town to the west of Abbottathe Indus and Gilgit Rivers, and continuing as far as lat. 36-15 of Dras the eastern boundary follows a line northwest to the east of that is the Dras River. From a point a little to the west this chain of mountains eastwards to about long. 75-30. To the the range to the north of the Sind River. The boundary follows langir, Julkot and Palus to a point a little more than half way The eastern part of its southern boundary is the mountain range The Sina language is spoken over a wide extent of country indus, crossing the Inclus a few miles above the junction of ving immediately to the north of the valley of the Kashmir, i.e. The western part of the southern boundary may be said

The Sinā country may thus be said to include the Gürēs and Tilēl Valleys on the south drained by the Kishkngkings River, the valley of the Bürzil River to Bürzil, the districts of Astōr, Gilgit, Cilās and Kohistān down the Indus to the point mentioned above. Within these limits Sinā is the only language spoken, but one must remember that the Gürēs and Tilēl people are bilingual and speak Käshmiri well. The valley of the Drās River down to long. 76-30 near Kärgil lies outside the Sinā country proper, but in the valley are to be found many Sinā-speaking families. The rest of the inhabitants of the valley speak either Käshmiri (to the west) or Pūrik (to the east). The people of the Drās plain speak all three languages.

The language is remarkably homogeneous over its whole area and the speakers from the Indus Valley will readily understand those from Drās or the Krahtaganga. We may divide Sinā into three dialects—Gilgiti, Āstori and Kohistāni. If we desired to take note of more minute variations, we might sub-

but the people any sint, (cerebral sh and n) with the accent on the second syllable. The i is quite short, but is the narrow Ecanon i not the short English i in "bit." The word Shinalis generally pronounced by Europeans Shrins,

I trust that this grammar will encourage some of those-Englishmen whose lot for a time is east in Gilgit, Astor or Ollag, to take up the study of Shina. It should prove a delightful pastime and result in valuable contributions to the science of language.

April 28th, 1917.

T. GRAHAME BAIDEY.

Norm - Kashmir, Kashmir and other similar words are spelt in this grammar as they are commonly pronounced.

LITERATURE. (See foot of next page.)

Biddulph: Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh: a description of almostinaccessible regions with an account of several languages noluding Gilgiti Shina. Leitner: Dardistan: a description of the country and its customs. It contains an account of the grammar (accidence only) and vocabulary of Shina with a number of sentences.

J. Wilson: On the Gurezi Dialect of Shina: Indian Anti-Grierson: The Pisaca languages of North Western India: on the phonology of the Pighac languages including Shina.

quary, April 1899, pp. 93-102.

Linguistic Survey: Vol. VIII, Part II, pp 150-232. This was published three years after my Grammar was finished

PRHEAUG

September 25th, 1933, Rostsoniple.

Shina, words have either francood, the two saries of sounds (t, d, r, n, (forward and back) and all aspirates, or have recorded was not possible. I lind the privilege of being born among them. The first language I spoke contained them all. I have None of these waters spent their childhood in places where the snunds were used. On the contrage they heard them for the first time only after having reached manhood, perhaps been accomed no them all my life. Finally, for many years have made a careful study of phonetics. It would be mere affectation for me to say that I have any doubt as to their unture, for they are, if not de jure, at least de facto, my native II. Gerebrale and aspinates A few scholars are still bewildered by the fact that most Bugilah writers in describing them moonsistently. There is no gauge for astonishment. even middle life. In such orcumstances accurate recognition Bonnds.

the ground that English "v" is much nearer to the Shins sound than English "v". Unfortunately in some words "w" 11. Note on "con and "w" ".—These letters represent the me cound. remained uncorrected. same sound

Kohistani languages riered to in the recently published Vol. VIII, Part II, of the Lander Survey. III. Kolds and In the ages of this work "Kohistani" always means the Kohist of dislect of Slifts, not one of the

until I came to study Gilgiti I did not realise the importance of marking it. It would have been possible to supply the omission at a later date on the analogy of Gilgiti, but such a proceeding would have been unscientific, and I deemed it wiser IV. Low riging tone.-The Rohistani, Guresi and Drasi dialects of Shina may, and probably do, contain this tone, but to leave the tone unmarked in these dislects, which, though appearing in the latter part of the book, were studied first.

V. Dialects of Shina .- Col. Larimer mentions a Punyalt dialect. I have not had an opportunity of meeting Shins from Punyal.

June 9th, 1924. Literature. Col. Lorimer: Gilgiti Phonetics, J.R.A.S., Jan. and Apr., 1924. Forthcoming Notes on this article by Grahame Bailey, J.R.A.S., July (or Oct.), 1924; and in Bulletin of School of Oriental Studies, Vol. III, part IV, 1925.

THE GILGIT! DIALECT.

PRONUNCIATION

The great difficulty of writing about speech sounds arises out of the fact that they vary from sentence to sentence. Nearly all the vowels and a few of the consonants of Sinā vary according to the rapidity of their utterance. This ought not to cause surprise to anyone whose native language is English. Our vowels and consonants change in a manner which must be bewildering to foreigners. We have the dissyllable "forget" l'ford!": "thank you "frequently strikes the ear as "kyou." of the occasion. In phonetic books one may sometimes find suitable to a speech of exceptional solemnity and weight, spoken very slowly: another would be heard normally in the pulpit and would be employed in rapid conversation.

The great difficulty of the consonance with the solemnity of the solemnity of levelty three methods of exceptional solemnity and weight, spoken senerally in any speech not of a jocular nature, while the third would be employed in rapid conversation.

Further it must be remembered that even in one style of speaking, say conversation, the pronunciation changes with the emphasis laid upon a word, which again may depend upon its position in the sentence and upon other circumstances. This applies also to Sinā. It is therefore not easy to say exactly what is the pronunciation of any word, particularly as regards the vowels. Thus a vowel might quite correctly be written a, k, p: or k, k, c: or ë, l, i: or ü, o, g: or a, ā: or ē, e, ë. Consonants change much less, but we might have kh or kh, g

On the other hand many consonants would never be interchanged. Thus there is never any confusion between t and t, or d and d, or r and r, or c and c, or sh and s, or zh and z, or j and cerebral f The Sing ear is not quite so keen for cerebral p as for other cerebrals. Yet we may say that n followed by a vowel is usually pratty consistently cerebral, but when final is, though never liquid, much less cerebral than in other positions. Somets are not aspirated, except by mere accident, and pirated at all. About final surds there is not quite the same consistency. The tendency, imperfectly carried out, is to aspirate final surds.

The incidence of the low tone is to some extent a matter

TATRODUCTION

Müsä: (9) Klistak', 1½; (10) Külköt; (11) Zibhöt, 1½; (12) Gaber; (13) Bikinband, 1½; (14) Biringt, 1½; (15) Shemyal, 1½; (16) Kölli; (17) Bhatka, (18) Biringt, (13) Birint, (13) Birint, 1½; end of Köllistan and of Sing country. This stages from Birint, britand Ambare—(1) Shata; (2) Thaköt; (3) Sädokhān; (4) Gunggar', 1½; (5) Haghom Khēl; (6) Darban; halfra stage further Ambaring bir (5) Haghom Khēl; (6) Darban; halfra stage further Ambaring makes the Sing country extending 80 marches from Gilas and gives 12 marches more down to Amb.

Nors. Is used after a word to show that the accented syllable in that word is uttered with the low-rising tone.

The Sine speaking people of the Dris Walley belong to the Brokpe osste, This name brokpe has been given to a dialect of Sina widely different from any of the above, found in some villages on the east of Kargil. So different is this dialect that it is not intelligible to speakers of Sina proper.

a takin from the Bill and Girds Walleys, that of Bods being

separately dealt with. Kehistani is taken partly from Clias, but more from Hilledt, a large villagesix or eight marches fur-

ther down the Indus,

Whitefund Kohistani. In the following pages that diglest

livide Astori into Astori, Giresi and Drast, and Kohludini into

NO POSTO GO STREET

The word Cities is pronounced eiths by Urdu speakers, calks by Emisbis, and chilks by Citiese. Citiests call it cities.

Sing belongs to the Dard group of languages which includes also Kashmiri, Garyland Maryl. For its philosopical and phonetic relationships Sir George Grierous monograph on the Pishica languages of North-Western India, and Vol. VIIII, Part III, Linguistic Survey of India, should be consulted. There welleam that the languages of the Dard group along with those of the Kafir or western group and Khovar or Oftrali constitute the incident Pishica languages. The fact that Kail miri belongs to the Eighag group has been called in question

A statement made by an intelligent native of Jälköt in Kohistan will be of some interest. He was acquainted with all the country between Oifs and Amb and spoke Railto well in addition to his native language. The Sing-specking country which he knew he divided as follows: Oifs, containing 30,000 people (the actual population is 9,000), the country under Rails Pakhtun Ali with 10,100 people, and Kohistan with 80,000. If we may suppose that the real figures are half of what he said we get a total of 55,000 Sing speakers, excluding about 41,000 in Kashmir or nearly 100,000 altogether.

He used the name Kostan (i.e. Kolustan) to mean the independent Sing-speaking country, while the remainder, viz. Clies and that under Raja Pakhtun Alt he called Suraki. He gave the following divisions of the Raja's country—Tanger, 4,000: Darel, 1,300; Shatasl, 400; Sazin, 400; Samár, 300; Harban, 2000; Total 10,100.

His list of stages between Cliss and Amb is of interest expecially as Europeans are not allowed to travel over most of the country. Each stage consists of two marches except where stated to be a march and a half. (1) Thur, about 22 miles, end of English raj: (2) Härbän or Bäshä in Härbän: (3) Tangir, 1½: (4) Jälköt: (6) Shigibën: (6) Alvāņ: (7) Kūnshēr, 1½: (8)

7

alone will never receive it in conversation.
The three features of Sina pronunciation to which alone. In rapid speech it is sometimes amitted; in particular when two tones come close together one falls out. At the same time a word which does not contain the tone when pronounced of position. Certain words have it clearly when pronounced

low tone and accents greatest attention should be directed ure cerebral letters, the

CERRBRALS.

north India; (ii) the cerebral forms of the so-called palatals o, cerebrals t, d, r, n (and l in Drast) commonly found in te cerabrals may be divided into two classes: (i) the ordi-

only (ligiti. knew that all of them contained these cerebrals, the Dras diacharacter of the Sina forms of t, d, n, I and r, which they lect possessing in addition the cerebral i. There remained studied the dialects of Yagistan, Clias, Gures and Dras, and would certainly have done if they had recognised them. I had as a matter of fact neither of them has anywhere described the if one doubted their ability to make these fine distinctions. childhood imbibed the power of unhesitatingly distinguishing stood it, was that Biddulph and Leitner had not mentioned tence and been called in question. The chief reason, as I under ciding of the debated question of these cerebrals. Their exiswhich I looked forward with greater interest than the de-(what they were not) born in India and that they had in early reason one would need to be assured that those scholars were them. I felt that before one could be influenced by such a ments for the study of Gilgits Sina there was no point to hese sounds. One would not be impugning their scholarship (1) The cerebrals t, d, r, n, (1).—When I was making arrange

The higher the vowel the further forward is the striking point of o or i, and in the cuse of final t and d, when not preceded by e on the hard palate. it and d, when not followed by the vowel and r. i is the ordinary r of north India: thus in bari bari, a the pulate further forward than the position just described high front vowels i and a they are pronounced from a point on contact being little further back. When they are followed by the or i, are practically the same as the Indian letters. They are made by a single sup of the tongue from a position well back big field, the r of bari is quite different from the r of bari. It is produced at the same part of the hard palate as r, the actual letters in Sing. t. d, and r are clearly distinguished from t, d, will endeavour to set forth briefly the nature of these

> in the position of Indian t and d. uttered slightly further back than bi, di, te and de, but not so still further removed from the position of dental t and d. far back as tu, du, to, do, ta, or da, all these being pronounced There is never the slightest tendency to confuse t and d with t not so far forward as for the English letters t and d, and it is to observe that even when I follows, the point of striking is further forward than for to and de. the tongue against the palate. When final i and d are preceded by o or i they are Hence the position for ti and dite and de. But it is important

so far forward as the common English n. when it is final it is a good deal further forward, though not Indian n to one with a position a little further forward, but n when followed by a vowel varies from the ordinary north

Thus, taltapan, flying fox: plur. taltapani. There is a marked difference in the position of n in these two words.

all dialects of Sina it is changed to a cerobral when a vowel follows; hence plar, konį. In the word kor, ear, the n is alvenlar as in English, and in

apt to be made cerebral if a corebral precedes and alveolar i oularly common with the word though, the tof which is always n precedes. the palate position of the letter preceding it. This is parti-Attraction.—It a common for a letter to be attracted into

but on the other hand †kāç thoĭki, sernteh iks tholki, to lick,

trăn thoiki, fire gun, arrow. lis the gu, he joined

n, and the t of thorki, is attracted to the English alveolar t hun tholki, lift up. The n in hun is the English alveolar khush thoiki, approve of, malish thoiki, rub.

position.

to its normal dental position. the end of the first word, the t of though will invariably revert in saying lis thotki, its thotki hun thotki, the speaker pauses at If there is the slightest pause between the two words, e.g. if

the d is alveolar also. is sknotha. In the Sina sancia, the n is alveolar and therefore The word sanda, male buffalo, is interesting. In Panjabi it

occurs only by attraction before a cerebral, as irgultak, on

an e or i vowel is common in some Central Palant dialects. Notes -- (i) The throwing forward of a cerebral t or d before

only one type, American and Irish speakers for the most part (ii) Attraction is common in Baglish. Thus to take

STATE OUTSINGE.

propounce rafter's some with the tip of the tengue somewhate the back The result is that they propounce words like "Beard" "Beard," "Lond," with a carebal final lettern

English are generally known as pointals. It is difficult to say why they are so named formany other latters are quality pronounced against some portion of the palate and might equally be called palate. However the name has been given, and we have here only to explain in what respect the corresponding letters in Sink differ from the English. In Sink there are two sets of letters which sound more or less like the English, and the cher markedly further back. We may say, therefore, that we have including the English letters, three sets of these so-colled palatals: (a) the forward Sink set; (b) a little behind them the English set; (c) the forward Sink set; (d) a little behind them the English set; (e) further back still the Sink back set.

It is necessary to observe that in Sink there are both aspirated and unaspirated forms of c and c. In English there is only one letter, usually written on which is always slightly aspirated. In Sink there are four, o and o quite devoid of aspirated.

ration, and ch and ob strongly aspirated.

These cerebral palatals are produced at the same part of the bard palatals are produced at the same part of the further that cand cerebral jare single sounds, and are not compounded of t plus s, and d plus r. Similarly c and i are single sounds. They have a stop on-glide with a slightly friestive off-glide, which is quite different from the combination of t or

dwith a or zh.
A list of the most important words containing these letters has been given in a separate appendix which should be consulted along with the preliminary remarks.

The Low Rising Tone.—In an appendix I have given a large number of example, of the occurrence of this tone. Here it is necessary to indicate only its nature. For short we may call it a low tone but as it rises from the low position, it is more accurately called a low rising tone. The pitch of a syllable pronounced with this tone is about four semitones above the lowest note that a speaker can reach and it rises about two semitones, i.e. to a note about six semitones above the speaker's lowest note. These indications of pitch are only approximate and in particular the note to which the tone rises may vary considerably.

It is interesting to compare it with the low rising tone in Panjabi. It appears very like a modified version of the Panjabi one. That begins about two semitones lower than the Sing

tone, a fact witch nakes a great differenciable acoustic effect.
Itieralso mixeduphatic. A facilitate could hardly fifth observe something peoplies in the Panjah tone. Int he might have the High tone. But he might have the High tone many differences without hang conscious of anything nucueus. In Gadhwall a language of the Contral Parkin group, there is a guiduml a which bears some resemblance to these tones, but it differs from them both in the following respects:—

PRONTINGLAMON

(i) the tongue must be flattened and the corners of the mouth kept far apart, which is unnecessary in Sipa and Parisbir.

(ii) there is distinct constriction of the throat muscles not found in Sign and Phinishn:

(iii) armes out of (i): it is associated only with the vowel of and not heard with any other youel. The Sink and Panjabi low tone can be uttered with any yourl which has the accent;

.. and from Sink in (19), for it is about two senitones lower than the first part of the Sink tone (and is therefore about the same pitch as the Panikh).

It agrees with both of them in being pronounced only with n accented yowel.

It is important to note that the Sink tone, like the Pknjäbt, is, significant. That if, words pronounced precisely alike in other respects differ in meaning according a they have or have not the low tone.

Thus we have pairs like the following:-

bast, lung, bas, language.
dakt, mouthful, dak, post, letters
darit, doors, dari, boys.
leit, visible, lei, blood.

There are a number of others. The imperative of the first conjugation differs from the conjunctive participle by the tone and by the length of the vowel.

side', strike (imperat.), side'f, having struck. the, do (imperat.), theft having done.

The people themselves call syllables with the tone "long." This is correct to the extent that a short syllable does not receive the tone; but half long syllables sometimes have it, and on the other hand many without the tone are long.

The Accent.—The accent is strongly marked in Sink and is of considerable importance in the declension of nouns and conjugation of verbs.

Thus in the case of nouns-

(i) when the accent falls on suffixes, singular or plural, the

vowel of the previous syllable is frequently shortened if not short already, but when the suffixes are not accented, the previous syllable is often lengthened, especially if it is half long;

nouns ending in accented •u or •i add the suffixes to the
nominative, while those ending in unaccented •u, •u, •i,
-i, drop these letters before adding the suffixes.

In the case of verbs the first and second conjugations are distinguished mainly by the position of the accent. The rules are:—

(i) verbs of the first conjugation have the accent of the imperative, concessive, future and tenses formed from the future, on the syllable following the root, and as a result of this the syllable following the root is often longer than in verbs of the second conjugation:

(ii) verbs of the second conjugation have the accent of the tenses mentioned in (i) on the root (on the last syllable of the root if the root has more than one syllable), consequently this syllable is lengthened when half-long.

In some words the accent falls equally on two syllables. They have been marked in the Sina-English vocabulary: wălayăt has all three syllables evenly pronounced.

Before taking up the remaining letters in detail one or two general features may be alluded to.

Nasality.—Nasality is not nearly so marked a feature of Sinā as of the languages of the Pänjāb and United Provinces. Nasal vowels are not frequent, and when they occur nasality is faint. Any vowel may be maalised.

indeed I do not remember a case in an ordinary native Sinā word. It may occur, but rarely, in borrowed words, e.g. Sünni, one of the two great divisions of Muhammadans. The absence of double letters is the more remarkable as they are so common in languages all over India. In English they occur only when a suffix begins with the same letter as ends the word to which it is a suffix and when a word begins with the same letter as ends the occurrence is only occasional; e.g. not till then, soulless, wholely (many people pronounce only one 1), tailless, unnerved, etc.

Devocalising of Final Letters.—Final r is only partly vocalised, being sometimes almost surd: final l is treated in a similar way, but is slightly more vocal than final r: cf. *krār*, promise; bil, edge of precipice.

The letters 'g, d, when final are often surd or almost surd,

but this fact is not so constant as the devocalising of final ${\bf r}$ and ${\bf l}$.

cf. rög (rök), illness; plural rögi; phāg(phāk),fig; plural phāgi', fülādāi, jāk, people; genit. jāgo; gülan, roso; genit. gülabāi;

gūlap, rosa; genit, gūlabāti; tabūt, bier; plur. tabūt, bier; plur. tabūti; gen. sing tabūdāi; gen. plur.

Final short j is always surd when following a surd consonant and not infrequently even after a voiced consonant: e.g.

dāki, back (noun), si čiji lower lip. ānj, ajnj, najnj, here, si ālj, there.

Omission or interchange of short vowels.—Final short vowels are frequently omitted, and short vowels in all positions are limble to be interchanged. For further details see above in the second paragraph of the section on pronunciation. The oblique suffixes of nouns are often left out.

Lengthening or shortening of voucls.—Half-long vowels are often lengthened or shortened according as they bear or do not bear the accent. See also above under Accent.

Aspiration.—The surd stops t, t, k, p, c, q are found both aspirated and unaspirated, but except when they are final, they are either clearly aspirated or clearly unaspirated; the half aspiration so common in English is not found. Aspiration may not be omitted at will. Somant letters are never aspirated except by accident. Final surd stops receive an adventitious aspiration which falls away as soon as a suffix is added, or when another word closely follows. This aspiration is somewhat irregular being sometimes omitted and sometimes retained. In all other cases aspiration is either constantly present or constantly absent. As will be seen lower down the English and Greek th sound (as in "forth," "thought") is not heard in Şinā.

The following is a list, with brief description, of the letters used. They are as far as possible those of the Royal Asiatic Society.

VOWELS

K: short n in "fun," with lips more spread than in English: nearly always short but sometimes half-long, as in gati, together: baru, bari, puddle, small lake.

gether; bary, bary, puddle, small lake.
half-long: Italian a, English a in "bath": like French a in
"bas," "ropas," "amas," but nearer the English sound.

a, same as a, but long: English a in "balm": like French a in , "sable," "tasse," but nearer the English sound. When i occurs in the following syllable, this a is sometimes

00

epenthetically changed to the gain Brench . onve." sais, page, " "image." of all hecame, with all, she came.

n. s very short voyel like then in " Vindraker. A simost like sin^{dr}wan "? Ibmay beshore or balffang. s very short vowel fike the a fn "Whitnker."

The diphthong in Width ways, almost a combination of o in Fraction of the first of the O'Neill Wilson not a diphthong.

ha, practically Biglishawifa "sme," Frenchoia "hobel "" roth" E, E, I, reprisent the short, helfflong and long forms of two sounday one is a between French e and e, practically the e of Urdu mera, my: Panjabi lella, lamb. The nther is French & which is a lower variety of the other. I donot think that these two as are constant in their use, hence literation. Twill be sufficient to state here that the second e (French e) instound normally in the following cases:-I have notattempted to differentiate between them in trans-

Verbal endings: pest -egds, -egd. etc.: 3rd future. -si: imperat -es: conjunctive participle -ef: agent II -a'yak,

also unaccented ayek.

Noun endings": plur. -8 ; genit. -8. The 2nd sing, fut -e is between the two ordinary Sina e's

Tas in English "hit": this may be found also half-long and long, but must not be confounded with the next; which is the Italian or Econom's. The long in dich, the intransitive pastricits, etc., where the site as in "hit," but long; of the encouragement shouted out the acticket match "well hi-i-i-it" which is different from " heat,"

the Erench or Italian it may be short or half-long. 3, the Rrench or Italian s. 5, the same as 3 but long.

of French of in " folio", "alto"; " final unaccented of half way

between -o and -u.

Q. S. very short o between o snd were; g. col, blow (noun); lom, 6, the same but long . French o in "chose," " grosse,"

lable of babalu, tepid; bakhani elbow, where theu is not the less rounded than English win "put," but in n few cases it is or are not; shuryart, pleasure; shuryarolki, to please; shuzht, having dried. Final unaccented u tends towards d as in English " put" (pronounced as in south England). This may also be heard half-long and long, as in the middle syl-Italian wbut English a sain "put" lengthened. u is usually appears very narrow and somewhat rounded, as in nikeh,

u, as Italian u, the normal English u of "brute," generally halflong, sometimes short.

The the wine but found

TONE SULF AND STORY

u & very short de

CONSONANTS

b, not essteadfolly different from Mariful by when final tends to be, univolved, L.e. tenda to Wards p.

o, like Listan om cielo " . Eurober forward dian Buglish chand

o, a carebral variety of a: much further back shan English on: unaspirated. It has been described above. unaspirated a feda the unyofoed form off.

oh, the same aspirated,

o, ch. o, oh, are uttered without protruding (rounding) the lips.
d, dental d, like Italian and French d, the tongue all round

d, oerebral as in Urdu., Hindi. and Ranjabi. Belore Tand a further, forward than, before a, o, n. but even then Hirther against the upper teeth; when final tends to become surd. back than English d. At is the voiced formoff.

is made with faint contact of upper teeth with any part of lover lip. The accusing effect, is quite clifferent from English, Egench, of Italian /. The yolded form, is v.

g is not essentially different from English g except when it like a faint Urdu or Panjabi wain, but very far back. Thus yer far back in a faint when attered ranged to but when a fail clearly if has a pure g. like English & a more or less a cidental & booths sometimes borrowed words, in which, an original grocours, this prends in rapid and oursless speeds towards a goals-like mugnium;

beating; harigenet(h), you have taken away. In these after a final mocented yowel, as in hith) towerty sharitith), wife's brother; it occurs also after a final surd stop, as bug(h), chenar tree; and in all 2nd plurals in which the bis final far hanet(h), you are; zameanet(h), you are

is the voiced form of c, further forward than English 3, very like Italian g.in "giorno"; after a vowel, ititends to becases the A drops off when another letter closely follows.

j (cecebral); a far back variety of j, much further back than English in It has been described above . After a-vowel it tends to become z. Its unvoiced form is c. . j, and cerebral j are made without protruding the lips. come zh

nounced a little further back and that it is unaspirated. In English the k in "king" is distinctly further forward than the c in "carve" or "cauliflower," it is forward for a front vowel and back for a back vowel. In certain Sina k like English k, except that in a number of cases it is pro-

THE NOUN

words the k accompanying a front vowel is uttered further back than c in English "oalf," yet it does not become Urdu q. Among these are all examples of Agent I in -Kĭk, -kŏk, as

also thik, drop (of water, etc.), thikek sidőikik, sidőikek, striker ěkrār, promise. buzhóikik, goes

kh, same as k, but aspirated. vowel; u, have the k far back, further than the normal Sina k. The words luk, lukek, small piece, where there is a back

kh, a faint form of Urdu kh, not unlike gh in "lough" or ch in "loch," but further back: this kh is very rare except in borrowed words containing an original kh and even then in deliberate speech it tends to become kh. In rapid speech it is a faint Urdu kt.

is alveolar as in English except when final. When final except that spoken in Dras where it is found in the dutive ending -le. Of course, an l immediately followed by a cerebral letter will be attracted into a cerebral position. surd. Cerebral ! is not found in any dialect of Sina or dental. By "liquid" is meant an advanced I against especially if in an accented syllable, it is either "liquid" the front upper teeth. Final I tends to become slightly (like lin a similar position in Irish-English or Arabic)

is practically as in English.

generally like English alveolar n, but in the 3rd sing. fem. ñ like the Italian gn in "ogni," or French gn in "Bretagne," Spanish ñ, Portuguese nh, except that it is further forward than these and does not materially differ from a pres. indic. and pres. perfect it is far forward and is almost

of ze nein, she is striking zame'giñ, she has struck. is like English ng in "sing," sometimes very short as in shan, alert. someo...... acoustic effect is not unlike that of n, sombs, sombs, to swell. Sai, kojnj, combs, shon, alert. Sometimes it is so far forward that its

roiiį. rojnį, colours,

r, cerebral r, made by a single slap of the tongue rather far r is always a single tap "trill" a and most other Aryan languages in India. back on the hard palate. It is common in Urdu, Panjabi When final it tends to become partially devocalised. Urdu, Panjabi, Italian,

8, as in English "said." ship in English, but further forward, hence it has a greater It is pronounced without protruding (rounding) the

> s is cerebral sh, the unvoiced form of z, pronounced much further back than English sh. It has been described

is Italian or French t, dental, with tongue all the way round against the upper teeth: voiced form d.

t, cerebral, as in Urdu and Panjabi: unvoiced form of d, tip of tongue striking far back on hard palate. if followed by u, but even then is further back than English or German t. vowels e, i, is further forward than when followed by a, o,

th, th, same as t, t, but aspirated. Norg.—th is never pronounced as in English 'think.'

v is the voiced form of f, a fainter variety of what we are accustomed to in Urdu and Panjabi. It is always rather

y as in English, but fainter: often we might write e instead of y, as dulbolki for dilyolki, the for ye', ato. y is always very different from -uai, -ui. We may distinguish degrees of faintness. faint, but after certain letters fainter than after others.

faint, but especially so after u: thus -uvai, -uvi, are not

(i) after s, z, c and cerebral j, it is omitted altogether.
(ii) after r, sh, zh, c, j very faint: (iii) after s, z, r, and к, g, n plain. the cerebrals t, d, a less faint: (iv) after p, b, t, d,

z much the same as English z.

zh like English z in "azure," but further forward.

7. cerebral zh, voiced form of s, much further back than English zh. It has been described above.

THE NOUN

is as follows :-The general scheme of endings in the declension of nouns

| | | | | | | | Nom. | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|-------|----------|-------------------|-----------|
| The manufacture of the | | Agent | 2nd Ac. | Lou. | Prep. | Dat. | Nom. 1st Ac. Voc. | |
| | | - | Ac. | | | | to. Vo | |
| - | | 1 | 1 | - | - | | ē | |
| • | ā | :5, -8č, -sk (added to -s (added to | ¥ 121 | × | | -atat. | Į ^į | Sing |
| • | om. e | 8č, -F | | | Ċ. | <u> </u> | ľ | Singular. |
| | <u> </u> | ba) n | 1 | | • | ٠. | | 7 |
| | 1. | ded i | • | | | | | • |
| • | 23 | ò. | | ب | ٠. | . 4 | <u></u> . | i i |
| | nom. sing.) = as nom. pl.) | (ndc | -0 -0211, -0211 | -gr, -or | 3 | | -i- | Plural |
| 1 | 멸 | led t | 1120 | 7 | • | - | | • |
| | | Ò | | | | | | |

With reference to those endings it should be observed :-

(1) In the genit. sing. -Ki and -Ki may be considered the same. The real sound is ei in which the e is the French è, but owing to rapidity of conversation or

THE MODE.

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influence of neighbouring letters or idioxynomises of septembers.

si) Süülladı dalisiv or asti set and propositoskilose. mayi'de keskişdaş ili same

(iii) We should notice however, that the 2nd acuts, used with verbs of atriking, has a distinctly electer and longer -e sound than the others.

(iv) The locatives in r and the always have the same vowel. This to may be contracted from £ 1h², upon, but when £ 2h² is used as a prepos, the noun usually takes the ending - 2h in addition, as gotetal £ 2h², upon the house.

(v) The prepositional case is the case generally used with prepositions.

(vi) Nouns whose nom sing, ends in a often contract the endings -apt, -abt, -aer-aerl, to -at, -ar, -arl, In conversation this is universal. The prepositional may be either -ae. or -a.

(vii) The agent sing, ends in, set, -m; if the nom, sing, ends in a consonantor i preceded by a vowel, otherwise in -s. It is always formed from the nom, sing, and the agent plur, from the nom, plur. Therefore the references in the following paragraphs to "suffixes" must be understood to refer to suffixes other than those of the agent.

The important question in the declension of all nouns is whether the case suffixes are added to the non, sing or substituted for the ending of the non. sing. The rule is that nouns ending in a consonant, accented if or accented u always add the suffixes to the nom. sing. In the case of i, unaccented u and generally of -o, -e and unaccented i the final vowel of the nom, sing, is dropped before the suffixes. Nouns ending in -a generally add the genit, sing suffix, contract for the other singular suffixes. Nouns in -a are, however, the least regular of Sina nouns. This may be expressed in tabular form.

Add suffix to nom. Drop final vowel before Contract sing.

nouns ending in con- nouns ending in unac Those ending in son.

son. -n (except gon. nouns ending in .i sing.)

scented -i

accented i (usually)

in nouns ending in un-

nouns, ending accented -u.

Add suffer to nom. Drop final vouel before style and suffer in a count ending in a (plural) (plural) nount ending in a count ending endin

The wery few nouns ending in accented -e might equally well be said to contract. The oblique sing. (except the agent) is almost always on the same model as the plural, the suffixes being different.

Accent.—Special attention should be paid to the accent which in some words is on the suffix, in others on the last syllable of the root. When it falls on the suffix there is a tendency to shorten the vowel of the previous syllable unless it is short already; on the other hand, if the suffix is not accented, the previous, syllable, is often land, if the suffix is not accented, the land.

declension, it occurs only in the nom. sing, and plur, and the gen. sing, and plur. In any case its presence is only exceptional, and it is found even less often in the genit. sing, than in the nom. while in the genit. plur. it is almost unknown.

v and y are often inserted euphonically to prevent two

vowels coming together.
(1) Nouns Ending in a Consonans — Masc. and fem. the same except in the nom, plur. where the masc. ends in -i and the

-ozb', -ozh' -ot', -ot' kät -è' ò otherwise like ohär, waterfall 1st Ac. Voc. char, m., waterfall Nom. 1st Ac. Voc. kāṭṭ; f, promise 화.학. 학.학 , qz9char -8'i chārsě kätä'i kātsē (i) accent on suffix. · Singular. 2nd Ac. Loc. (in) Agent Agent Prep. Gen. Gen. Dat. Nom.

(ii), accent on root.

Nom. 1st Ac. Voc. bam, f., mare bam' -ai Nom. 1st Ac. Voc. char, m., mountain 2nd Ac. .. Agent Prep. Agent Loc. (in) Dat. garutio 📑 pameg chār' -Ki -ĕzh å ģ -ņi, -či bām'_-8 chār' -i . •ozlı, <u>ozh</u> Plural. <u>-</u>. -èg Ġ io, ot ċ

otherwise like char, mountain.

goldsmith; sappyart, m., family. The declension, is as These are all fem. To them must be added sonyart, m., times -yart, -inrt, and -iart) or -art (as in galizart, sickness). Abstract nouns frequently end in .vart (pronounced some-

Nom. let Ac. Voc. abat -yart, f., slowness -yare' -yārse- ov in -yarč'i -yaro

The other suffixes are as in ohar, waterfall.

with double forms, or other irregularities. in some peculiar manner before the suffixes, and finally some take the fem. nom. plur. and vice versa, others which change Exceptions: There are some nouns which though masa.

daul -ok, m., hell: nom. pl. oki' and -oke'. alkban. f., intention : nom. pl. -i

romt, m., tribe: gen. romt'i, plurai, nom., romt, gen. romo.

ĕzlı-, f., owe: regular, gen. -&'i: pl. nom. -&', gen. -o':
Agrut ĕzlısĕ, pl. ĕzlıo's: also irreg. pl. ĕzlır'l -ĕ, gen -o Agent -ĕs.

kut, f., wall: gen. ku'rai, Ag. kuteo: pl. ku're, gen. kuro' Ag. ku'rĕs.

mor, m., word: gen. mórši: pl. mō'r-j or -ye: gen. -o or kut, f., thunder: same deel, as kut, wall, except that accent is on first syllable throughout.

shudart, m., boy: gen. shudara'i: pt. shuda'r-j or -yo. gen. yo: (note change of accent). In connection with sindart, which is a combination of shue, boy and darboy, one should note the declension of dari, boys and

> dari, boys, has no sing. in uso: the sing. dar, is not used except in shudar, as above. The sing of dari is either shuo or shudart.

dāri, boys, makes gen. pl. dā'ryo contrast dāro in next

dăr, m., door, has gen. dă'răi: pl. dărij, gen. dāro.

(darif with low tone, doors, houses; dari, ordinary tone,

don, m., tooth: gen. do'nyki, pl. do'nyo, gen. yo.

changing to sonants (Note I) and change of accents For further exceptions see below under plurals in . ārg, surds

(2) Nouns ending in -u (including unaccented -o).

Hence it will suffice if one or two cases are given. made in the body of the word before the addition of the suffixes selves, it is necessary merely to note what change if any, is In Sint nouns there is no irregularity in the suffixes them-

(i) unaccented .u. .u. .o. practically all muse. be treated as the same. . Suffix not accented. times more like &, sometimes more like o. of the fund unaccented letter is between it and o, some-

1st Ac. Voc. ma'l · u, m., father Gen. Agent င္ဆုံး ထိ

A few are slightly irregular:-

phā -wu, m., part of shoulder: gen. -Ki: pl. phyā, gen. phyāwo.

krī -u, f., shout : gen. -văi : pl. -vē, gen. -vo. nii -a'ŭ, m., forehead : gen. -a'i : pl. -a' or -a'o, gen. -a'o. brī -ŭ m., rice : gen. -wăi. kāvu, m., bracelet: regular, also nom pl. kā. sạu, i., bridge : gen. sẽ'văi : pl. sẽ'vẽ, gen. sẽ'vo

It does not inflect for case. The adjective lawu has masc. pl. la: fem. sing. la'i, pl. la'yō,

Along with these we may put:hanza, m., goose: pl. hanza. phältse, m., poplar: pl. phältse.

The following belong by declension to (ii):-(ii) accented -u with accent thrown on to suffix, sĭra'u, f., razor: gen. sĭrkva'i: pl. sĭrkv -ë', gen. -o'. bara'u, m., husband: gen. baravk'i: pl. barav -e', gen. -o' kāŭ, m., olive : gen. kavi'i: pl. kavi', gon. kavo'.

generally inserting euphonic w:-

MAKER

-uxi -, farm spryent

-units -byo'

ndu', m., Hindu esku', m., essel: ödö't, m., dunt and. in the same way except that neg are:-

All riply - Erly gent and

o': of jut louse, below,

Te :

ette, regular: also nom.

pl. Evil Levole

eton regular: 'also nom, 'pl.

. ; pl. -u'i -uvo belongs to both A' : pl. -uf curof.

int accented

" -uf-ufo.

mmit, regular: also nom. pl. with ju, salutation, above. under (ii).

ded after i: nom. pl. the same unsec. and fem, the maso, de ye). Accent always on root.

ve of Clas: plur. Clasi'ye. -you -you

-věi

her: dI(h), f., daughter: phapt';

Joseph The final is is 1, including -úi, -ói, -&'i,- &'i and ith plur in arg.

THE WOOM!

changed into y before the suffices. Those in -ni, E'l, sf., Wigenerally take se in Agent ang. North List Ag Voo.

"阿里特"生,"budlle"

Gen

高い かん

1000 Agent Date

also Egd-1. f., finger : Agent -ise ; plur. -ye. Rebo-i, f., walnut: pl. -ye. som&'-i,f., friendship: pl. -ye &gf-f, f., sky: pl. -ye.

Sometimes nouns in al lengthen the a :-

sin-ai, f., wild rose plickys. parned, f., a sawnpl.-Ays.

Exceptions: (a) a few nouns in -ai accent the i before the suf-

Esti.m., Christian : Essi. vei : pl. -ys -yo. mudaif, m., plaintift. mudai-ysi. pl. -ys -yo. daya,i, f., claimt - iysi. pl. -iys -iyo. mška-i, f., maize: -mška-i'yši. pl. -iys -iyo.

These are all foreign words.

(b) cei, f., girl: ce'yei; pl. ce'ye ce'yo: plur.has of throughmula't t, woman: mula'-yei : pl. -& -yo.

(4) Nouns ending in accented 5'.-None end in unaccented -5 those ending in unaccented of or -o will be found under -u.

(i) -o dropped before suffixes : nom. pl. is -e' long. Nom. 1st Ac. Voc. calfot, m., lighted torch Gen. -&'i Agent -o's

So also gono, m., seed; hllelyo', m., bridegroom; dano', m., native storehouse; piso', m. small pear. All these without low

masō†, m., voice: masĕ'i: pl. masē'† masō', pasō†, m., turban pasē'i: pl. paṣē'† paṣō'. khūró, m., foundation: pl. khure' (short &'). phog-of, m., tail: -8'i:pl, -2'+ -6'.

Irregular : Boto', m., native of Ollās : Botóki : pl .Bote' Bota' thál-yō, m., large bag: -yĕ'i: pl. -yē' -yówo. Zhamç-ō', m., son-in-law: pl. -ĕ'i: -ā'rṣ -ā'ro. shar-ó, m., autuma : -8'i and -ósi.. Buró, name of village: Buréi.

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(ii) suffixes added to nom. Nom. pl. in -68 (-6w8).

Nom. lst Ac. Voc. shot-5'
-68
-68
-681
-60

Agent -6s
So also pait-ō', m, gaiter : -6ki : pl. -6e -6o.

jšrō', m., orphan inserts v in plur. jšrō'vš. Irregular: zō, m., hybrid yak (orossed with cow); zóvši zọ'yj

zó-vo or -yo.

thurg-6, m., bit for bridle: -ózi: pl. -ó or -ói-óvo. gō, l., cow: gózi, etc., plur. gō góo, also gavě' gavó. šçhó, m., walnut: zçhó-yĕi: pl-yĕ-yo.

(6) Nouns ending in -a.—A large number of these are more or less irregular. The regular declension, to which about three-fifths of the total belong, is as follows:—

n. lst Ac. Voc. cand -á, pocket -k'i
Gen. -ā'i -o'
Int. -ūt,-áṇt -ot
l'rep. -áṇ -o'r
Loc. (in) -ā'r,-ātr -o'r
-a'zh, áṇzh -o'zh
2nd Ac. -ás -k'is

Of the nouns belonging to the regular declension about twofifths are fem. and three-fifths mass. The accent is on the a throughout and on o in the plur; oblique. In the nom. sing. it is often very weak.

Irregular: The irregular nouns do not readily lend themselves to division into classes. Many are irregular in only one point.

The following division seems simplest:

(a) Irregular only in nom. pl.:—
faisal-s', m., decision: nom. pl. -s'i†.
ban-s', m., boundary: pl. -s'i†.
(b) Irregular in plural oblique:—

ghar-á, m., wild goat : pl. -K'i: -ávo. träniñ, m., village headman: regular: also pl. oblique tränifavó, etc.

shi-a, m., Shiah Muhammadan : pl. -&'i -avo.

kīrāya, m., fare, rent; pl. kǐray-š'i-āyo. khānsāma, m., European's cook: regular, also pl. obl. khānamāvo.

khänsamavo. taïd-á, m., profit: pl. -ä'i -ä'vo däsmozá, m., glove: pl. däsmoz-ä'i -avo'. sho'm-a, m., lighted lamp: pl.- äi -avo (accent on first).

 $O(\xi^2+1)$

(c) Irregular in plural:—

maidă', m., Sunni priest: pl. maulă'-yi -vo.

khătă', m., fault, sin: pl. khăt-fi'i or -ā'ye āshua', m., acquaintance, friend: nl salv. 4

khita, m., fault, sin: pl. khāt-ii; or -ā'ye -ā'yo or -ā'vo. āshna, m.. acquaintance, friend: pl. āshn-āi -ā'vo. istifā, resignation: pl. īstif-ā'yi -ā'yo or -o'. gaugā, f., noise: pl. gaug-ā'i-ā'vo sāzā, f., punishment: pl. sazā, yē -ā'vo. bāthā, m., avalanche of stones: pl. bāthā, -yi -vo.

waigā†, f., ford, stream : pl. waig-kyō'-ayō.
ga, m., mountain watercourse : pl. gkyō' gkyō or gkyō.
(d) Adding suffixes as if for words ending in a consonant,

sometimes otherwise slightly irregular.

phal-a †, m., apple: -a'i: pl. -a'† -6.

bula', f., polo: gen. bula'ki, but dat. bule't.

Khada' m. God. This a'i: but dat. bule't.

cuin , I., polo: gen. būlā'āi, but dat. būlā't, Khūdā', m., God: Khūd-ā'āi: pl. -ā'i -ā'o. pūlā. m., pillau (kind of food): gen. pūlā'āi. grā, m., eclipse: grāði: pl. grā, grāvo. ṣā, f., breath: gen. ṣāXi,

The same but with irregular plural ra, m., king, raja: pl. rkji'† or rkzhi† rkjyó or rkzhó. műshā', m., man: pl. műsh-ē' -ē'yo.

(e) Inserting y, often otherwise slightly irregular. dana, m., wise man: dana, yti: pl. yi, yo. birga, f., battle, war: birga-yti: pl. ye, -yo; also nom. pl. birga, it. grat, m. crocodile: gra-yti pl. yit, -yo; also nom. pl. grat, ka, m., orow: sing., ka-ti, -yti, -yti, -yti, Ag. kas: plur. ka or kayo, kayo or kayo.

(/) Change of accent.

ā'na, f., anna (coin): anā'i: pl. ā'nāi, ano'.

For sa, sister and mā mother, see under plurals in -āro:
for dālā, conal, and tāsma, shoe-lace, see under de-

(4) Nouns ending in ĕ, -a or -ē', verv rare.
khakyē', m., eagle: klakhy-š'i: pl. -ē', -o'.
ā'zhĕ, f., mother: only sing., gen. ā'zh-₺i, dat. -ĕt; prep-ĕ; 2nc. -e; Agent -is; for plur. m₭yā'rg, the plur. of mā, is used. See under -āng;
for haṇē't, f., egg, and khāltē't, f., lie, see nouns declining in -zh.

(7) Nouns making plur. in fig. A number of nouns indicating blood relationships or relationships by marriage make

dadit; . B. grandmother (on both aides) gen, dadiytin plur/dadが紅一条一つ。不必要一種。

phapify E. maternal unclass wifest gent phap-fyll; plum

shair-it,m., wife's brother; gen. -i'yai; pl shairyar-e -o, Ag. -yaire, -raro. Ag. yaires.

zhamo-o, m., son-in-law, sister's husband: gen. -e'i: pl.

soņ-i, f., raja's wife : gen. -yei : pl. sonya'r-g, -o, Ag, -ea: zhkmoar-e, -o, Ag. -es.

gran, gen, f., wife: pl. grenafra, genafra, -o, Ag. -6s. In pl. also regular son - ye-yo, -yes.

the sing, the form gen is uncommon.

di(h), f., daughter : pl. dizha'r.g. -o. Ag-4s. ma, f., mother: pl. mayatre--o. Ag. -es

shis, f., mother-in-law: gen. shisati: pl. shasa'r-g. -o, Ag. -ea. It will be worth while to give the sing, of the last three in full. sa, f., sister: pl. sky&/r-e, .o. Ag: -es.

Nom: 1st Ac. Voc. di(h), daughter mi, mother sa, sister 一個之中 68-B.1 Bav-ët χĐ 四条文卷行 14 jaj -K.T. dizb-aib Loc. (in)
,,, (upon)
2nd Ac. Agent Prep. Gen. Date

this declension may be added zE, brother, and mamally, parenta. za, m. brother: gen. závši, Ag. zās: pl. zār'u, o; Ag. -us.

This is interesting because of the form of the plur. which resembles a sing.

mamāl-g, m., plur., parents : gen. -o.

zh (j) is inserted in the whole oblique sing, except of Nouns inserting zlf (j) before suffixes : all feminine.

course the agent, and in the whole plural.

dalá, f., large watercourse (man-made), small canal : dálazhkbaltë't, f., jie, fajsehood : khaltezh-ë'i : pl. -ë', -o. hanet, f. egg: hanazh-e'i pl. -e', -o.

asma, f., shoe-lace made of cloth or string: tasmazh-e'i pl. -e', -o. Also regular tasm-a, a'i,-a'i -o'. .ĕ'i: pl. -e', -o.

di(h), f., daughter, declined above, also inserts zh.

THE MOUNT.

More II. - Thange of surds to sonants before suffixee (other Some words ending in a g ogeh, change be ifinal d, g; ocean before vocalioeutilice, ichamotinicammon to find form of the sonant lie watrdib, d. g. The following illustrate in the nom, sing the corresponding surd or stileast s. sand letter to the corresponding sonanti

barts, m., year : bark-a'l' pl -f-o'.

bayoet, f., hawk . bayozh and bayoet affil pl. -6', -0'

(both sh and zh).

bulegh, ft, ldnd of bird: bulezh- and bulegh-ki: pl. -6 -0 (both all and zh).

bast, f., stage, halt; baz-Mi: pl. if -o'. Mis. m., groom, sal-zli: pl. -zi, -zo.

Jasuis, m., spy: jasuiz- and -jasuis- di: pl. -i, -o.: (s and z mon, m., ment : gen, mozzi.

throughout).

galls, adj., sick, ill, makes the abstract, noun, galizarf, f. take or maz, m., month .maz'-ki :pl...j. -o.

The ending a far year common and almost always remains unclanged a and an are not uncommon and generally do not change z too is moderately common, but zh and z are hardly ever hard finally.

gulán, rose: gen. gulábái. táláb (surd b), f., pay, salary: táláb -ki: pl. - 5-0. ip, E, tongue njib-Ki' nl. -6, -0

nkelp, f., fortune, fate: gen. nasibai.

fülat, steel : gen. füladäi. Val Sal.

tābūt; m., bier: tabū -dži: pl. -ti -do. zit, f. obstingoy: gen. zidki.

phag (surd g), m., fig. phag a'i: pl. i-6. rog (surd g), m., illness : rog -ki: pl. -i -o.

In addition to sab and sahib, European, which have b throughout, we have another form sap, gen. sapai, which keeps In garip, poor man, the p is generally retained in inflection, but the abstract noun is garibi, poverty.

common while sonant d and g are practically unknown. i alt, t, and k are very common endings; b, p and d are unways remains surd before suffixes and t and k generally do so. p in inflection.

Norm II.—The oblique sing, is usually formed in the same manner as the nom. plur, and oblique plur., but exceptionally

THE NOUN.

-a (see above) and of a few others, e.g. nouns with plur. in -are, of a number of the irregular nouns in it follows the nom. sing. as against the plur. This is true of

oči, f., girl: gen. cč/yči: pl. cň/yč cň/yo. gălă'cț, î., centipede: gen. gălă'cĕi: pl. galao-ĕ'-ó. shudārt, m., boy: gen. shudāră'i: pl. shudār'-j or -yg.

mor, m., word, matter: gen. mórki: pl. mor -j or -yg, gen

THE PRONOUN

| Third Person, Demonstrative | Agent | 2nd Ac. tue | ,, (upon) | Loc. (in) | Prep. | Dat. | Gen. | Noin. 1st Ac. Voc. tu, tuh | Second Person. | | Agent | 2nd Ac. | (Izya (nodu) " | Loc. (in) | Frep. | l'nt. | Gen. | Nom. 1st Ac. | First Person. | |
|-----------------------------|--------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|
| matrativa | tŭa | tuč | tüzh | (tür) | 돲 | tŭt ' | that | . Lu, tuh | | | Bytt | ក្នុក្ | mkzh | (mar) | ma, mae | mát | mil | ma, mah | 1 | Singular. |
| | e3. | . (| form in the sing. | pers. have a fem | nouns of the 3rd | ordinary pro- | type. All the tshai | the usual Arvan tsho (not tsho) | the pron. is of | boh. Otherwise | bes, with Kash, bes | let sing., cf. be, | root as Käshmiri üsozh | from the same (Ksor) | 1st pers. pron. are itso | agent plur, of the asot, asot | The nom, and asei | | | |
| | tehos. | tshōĕ | tahozh (aliozh | (tshor) | tshox; | pro- tshot tshot | tshill | taho (not taho) | | n | bčs | Ksoe * | 1690 <u>211</u> | (Xsor) | re itso | Ksoi, Ksot | 11.961 | 158 · | | Plural. |

hird Ferson, Demonstrative. Nom. 1st Ac. Anu, anuh, blis: fem. ane,

Kni, Knih

Prep. Dat. 2nd Ac. anise Loc. (in) Kniper " (upon)knistzli, -jzli 1. '9- siuy ănĭsči **An**äh Unino. jo- 'jouing ăninăi unino dnin -ozli, -ozli aninor

ne neh, which is exactly the same as the above with the a onlitted There is another form of this pronoun: mase. nu, nuh: foin-

Agent

ănus : fem. anes

Nom. ... (upon) ēsĕ<u>zh</u> 2nd Ac. ēsĕ Agent os: fer Prop. lat Ac. Gen. Luc. (in) Dat. esur os : fem. es o, oh : fem. e, eh : that ēsč, ēsī ēsčį, āsat Kino ding Kinot, Kingt Kinŏi Kinozh, Kinozh Tinor

letter of the plur, obl. may be written e (French è or even lower). The initial e and the e of the Gen. are French è. The first

Nom. 1st Ac. Prep. Agent Gon. 2nd Ac. Log. (in) Dat. " (upon) rěsě<u>zh</u> rčse 10801 ros: fem, res rŏsŏ... resăț, rănaț rčsili ro: fem. re, ri: this, that, ri he she, it inot, ringt · rinči rino rino rmozh, rmgzh rinor

Indefinite. Interrogative used also, especially in negative clauses, as

Nom. 1st Ac. kō, fem.kē: anyone who ?, someone, knii, kēi

Agent 2nd Ac. Gen. Dat. Prep. " (upon) kesezh Loc. (in) köser kos: fem. kaiis kaiis, keis kese zini har kēsŏ, kēsĭ kcsi(i kesŏt, kesat kain -ozh, kën -ozh (or -ozh) kaino, këno kainor, konor kain -ot, kēn-ot (or -ρt) kaino, kēno kainči, konči

but kesti is commoner. The sing is sometimes used for the very low e, lower than French e. It is between French e and English a in "man." In the Gen. sing. koshi is also found, plur. In the plur. the vowel of the first syllable throughout is a

agent sing, of third personal and Interrogative pronouns.

II. The Gen. plur. of pronouns has the termination Norrs.- I. Feminine forms are found only in the nom. and

from nouns. of a Gen. sing. (&i, -Ki instead of -o). In this pronouns differ

III. All the above third personal and interrogative pronouns may be used as attributive adjectives, but in that

NUMBERALS,

Adjectives in .- su

felt, whathe something anythings in-Office Propound:

ckoffe, bow much declinable

auft; so'much or many: 'mdeel. Bindi or, maily'f' indeel. Händi kitua.

Kyak, so much or many: indeel. Hindi Itna.

otne.

muti, other, another, etc., declined like nouns in unaccented

All these may be used as adjectives. Especially noteworthy -d. - Fom. sing. müti, fem. plur., matre. are the phrases :-

mitth kb, someone else (pron. or adj.)

mutti jek, something else (pron. or adj.).

themselves) is always declined in ... o whether sing or plur.

The Gen. has a separate form.

Prep. Kko'; ako' kki. [Genit, tomu (Hindi ápnā)]. ikō't Loc. ikō'r, iko'zh Non. Khi

THE ADJECTIVE

(1) Pronominal Adjectives. Several have been mentioned under Pronouns.

**Ado', fem. adı': plur, kde', of this kind. Bindı aisa. kyō', fem. ayı': plur, kye': of that kind. Bindı valsı. khyō, fem. khyi: plur. khyē, of what kind? Bindi Kaisā

omy, fem. tomi, plur. tome, fem. tomye, own. Elndi Kpnf.: often shortened to tom throughout. This is the gen, of akf.

These are seldom declined unless they end in -u unaccented. When they end in unaccented -u (2) Ordinary adjectives. they are declined thus :-

plur. mistvē. erreit el. plur. miste Maze. Sing. miştü Fem. Sing. mişti

and so-called palatal letters it is still weaker. See " v" under As regards the y in the fem. plur. it should be noted that in all circumstances the letter y in Sina is weak, but after cerebral Pronunciation above.

mīnĕli'yĕ. minflive pluz. Bows TO DA Jay & plar,] LENG, V. Scy, much den, while mitte, desd. minellü mineli masc. sing. mage, sing, mase, sing. maso. sing fem. sing. ferra, sing fem. sing fem. stng -E.W.D. nu T T

The final shorts in the above examples may be pronounced of Note also , lustik -5' fem. -1', of the morning.

parak -01, fem. th of last year.

and in the ordinal numbers: they end in, mo no, f., moni. pl. -mons f., -monys where it will be noticed the o There is a vowel change in the following:—
boro bord, bigs fem bigs, pl. bire, fem, bigye
jkri, old fem, jert, pl. ere, jerye

changes.

NUMBERALS

Cardinal Numbers.

| oi ga sk | 18 tatel 31 bigs skel 19 küni(h)+ 36 bigs 501 | libyo | Kupi(a)1 | Fool. | dibyo ga | |
|----------------|---|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|---|
| 98 | 1 38 1 | - 1 | rbyo ga | 1,000 bäzār 100,000 like | skt mal d | |
| STATE STATE | dint (h) | n(n)T | 001 86 | 000 | 753 | |
| 1.1 | 18 tat | 202 | s dai | , or | ge dai | , |
| sken bat | 13 col 14 condiff | panza 1 | on pao 63 on pao 64 | carbyo | carbyo g | |
| 言語 | 27 | 15 | 35 | 8 8 | 36 | |
| 88 9 7 84 1 | S 85 O nan | 10 dai | dail dail | g condai | Eg pol | |
| | 3 pe (è) | 5 pol | 43 dibyo | 54 dibyog | 66 odbyo | |
| | | | | | | |

the others like plurals. The Genitives which will be sufficient These numerals are declined when used by themselves as nouns, not when used attributively. &k is like a sing. noun, to show the declension, are as follows :-

14 condisino 9 nawino 11 Kkal'no 10 davino 12 bal'no 13 colno S Baino 2 dujnyo (dat dujnyot) leksi (eket, etc.). 3 offinyo 4 carino 5 pol'no sk tíno 6 sal'no

16 soi'no 17 satai'no 18 astai'no 19 kuni'o

15 panzáino

20 bio 80 ogbio.

We must consider separately the past and future sets of

the nominative. the Gen. and excepting the Agent, which, as always, follows The numerals 11-18 have a second form for the oblique after

gol, 16: gol'not, góvot : ňkňY, 11: dat. škaľnot, ňkň'yot: - prop, ňknľno, ňkň'yo. prep sol'no, sóyo.

Ordinals.

syllable mo' in .mono changes to mo in the plur. and and so on adding -mo'no to the cardinal. Note that the 100th shitimo'no: fem. shitimoni: pl. shitimon &, fem. .vo 3rd očimo no: fem. očimoni: pl. očimon -č, fem. -yč. 18th Astaimo'no : fem. Astaimóni : pl. Astaimón -e, fem. -ye lst. pumu'k .o : fem. .i : plur. .e : fem. .ye. dűmő'no : fem dűmóni : plur. dumón -8, fem. -yő.

Other numerical expressions.

all ton, daī būta (būto), and so on all three, ce buta (or buta) both, bale: Gen. beinyo: dat. beinyot, etc.

exactly thirteen, ool aki, etc. This phrase may sometimes come to mean "all the thirteen" or "only thirteen."

quarter, pāu 111 škai ga triin half, trith, cāk If ck ga trán , " du ga trăn 23 рай кат се 21 du ga pău it sa ga pāu 23 pāu kām çóī lt čk ga pau

connection are not declined. rendered by three words dam, cot and guna, which in this Time, times as in once (one time), twice, ten times, etc, is

çe dăm, three times :... dai günia, ten times pol cot, five times

quintuple, pot gunu double, dugunii 🗝 twentyfold, bigŭņŭ hundredfold, shalguņu.

THE VERB.

with a nomin, subject. These all have a past tense formed trans, are intrans, in the opinion of the Sins and are construed after the intrans, model. sidurable number of transitive. A few which we should call second conjugation includes all the intrans. verbs and a conadding ar to the root of the verb whose causal it is. The every causal verb formed according to the ordinary rule of verbs of the first are all transitive and all regular. This conjugation includes every causal verb whose root ends in -ar, i.e. We may divide the Sina' verb into two conjugations.

> their future tenses differently. tenses, for verbs may have their future tenses similar and their past tenses dissimilar, or they may form their past alike and

" Future Tenses" is employed to mean the Future and tenses formed from it. brovity irregular verbs must be ignored here. tween the two conjugations in tabular form. For the sake of It will put the position clearly if we give the differences be-The term

First Conjugation.

A majority intransitive.

Second Conjugation.

Trans. verbs past in 1'gas: intrans in -ilus, -l'dus, -tus,

- All verbs transitive.
 Past in e'gits. -ë'gis Past in •e'gĭts, -ë'gits
- ونع Conjunctive partie in -e'f.

Conj. partic. in -i't-

-düs, etc.

Imporat. sing, m

foot:

plur. in unaccented -u.

- Imperat. sing. in -6', pl. in [-ō/b.
- Accent of Concessive on Accent of future tenses on

Çī

1006.

Accent of concessive (-ol) on

- often longer than in 2nd As result of (4), (5), (6), accented vowels in suffixes syllable following root.
- tions Accent of future tenses on As result of (4), (5), (6) root.

In the remainder of the verb the accent is for both conjuga vowel of root lengthened when half-long.

Past tenses: on the syllable before the final -as or -us still'ganüs, still'gasüs, still'ganüs düş (strike). hürl'güs, hürl'ganüs, hürl'gasüs, hürl'ganüs düş (take bu'liis, bu'lunus, bu'lusus, bu'lunus dus (become, be of the simple past, remaining on the same syllable for the pres. perl., plupt. and future perf., e.g. sidl'gas, able). away).

(ii) Infin. and participles: on the syllable following the root.

Note.—The verbs of the "o" class, though otherwise belonging to the 2nd conj., accent the syllable after the root in the in the future tenses to the 2nd conj. but in the past to ínture tenses, imperat. and concessive. rayóĭki, say, belongs Details are given below.

From what has been said it will be observed that:-

(i) as regards imperat., concessive and future tenses verbs are divided according to their accent into two conjuga-

in examplions and these confugations.

other differences ?

in egata (sight,) belonging to the first tenses all, verby making the past in be make, their peat in, eight (tight) or I gas are transitive, and conversely all and those in ergis to the second.

past of boild, become, be able.

d, takes the 2nd conj. accent in future

verb may be divided as follows ::as intrans. A list is given below.

ceptions are yerbs which we consider

triable in -olki ; and Agent I aliyays in

soursed above (see differences between ugations); and Concessive ending in -ot, ng with the conjugation.

rein number, four active and one stative ansitive, verbs becomes passive).

onjunctive part,); having done or been; rative), in state of having been done or in -et, 2nd in-it: exceptionally otherwise. an Pin T'ed

r: time, while doing or being: in -0'zha.

up to the time of doing: in -6sih.

in all:-

-, oto. Sing: -em -e -ei : plur. -on -est or

: -8 or -su : plur -858s -set (dropping d from future by adding (for the maso.) or and: plur. de anet (dropping t) da. -n or -nj: plur. same as masc, plur. rom future by adding for maso.

'-se-sh or -shi: plur. same as masc.

rom the future by adding ank or ëk

y between vowels, and in the 2nd plur.
of the future to n. This agent form number and person is very remarkable.

Past Gonditional. formed by adding-ella (sometimes -sik) to the future.

THE LANGE BY

Dubitative Future, I shall have done (no doubly formed by adding -day to future.

(3) Rast Tenses, four in number:

(f) Rasta I did, etc. s trans, in egas, ergas, -ngiss in-brans, in ens with different letters before ets. The endings are: --

Plur. Intrans. Sing. -118 ICI A o Trans, Sing. -128

Rem. sing. endings is if juit same as maso. past by adding (the faint y of the plur, being omitted).

Sing. -nus (and droppings) Pluz ands (and dropping s) -neth('s, -n. -nn

plur, same as mase, plur, Kem. -nis (dropping s) .- -nye (changing final -ye to i)

(iii) Pluper/ect.; I had done, etc., formed from past by: -set (and dropping t) adding (the faint y of plur, being omitted), plur. -68 -6, -8ŭ -ff. -nj Sing. -ūs -80

plur, same as maso. plur. -sb, -shi -ंक्षील-fem.

(iv) Future Perfect : I shall have done, formed from Past by adding das throughout.

Passire.—The passive is formed by adding -izh to the root of the active and conjugating like a verb of the 2nd

struck. sidolki, strike

"ausal.—The causal is formed regularly by adding ar to the root and conjugating like a verb of the 1st conj. Many causals are, however, not recognisable as such by their forms They are all of course trans. and generally belong to the 1st conj. A list of the most important is given further on.

THE VERB.

VERR SUBSTANTIVE.

Present Tenac. ma hă'nŭs, I am

ro lit'nü tu lia no

Fem. ma hil'nis

plur. same as ri hữ nẽ, hẳng tsho ha'nět

ri hữ/ni

. masc. plur.

jugated in the same way. bolki, to become. Another form of the past is astlie, conhears. The remaining parts of the verb are supplied from It is derived from an infin Ksotkj, to be, which one very rarely Past Tense ma d'alls. I was: conjugated like present tense

Fem. un a'sis, ant'lis. ma ásiia or Asiliis, I was . . . be a'ses or ila'iles, we were.

in Clart and Gurest, but in Gilgit a'sits is much commoner. found with hit nise. ritte is it, they were. itsilis is common In the 3rd plur. Ksus and Ksi lus have not the ending -a

able for person and number. The u in nush is very narrow. Negative Verb Substantive: niish, am, is or are not: indeclin-

partio, is an adj. and is inflected for number and gender, mase sing. -i'tü: plur. -i'të: fem. sing. -i'ti, plur. -i'työ. cases the plural is the same for both genders. The stative past tonees; these forms are found only in the sing. In all feminine in pres. ind., imperf., dubitative future and in all the Distinctions of gender. There are separate forms for the

First Conjugation.

lable and takes the accent on a). ing the root (86, of the various 2nd plurals counts as one syl-All verbs transitive, accent throughout on the syllable follow-

We have seen that the verb may be divided into three parts:— (i) the Infinitive, Imperative and various participles derived from the root;

(ii) the Future also from the root, but with several tenses dependent on it;

the Past also from the root, with two tenses dependent on it. zamóĭkj, beat.

Infinitive zamálki declined as noun; gent -ybi, dat. -ybt, etc. er, them beat. sire: only 3rd person ros, ree, ris zamot or to let ार. : only 2nd person : tus zamě'; tshos zaměa'. Participles, etc.

Agent I, zamólk-lk, -ck, beater.

Past Time: (i) Conjunctive zame't, having beaten.

having been beaten zami't-bi, dat. -et, etc.: zamst.'tei khēn, at the time of his (ii) Stative zami't-ŭ, pl. -8: fem. -i, pl. -ye: in the state of having been beaten; also declined as noun; gen.

Contemporary Time: (i) zamo eha, while beating.

ing: ros zamóbll, at the time that he beat, beats or will beat (ii) zamo'b-ll, -el, at the time of beat-

beating: más zamö'sĭi, up to the time of my beating. when necessary as noun, e.g. dat. zamo'sinet, up to the time of Future Time: zamósii, up to the time of beating: declined

Future and derived Tenses.

Future, I shall bent.

más zam -am' -K'i, -6'i rie: 18/108 hõs zam -ō'n

The fem. is the same with res, she, for ros, he.

Present Indicative, I am beating.

Imperfect, I was beating. Fom. más zam -e'misis Fem. mås zam -b'mis 80.1 Eŭa res mås zam -ð'njüs mis zam -č'misŭs 801 -ē'she, -ē'se -ē'sh, -ō'jshi -ē'80 - - 8ŭ -ē'no -b'iñ, -ĕ'inj -ē'n, -ē'nŭ ™™ -enyă Botled plur. same bos zaın -ō'nes tshos bes znm -ō'nĕsĕı plur. same as masc. as maso. 100 100--ē′nŏs 199, 119-

Agent II (ma or) mas zam -ĕ'mak (tu or) tiis -ĕ'yĕk (ro or) ros -ĕ'yĕk (ri or) ris ...-ē'nēk (taho or) tahea -yā'nek (be or) běs zam -ō'něk

3

verb substantive to complete the sense. (See also Syntax). Fem. same with re, res for ro, ros. This form requires a (be or) bes zamo'nek asl'le, we were caters. (tu or) tus zamě'yěk hil'ni, thou (fem.) art an eater (re or) res zamě yěk hříni, she is an eater. (tsho or) tshos zamyā'nšk äsēt, you were enters, (ma or) más zamě'mak há'nŭs, I am an eater.

THE WELLIST

Bast Conditional, Labould best or have beaten.

tahos - H. taik bes zam-o'nelk -6(ne)h 明 mas zam-K'melle -SGLYIN (1)(a)(b)

The ending often is sometimes alle mem, the same with realiforhos.

Dubitative Futures I shall (doubliess) be beating. The Firture with die added.

Tahoe da't dag bes zam-o'n die -en dike EIB Teminine the same (res for;ros) -6/1'or -8/1 dike mas zam-am' das e' dks tus TOS.

Tenses connected with the Past,

Past Tense, T beat.

mas. zamég-ha (e'gla, etc.) bus zamég-vés (e'gyés, Plur. same as masc. plur. eta.) talios 911 mås zamėg-is (ē'gis, eto) Fem:

běs zamégě-něs Plur. same as talios Present Perfect, Thave, beaten. -ďn, -űnű mas zameg-Infa mils, zamég-anus -800 TOE Fem.

-B. běs zamégě-sěs -864 mase. plur. tshos ria · 108, -080 ----in, -inj Pluperfect; I.had beaten. -Yoye mas zameg-asús -8.80 108 res

Future Perfect (Dubitative), he will doubtless have beaten; the same as the Pres. Perf. with dis added. idai- ,dai-

Plur. same as

măs zamėg-īsis

Fem.

tus- ---- tshe

masc. plur.

bes zamege-nes dits tshog . Fem. más zaméginis dás, etc., regular. -ŭn or -ŭnŭ dăs riŝ más zamég-anüs dás -ano das tus . F > ros

-nět dăs -n dåe

is along with its derived beness conjugated like the past of interacts werbe. Or we may say in other words that the whole passive is conjugated like interior yeths, which all belong to the End Gon). As the past is given in full under the internative to the 2nd conjugated the remaining parts under the In all parts of the werb (except the past senses the passive is formed by inserting fight sites the mode of the softwe voice. The verb so formed belongs to the 2nd conjugation The trans, verbs of that conjug., it is not necessary to give the tenses in detail here. It will be no noticed that the conjugation should be studied in connection with the 2nd conj with which passive past tense, made by adding a dis on the took it is identicial. The stoffizh is in secondance with the rule of that againg lengthened to I when it bears the accent Many of the following forms are never actually heard

conte ti zamizhot or ta, let'him, her, Statifye in superste form remite, beneen is passive.
Contemporary (zamizho zha, while being beaten)
zamizho ili bol, ak the time of being zamizhot-kik, -kak, one, who is beaten. (sho zani'zha): zamizhi't, having been beaten, zamizhold, do he beaten oriatruck. Conjunctive Concessive Participles mperat

zamizhosin up to the time of being benien Eutüre

Tenses connected with the Future.

ma zami'zhamasus (also zanil'zh-emasus ma zami'zhamus, Laai heing beaten. and dimasus), I was being beaten. nin zamizhan. I shall he beaten. ına zamı'zlın misis. una zanol'zhëmis. mperfect Pres. Ind Putaro

(ma zami'zhamik hande, I am a be-er ma zami'zhamsik, I should be beaten or Deaten) Past Cond Agent II

Dubitative Future ma zami'zham das, I shall (doubtless) should have been beaten. be being beaten.

Past Teases,

ma zami'dis: Fem. ma-zami'dis, I was heaten.

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Past

Fut. Perf. (dubitative) ma zami'dhuüs däs: Fem. ma Pres. Perf. ma zamí dűsűs : Fem. ma zamí dísís, I had mu zami'dunus: Fem. un zami'dinis, I heen beaten linve been beaten.

The Causal.

zami'dinis das, i shall doubtless have

been beaten

respect like the 1st Conj. given above. There is no passive form in -izh, but the stative partic. in •i'tii is common. The Causal, meaning to cause to be beaten, is formed by insert-

zamarólki, to cause to be beaten.

Concessive imperat. zamarë' zamarës, have him beaten (or zamaro-t, -ta, let them (etc.), have him her, them, me, us, etc.) (etc.), benten. The same form for all

Participles.

Agent ! Stative Passive Conjunctive Contemporary zamari'tu, one who was caused to be zamare't, having caused to be beaten zamaróľ-kík, -kěk, one who causes to be orders. beaten, i.e. was benten by someone's

zamarő'zha, while causing to be braten-zamarő'-bil, -bil, at the time of causing to be beaten.

. Future zamaro'sin, up to the time of oausing to be beaten

imperf. Fres. Ind. mas zamare mus. I am having him, etc., beaten Future mas zamaram', I shall have him, etc., beaten. mās zamare'mūsūs; I was having him, etc.

zamarč'inak, La causer to be beaten.

Past Cond. mas zamare msik, I should cause or should have caused to be beaten.

Jage Dubitative Fut, mas zamare'm das, I shall doubtless be mis zamare gks, I caused to be benten (also causing to be beaten.

Pres. Perf. mis samare ganus, I have caused to be beaten mas Emnare'gasŭs, I had caused to be beaten. -ê g 18). 🔻

> Future Perf. más zamare ganús dás, I shall doubtless have caused to be beaten.

THE VERD

Second Conjugation.

case, whereas trans. verbs have theirs in the Agent case. Class (i) of this conj. is composed of regular verbs, but in class (ii) not a few are irregular. which we should call trans. but which Sins treat as intrans. divided into several subdivisions It includes a few verbs trans and intrans, verbs of the 2nd conf. Class (ii) may be tives, the different parts are formed in the same way for both They, like all intrans, verbs, have their subject in the nom. -tus, -kus, -sus. With the exception of the past and its deriva-(ii) intraus. verbs, the past of which ends in lies dus. tus, place of -6, so that we have I'gas, -I'ganus, -I'gasus, etc., and those of the 1st conf.. the only difference being that -I' takes the (i) transitive verbs, which have a set of past tenses very like The 2nd conj may be divided into two main divisions.

Not taking account of irregularities, we may state the rule on the syllable following the root, in the 2nd conj. it varies Accent - In the 1st conj., as we have seen, the accent is

(i) in the imperat., future (with tonses derived from it), syllable of the root when the root consists of more than one syllable). and concessive the accent is on the root (on the final

in other purts the accent is nearly as it is in the lat and -osli are accented almost evenly on the root and conj., thus the infin. .o'Iki, Agent 1 -o'Ikik or -o'Ikek, preceding the endings -gks, -ganus. -gasus, otc., and intrans. verbs the syllable preceding the endings -us, and the partie. -o'zha have it on o, while-obil or -obe ·uniis -usus, etc. in past tenses, trans, verbs accent the syliable

beginning of the section on verbs. The main differences in conjugation have been given in the

haro'ikj, to take away.

Concessive — ros, res, ris haro-t or -ta, lot him, her, th lufin. hurótki, declined as noun : gen. -yei, dat. -yet, etc., unporat. take away : only in 3rd person. - bus har--tshos hi'ra

l'articiples, etc.

Past Time: (i) Conjunctive ' harif, having taken away haroi-kik or -këk, taker away.

the many of the state of the st

It may be declined as snound Gen talafter, dat. - Eb, berteankhen, The time of His having been baken away

Contemporary Ulme: (i) hard the while taken ayan. (xi) hard felding at the time of taking away i res harobil, ac the time that she took away, inkes or

Fature Time: hitrosia, up to the time of taking anny mas bkrosio, up to the time of my taking away : may be declined as notine, harosinet, up to the time of taking away.

Puture and derived tenses

| | Future, and derived, tenses, | ui, |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Future | inds hidrom tile | bes havr-on tanos -et |
| Fem. same | Fem. same with res for ros. | |
| Pres. India: | mis hilr-amus. | bes harenes takos -enet |
| Fem: | nis hk'r-dmis | ris: -anta |
| | rus -eiff, -einī | mase, plur: |
| Inperfect | ha'r | ेखें |
| Fem. | rös - Esu, - Es inas hl'r-Emisis tus - Jahe - Ese | ris' -enes plur, same as masc. plur, |
| Agent II | or!) | (be or) bas harr |
| • | (tuor) tüs'-äyök, öyök | (tsho or) tahos |
| | (ro or) ros -tiyěk, -ěyek | (ri or) ris -enek |
| Grammles of Agentall | zantel [| |

ma or) mas ha'ramak hanis, 1 (fom.) am a taker away. ro or) ros ha'rayek hanu, he is a taker away. MERINDIOS OF AGENTAL:-

(ri or) ris hardensk hang, they are takers away.

Past Conditional. I should take away or should have taken mas ha'r-emsik Arana bes ha'r-onsik tahoa etaik See also the examples given in the 1st conj. -èsik tüs

THIS, WHERE,

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Box and we that Run share as ansec with res for rosheve -siki throughoug

doubtless be taking agay. Dubitative Futures he mill Same as fitt with due added.

Des lingron day ris: -an dia Lem. (the same with tres for ros; All - Middle मार्ड फिरान्ड्रेया विस्ट がながっ

BARE TPARAS

いかいん と 松

| | bes light -gyes | Tide - Aggre | Plur. same as | | | tshow -genet | | Plur. same as | maste, plur. | | bes hitrlf-geass | t-hos -geset | ris gen ges | Plur. same as | mase plur. | • |
|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------|------|-------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| FREE T CTIOCH. | edr härffegar edr härffegar | | tithis barringis | ł Ę. | harl'-gands | tus -gano | -gan, -gand | mas bari'ginis | -gin ve | -giā, -gīnj | mas härl'sgasús | | -güşgüsu | man hari'-gisis | a dela | gigh, -gishi |
| | man tùr' | 10.5 | SE SE | Tes | mKe | 記 | 108 | E S | tus | res | miks | T. | 108 | TON | tūk | res |
| | Tan Tan | | Fem. | | Pres. Perf. | | | Eem. | | | Flupt. | | | Fem. | | |

Dubitative, Fut Perf., I shall doubtless have taken, away, mas, hari gands das, fem. mas hari gints day, etc., and so on, the Pres. Perf. with day added.

Verbs which have in the roots half-long vowel lengthen if whenever it has the accents. Thus chanoity, send, 'makes chāņ: ginólkį, take. makes gin

Norms.—(i) Verbs of the 1st coul, whose roots end in -y or -v omit the -a in the 2nd plur, ending -ast.

Win (ii) The 8h in the 2nd and 3rd sing, fem. of the plupf. of both conjugations is more often than not changed to s if the bayat, you will cultivate (bayo'lki): vuvat, you will (yuzólki)

root ends in eh, as paght'gis, less often paght'gigh, she had

-ensik

-eisik

ros

HENNA MEL

ends in -i'. These verbs are :cossive and future with its derived tenses. The imperat sing Certain verbs have i before the endings of the imperat. con

(i) Verbs which insert the i, as khanoiki, scratch: ŭsoiki fill : chübőlki, palace : mīrólki, die.

(ii) Verbs which change y to i, as unyolki, rear (a child animal): kälyőlki, count, abuse.

(iii) Verbs whose rootends in i, as piolki drink : siolki, sew regular except for slight changes in Agent II. but they resemble the others so exactly that it is better to wioiki, insert, put in (Hindi daina). These are really include them in the class."

All these verbs are trans, except mirójki, die. Its past is

chübotki, place.

Concessive chilbiot, chubyota (note shortening of i to Imperat chùbi in the langer form chillia

Agent II chubiye-mak mas chibl'-am <u>de</u> almbiy-aněk tshos -ět běs chűbl'-on å -ĕnĕk -ĕnĕk

on the first syllable, the other verbs plainly accent the i. un-yorki, kalyorki and dulyorki (create) retain the y in the past tenses unvi'ghs, kalyi'ghs. the future. khanoikj in the future khani'am has a slight accent The remaining derived tenses need not be given, they follow

khani, vi, pi, etc. nt. having placed scratched, etc., being thus distinguished from the imperat sing. which has i' (without law tone), chubi The conjunctive partie, ends in 11, as chult, khanit, vit

The " ar" class.

pernt, and future with its derived tenses, A few verbs of the trans, second conj. insert ar in the im

disrôikj, scatter: imperat. disrārt. __di-rā'ra.
Fliture disrā'ram Pres. Indic. disra'rēmüs. Past. disri'gas. Conj. Partic. both disritand disrarit Past Cond. dĭsra'remeik Imperf. dlyra'remüsus Agent · disra'ramçk. Duhitative Fut. disra'ram däş

> and the corresponding parts of likharo'iki, cause to be written. důlyúřki, create, future galatorki, to knot, tangle: future tenses galatyarpm, etc., mīsoiki, mix, associate with oneself: future tenses miss'ram líkhóiki, write: fut. líkhñ'ram, etc., like disróikj, but conj It is interesting to compare these parts of likho'iki, write part. only likhit. likharit is heard in Astor. rast Agent II Pres. Ind. Conj. Part. Imperat. sing. with y insorted Past galati'ghs. Imperf: Future regular forms. Past misi gits. ikha'ramak likha'remus lĭkhā'ram likhi† (Gilgit) Ikha'reműsűs likhari† (Astor). likbart Ikhā'ra likhoiki, write likharoiki, cause to be dŭlyā'ram, etc. likharë't: lĭkharĕ'mŭsŭs līkharĕ'mŭs. líkharum'. sing. likharë': see .conj. part likharēā' written. Past dülyı'gils see imperat

II. Intransitive Verbs.

likba'remsik

likharë'msik.

lĭkharĕ'mak.

naturally have their past in -ilü, -kü, etc., instead of the 1st pers. ending -ilüs, etc. These endings are added to the root if it does not end in zh, sh or c, but if it ends in these letters, it elmost invariably drops them before the endings. -kü(s). Some verbs are used only in the 3rd person sing, and past tenses. Their subject is always in the num. case. past ends in slus, sidus or sidus, sadus, stus, sius, sdus and These differ from the intrans, verbs of this conj. only in the

that of the trans. past. The intrans. verbs have :-The conjugation of the intrans, past is nearly the same us

(i) the nom. form of the subject instead of the agent,

(ii) 2nd sing. past in o instead of a.

(iii) the past ending in -us (whereas the trans. ends in plupf. instead of a. -4s) and the vowel ii preserved in the pres. perf. and

| ma vätüs, I-came tu väto sätü ro vätü saisi ma vätis |
|--|
| |

SING CHASTORIE

4

THE VHEN

| Terror care | plur, attment | Belly after sins taho: Amet | plur, same as |
|------------------------|----------------|--|---------------|
| ing extitioning thr | for variations | THE CHILL STREET | one vectores. |
| Bress Recil | Eeni | Physic | · Fen. |

Riffice Ref. Jubitative ina vatunna dky. I, shall doubtless have come. Four ma vatime dky.

idi, idi

Tilly hast tenses of other intraits, verby follow this with feingresole, regularity.

Examples of other past tenses:-

muoolki; muttinda, muttinda, muttistis, escape.

chtzpolki; be separated: chtchs, chiddinus, chiddinus,
be yolki; site: be tue, be tunds, be tusus.

Jarizholki, grow old:: Jarillus, jarillunus, jarillusus.

jamizholki, open, mouth, (yawie; jami'dunus.

ant distant

bilizhofki, melt., hifdü, bilkiduna, bilkidüsü. pacolkifi iripa i nakü, paküni, paküsü.

Irregular Werber In considering irregularities in verbs we inner separate the future tenses from the past, for verbs irregular in the former are often regular in the latter and vice

I. Irregular or Peculiar Futures.

(a) The I class. This class is almost wholly composed of transitive verbs and has therefore been discussed above.

(b) The ar class: 'transitive verbs: see above.

The "a" class.

nayolki, say, tell (trans., with past re'gas) is vayolki, come hayolki, laugh: Tshayolki, emerge: nikhayelki, emerge phayo ki, hurst (intrans., see below): shilayolki, ache (see below): They omit the y and contract: in 1st plur, substitute w for y.

rayotki, say, tell.
Imperat.
Conj. Partic. raif

| 104 API | Parties Parties Parties | plug mine as unsec. plur. | ra wonesen | plur, game aş masc. plur. | Agent II ramak, ratvonsk Dog Ord - Interes | TA SAID -ATTENDED ALE |
|---------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------|
| THE TE | Translation of the second | rational rat | rk/műsős rk/so rks, rk/sù | ณ์ไทโฟล เพื่อเอื้อ เหียน, เกิร์ม | z & 3 za yek | LUIDICALIVE HILLI |
| Euture | Brett Judja | i i i | Imperf. | Hem. | Agent II 2 | |

Past. Cond, and Dubitative Fulure add, sift and dis respectively to the future.

bayolki has conj. partic. halt: 2nd, plur. imparat. ha, ha'ya.

'The difference between pharoiki, bursk trans, and pharoiki.

(The difference between phayotki, bursk, trans, and phayotki.)
bursk, trans, and phayotki.
tayotki above. The trans, is regular like zamotki, Conj. I.
phayotki burst (trans).
phayotki, burst (trans).

Impernt phäyer phäya pha pha pha Couj. Intric. phayer phayer phayer phayer phayer pham Pres. Indic. phayer phayer

kholki, eat, is conjugated similarly to "in" class verbs, but with little differences throughout. It is trans.

Imperat kha Concessive kliōt, khōta

Concessive klift, khôts Parficiples: Agent I khôtk-ik ôr ek: Conj. khê†; Stative

Contemporary khōzha, khōbll: Future khōsin. Future khon khon khon

khā khā khāt khāt khāt khāt khān khō'nēs khānūs khō'nēs khā'no khā'nēt khā'n ni khā'nēt

Fem. khānye **k**bո՞ււ, khռոյ piur. same as mase plur.

except the 1st plurs, which are khones and khoneses, and the ist sing. which has a for a'. The Pres Indic and Import are the same as in rayotki

Imperfect khāghe Kliámisĭa khān, khā'nü khã'so kháműsűs plur. same as khā'nës klıñ'sĕt khō'nĕsĕs masc. plur.

Past Tenses khē'gā-s -nūs, -süs or less commonly khr'khāgh, khāghi

Such are :-A number of verbs ending in avoit do not belong to the contracting "a" class, but follow the regular conjugations. gas. •anŭs, •asŭs.

Conj. I (trans.) bă vôtki, cultivate: dă yôtki, burn (trans.): navolki, lose : prayolki, mend.

Conf. II, layotki, obtain (trans): bayotki, sit: Mayotki; shilnyótki, nehe arrive: vavolki, walk, go: uchavolki, cause to arrive.

bhya'm, etc. Those in Conj. Il are nearly regular. Those belonging to Conj. I are regular: imperat. baye': fut.

Future.

Past Cond., Dubit. Fut. add -sik and das respectively to the

Conj. Part. üchayı Imperat. uchā'i uchā'ya, cause to arrive bai bēi(è), sit ոշրմ հմա,

bนั้งชีมม ^ băit, bčiţ(è)

ehllayotki belongs to the "a" class as well as to the regiyayölki and layölki have low tone in imperat. sing. vái†, lái†: conj. It is used only in the 3rd sing : we have therefore Conj Part the conj. part. is viit or vavi't and is'it or layit.

Agent II Pres Ind. Future Imperi. shila'yek <u>នារៅត៍ ម៉ូត, ស្នាវេតិខ</u> ម្យាវតែ មួយ, ម្យារត្រ មា eliila'yöi and shila'i

Bhilin ya. The imperat is not used, but would be, if required, shilai

ible for most people, it is pronounced i. Similarly silvoiki know, has imperat. sill silya. of the root—in this case y. As a final consonantal y is impossconsidered quite regular. It ends insturally in the last letter The ending of the imperat, sing, in st instead of y may be

The "o" class.

conjugation, but differ from them in (i) the imperat., and (ii) consisting of a single letter, are accented like verbs of the 1st the 1st sing. and 2nd plur of the future tenses. A few verbs with monosyllabic roots, and a few with roots

bolki, become, be able : dübölki, be unable : solki, sleep : rolki bizhóiki, fenr: misóiki, he mixed, he associated with someone üthyólki, rise : somólki, get tired : üçólki, run anny.

weep: joiki, be born: poiki, fall, become exhausted imperat. nizho, bizhóĭkj, fear , bizha

Agent 1 Imperf. Pres. Ind. Future. Conj. Part. Fem. <u> անջի</u>ն, անք bizho'misis, etu. bizho'müsüs bizho'mis, etc. bizh-o'müs monzid hizhe'i -ē'n, -ē'nĭi -ē′110 . 2nd plur. bizhā'něk 2nd plur. bizhā'sēt -กี/กรา bizh-ō'nës bizh-on ะัย'กซิก ġ

somoiki, get tired: the Imperat. and Future teness are remark able for being conjugated in three different ways, viz "o" class according to the 1st Conj., the regular 2nd Conj., and the

imperf. Pres. Ind. Future Imperat. Conj. I "o" class Conj. 11 (reg.) som " o " Con 2nd (reg.) 1st Conj. somo'nıüsüs som e'musus 2nd pl. somemus somo mus មេខ្មែរ ខេម្ម ëomō, 'some, a.mos iu ŏ-moë ing-moi znd. pl. 2mi plur. soměň (· Boma sot **Bomèset** -ca et. junos, igitt, oë Homā, ម្នារ មួយ ខ្លាំ ลับมนิยล์ -ชิสิ "มกับ: 60 IIIA

(with which must be classed dibotk; on account of it resemblance to bolk!) are like bizhotki, but the following points are io he noted :--The verbs which have merely one letter before the root THE VERR

dubotk) be unable, has no imperate

or up, part ends in end e) except for bolk; and debolki. " high have het, having broome, and dublin hawing been unuble.

(iii) the 3rd sing, Agent 11 ends in alyek, almost - Eysk (first e being a).

(ita) jotki bas future jam as well as jgni,

Slight differences in a ocour. On the whole the a in these is lower, i.e. more like French e than in the first set of the "o" olass given above-bizhôfki, etc.

Its conj part, is get The other participles and the future bagadki. go has imperat sing. bo, like bolki, but plur. bu'gha. tenses are regular as from buzhotki, Conj. Il.

There are a few trans, verbs with single letter roots. They belong to Conj. I

tholk), do : imperat. the thea. conj. part. theta fut. them : past the gas, thighs.

solki, attach; loiki, reap guite regular like Conj. 1: golki de des det den degus has fut. sem (like thork) and dolki) as well as sem. doľkj, give

11. Irregular Pasta.

be given in the infin., lst sing., future and lst sing past. Before proceeding to the list of pasts we may mention one larity from the 1st sing, of the simple past. It is therefore The conjugation of past tenses follows with absolute reguthe past tenses. For the sake of completeness the verbs will sufficient to know only one form to be able to conjugate all wholly irregular past.

| C. CRIS. | | o gyet | 10 P-1 | plur, same as | masa. plur | | be genës | o genet | gen | plur. same as | mase. plur. | |
|--|-------|--------|-----------|---------------|------------|---|----------------|---------|-----|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| buzhoikigo.: .fut.,, buzham : past, gas. | e gas | ga | gon ri | gēs plu | | P | ma ganus be | | | | | re gein, geinj |
| būzbóiki, go.: | Past | tn | ro | Fem. ma | to | | Pres. Perf. ma | · fu | | Fem. nia | TI CO | נפ |

| be greeks | tallo gësht | ri gran, gente | plun same us | marc, pluc. | 4 |
|-----------|-------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|
| magiels . | ru gáso | 70 gös, gösü | गाक हर्से बोह | tu geläbe | re ge'igh, ge'iahi |
| PlupE | | | Fem. | | |

holki, become, be able, has four forms for the past: bigsa (which looks like a trans. past): bulds and buss bused in the plur., also exceptionally in the mase sing. These the mase, sing, and bilus used in the fem, sing, and all remarks apply to all the tenses connected with the past.

plur. same as mase, plur. be biflines be br'lines be bil-ts tsho -et ma bh'lusús, rarely bi'lusús Pres. Perf. ma bullinus, nirely bilinna ma bu'lüs (rurely br'lüs) 0 ma bi'linis ma hľ'l ·is P ı; ma hilleis tu ţn re 2 Fem. Fem. Fem Plupf. Past

bigita lina 3rd, sing. bigit or bigui.

varótki, come, in addition to vatur, has a past belonging to another root not otherwise found in Grigiti - &'lus, came : a'lunus, have come: K'lusus, had come.

Asolki, which one never hears in the infin, has past Asús and Ksi'lus, the latter uncommon in this dialect.

Second Conjugation (contd.)

List of principal verbs with irregular pasts-infin,, 1st sing, ut and past. (i) List of Verbs which to our ideas are trans., but are regarded by Sins as intrais, and construed with nominative subject.

| bizhťlis umďtis paruďdus | siçr'iüs tari'lüs | tar-1'lüs, -idus |
|--|--|------------------------------|
| bi <u>zhom</u> and <u>ehum</u> pård' <u>zh</u> am | ա <u>ա կշ</u> լուց Էմ ա | tā'rņm |
| bizhötki, fear nmushötki, forget annüshun parüzhötki, hear, under- paru'zha stand | siędiki, learn tarizholki, oross (river, etc.) | tarúlkj, cross (river, etc.) |

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tshutolki, annoy (object tshu'tam takes sātj, with) tehüțilüe

ing is flus where the i is phonctically the same vowel as -I, but is long. I believe such an i would always be correct, but in the following list I have written the i as in each case I heard it. (ii) Verbs with past in -ills. The standard form of this end-

(a) verbs in sigh, including some passives : igh dropped before past suffix.

nistuizhoiki, trickle (see misizhotki, be mixed phirizhotki, turn vayalizhaiki, be thirstyphuizhóĭki. piisinizhotki, swell nilizhótki, sprout phitizhotki, be broken burizhofki, sink (intrans.) nrizhoiki, grow old nīstizhóĭki, below) Trans. burat (innísth'izhči nilí′<u>zh</u>ĕi յույ՛<u>շհ</u>գու Խու՛շիգու phüţi'zham püşini'zhai vayali'zhai րյուշինա phirizham mytzlim vayal-f'lüs, phaï liis, nill'lü nīstayī'lü püşinili phúti'lĭs phirl'lŭs mīst-lűs, -dűs buri'-lus. -dus jarī'lūs

Exception: izh not dropped before pust suffix. carizhólki, graze carl'zhĕi carizhi'lŭ

khazhótki, itch phayótki, burst phírótki, turn somótki, get tired üthyőĭkj, rise ünyőiki, be hungry bashoïki, chatter, etc. avāzhótki, be right, promyólki, laugh (asóiki, be) b) others nvā'zhŏi - Ա՛եհյուս --ព័′ពឫធ្គរព 'anďunos phin khā'zhŏi ומתו បត្ត(ម្យាត្តពា phi'ra,ıı ingm'oś , urŭaros ŭthyilūs ŭnyilŭs snj, idseq np, yas nj, idzyas hnyt'lüs kha<u>zh</u>ílü somi'lŭs phnĭ′lüs pbĭrt'lŭs ăsi'lüs, asüe

above.
avāzhorki, bashorki, khazhorki, bizhorki, add the ending to nieo bizholki, siędiki, tarizholki, tarolki, tajutolki, given in (i) the root.

(iii) Verbs with past in -I'dus (-6'dus).

also părüzhoïki, understand : see under (i).

itself is nearly always used in the 3rd kingular.

tion of chuzhotki, are verbs used only in the 3rd sing.; chuzhotki

It will be noticed that all the above, with the possible excep

| ৰূntizhoïki, swell | ra <u>zh</u> ólki, be cooked shlavólki, ache shŭzhólki, become old (clothes, moon) | i) be | (v) past in -dűs. uvázhótki, he right, pro- per hűzhőtki congal | nīstī <u>zh</u> ófkj, trickle [see nīstūz <u>h</u> ófkj, above un- der (ii) (a)] | (ir) past in -ā'düs, -ádüs blizhóiki, melt niezhóiki, be pressed, be | (b) others. carôlki, graze also tarôlki, sec under (i). | in -ē'dü bāyizhóiki, be cultivated tapizhóiki, warm oneself | ratizhótki, be hindered stdizhótki, be struck zamizhótki, be struck vnyalizhótki, be thirsty | jámizhótki, yawn misizhótki, he mixed pashizhótki, be visible, he | (a) verbs in -izhôľki, including some břrizhôřki, be spilt břri <u>zh</u> ôřki, sink (intrans.) bùṛi'zhṇu gălṇṭizhôĭki, sink (were knot-gălaṭi'zht ted |
|--------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| <u>shifizh</u> ĕi | rāzhēi sh'lā'-i, -yēi sh'uzhēi ,- | ok <u>zh</u> či ohŭzham ohŭzham | avā'zhëi | រាមែរ <u>ទ</u> ៀមរ | ԽՈւ′ <u>շհ</u> ւöi ուն′ <u>շհ</u> ոտ. | લ્પ દ્રામ | նձչւ՛ <u>շի</u> ել tորւ՛շիել | កំ(រ/ <u>ˈzh</u> am នូវថា <u>/ zh</u> am zamt/ <u>zha</u> m | jផ្ទ័ររ[វ <u>ីក្</u> បាធុរា ការុទ្ធ/ <u>ក</u> ្សាធុរា ប្រធ <u>ុ</u> ធ្វវិទ្ធិការុ | nding some biri' <u>zh</u> ōi bùri'zhōi gälaţi'zhi |
| ស្លាធិថា | radü <u>eh</u> llā'dŭ <u>s</u> húdü | oacu dadi ehüdüs(chidüs) | ้ ลงก็เป็น ถงก็ <u>รูป</u> โไบ้ | nĭstádű | bัไล′dนั กลั′dนั⊭ | earl'düs | bκνε'dŭ tapē'dŭs | rňilídüs sidiídis zamiídüs vayal-rdŭs, ·Yľŭs | jami'düs mĭşi'-düs, ∙lüs paş <u>h</u> ı'düs | passives bīrī'dŭ n bŭŗī'-dŭs, -lüs Bi gXlaļ1'dŭ |

| d'ttas († loug) inthatus inthatus mo'ta mo'tas dolis'tas satus satus satus | ria tus Tra tus Detus natus eulto | ir'tăs Alŭs dŭbalŭs oslis (fem.) Jalŭs | swe") polün rolüs poku shū'kū | K'sŭs, asy'lūs mūns |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| draham Mikham marota marota ucharon com | yāyain Ilā'yain bk'yain nā'shain | ir them, see Table m, dubom, dubom, jem jem | oet like, aw in "av pom roin roin shu'shëi | mitt's m |
| (18) post in the sign of the s | Mayolki, go walk Mayolki, arrive (vii) mayoli, eit. Mayolki, eit. mayolki, be lost mayolki, be filled (e | lighotki, hide oneself amushotki, forget, under (i). (viii) past in -alus (vavolki, come duboki, be unable colki, bear child jolki, be born | (ix) part in folus (5 almost like, aw in "politi, fall pom rolki, weep (x) past in kū. pločikit ripen shū'shāi shūsholki, dry | (xi) past in -sus (Esotki, be) (xii) past in -ūs inirolki, die |

tarilkį. farizholkį, cross, with " separate differently con-The following list of the principal pairs of trans, and jugated verb tarolki, oause to cross. hā'gham bashofki, play instru- basham' intrans, verbs may be useful :-ment, toll heil, etc. bashotki, be played, tolled, etc.; also allatter The ordinary regular method of forming a causal verb is to add or to the root of the verb which is to be rendered causal The resulting verb often gets a meaning slightly different and then to conjugate like a regular verb of the 1st Conj

Causal Verbs.

from a mere causal. Examples :-

offlacional, order to be beaten varotkii cause to go or walk darolid, oause to be given The mirothi, cause to arrive khnynrotki, give to eat paritzinnolla, expluin utharolki, rouse See helow pairs of trans, and intrans, verbs, Some ace alittle feregular in formation; otrazione, understund vayofki, go, walk Thirdily, arrive uthvolki, rise TRI STLES LIERE COIKI, B.Ve. wild, sleep kholki, ent 11 Car

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THE VERB

24.0

The regular method of forming these is to add till to the root of the verb which is to be rendered passive or intrans. Intransitive. Passive or Middle.

This is never added to a verb already made acusal by the galatotki, to knot or nddition of -ar.

galatizhotki, become tangled, sidizhôlk, be benten inpizholk, be lit, burn knotted CPAIKI, to birn, fight sidolki, beat (frang.) tangle

But we may not any sidarizholks, to lie anused to be beaten, trang or tharighold, to be chused to be done.

Pairs of Trunsillim and Intrinsitive Verbs.

There are many verter which to the Sink' mind present the sometimes have roots ending in sigh. There is some uncertainty about the form of these intrums, verbs for we frequently rame idea as the casual verbs in dir, and yet have the form of which in appearance sometimes resemble ordinary verbs and ordinary verbs. Such verbs often have intrans. forms as well find both forms side by side and with the same meaning: e.g.

phiroiki, phirizhoiki, turn, return (intrans.)

hashegas

्रात्र्याम्या ।

carólki, graze (trans.) _ caram'

Caregus

| ghlayólki, ache shuvólki, dry (trans.) shushólki, dry (intrans.) so)ki, atlach sacólki, be attached | rňučíki, cook razhótki, be cooked shilotki, appease († causal | paer- or pair-ous, vais, send back phir-pher-ôiki, return, go back phirizhôiki, return, go back | | phäyöiki, tear, burst (trans.) phäyöiki, tear, burst (in- | ok ipen, be | emerge n'lyo'tkj, hide (thing) nilizho'tkj, sprout (? intr. | ntyóiki, lose nashóiki, he lost, get lost nikhtlóiki, take out nikhayóiki, come out. | lighóĭkj, hide oneself ligharóikj, hide a person müzhíĭkj, save mücóĭkj, escape, be saved | dňyôíki, burn (trans.) dn <u>zh</u> ôíki, burn (intrans.) marôíki, kill mirôíki, die | oarólki, graze (intrans.) oari <u>zh</u> ólki, graze (in- |
|---|---|---|--------------------|---|---------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|
| ehtlā'-i, -yði ehuvam' ehūshði eam eam | rď ngm rď zliči shilom ' | phľ'r phér-9m phľri [,] Zb8m | րհու' <u>շհ</u> գա | phäynm' phām | pā'zhņm pā'cēi | nĭlˌva̞ru′ nilı′ <u>zh</u> ĕi | näyam' nä' <u>s</u> ham nikhilam' nikhām' | líshem lisharpin' müzham' mü'cun | dkyan' da <u>zh</u> ei maram' mirlam | oār'ëi carl'zhči |
| th Ylad ü shuvćgits shūkü eeg'its eatüs | răni'găs rádu <u>sl</u> ìilégăs | phir pher I'lis phir'lŭs | phai'tús | phäyégás phaYlüs | pa <u>zh</u> ľgó« páků | nìlyégü∻ nilt′lù | nkyógils n'atüs nikhálégás nikhátűs | li'tüs lighare'gils müzhe'gils mütüs | dhyégás dadü marégās műüs. | eari'dű eari <u>zh</u> ilu |

| Rociated | misarölki, cause to be mixed, cause to be as- | misólki, mix, associate some with oneself | mīṣizhóĭki, be mixed, as- mīṣi'zham sociate oneself | We may have in this manner triplets of verbs, one being intrans, passive or middle, another an ordinary trans, and the third a causal of this trans., thus:— | ŭçhacôĭki, arrive | üçhayólki, conduct, send take | tarizhótki, cross | tarólki, take across |
|----------|---|---|---|--|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | , ពេឃមន្តពា | រជារុំត, កម្ពុជា | យវន់រុ/វិហិមា | ner triplets of other an ordina us:— | ումօ, չուծո | ŭ¢bā'yam | tari <u>zh</u> am meran | taram' |
| | ınlşarégás | mĭṣi′gṅs | m)el'dits | verbs, one being ry trans, and the | üçhā'tùs | ŭçhayl'gäs | tar-l'lus -l'düs tar-l'lüs,-l'düs | tarégits |

It will be observed about the list of pairs given above that in only three cases does the trans. verb belong to the 2nd Conj., viz. pazhóškiť, cook (bread, etc.), ranótki, cook (meat, etc.), and uchavoški, conduct, send. This shows that trans. verbs with intrans. (not merely passive) forms usually belong to the 1st Conj.

Denominative Verbs: Verbs derived from nonns or adjectives generally belong to the 1st Conf., thus the following all belong to it:—

ghüryār†, f., pleasure: ghüryaröiki, to please.
dilü, m., peel, bark: dilyöiki, to peel, remove bark.
ryii, m., colour, dye: ränöiki, to dye.
shmār, equal: shmaröiki, to divide (lit. into equal parts).
Alphabetical List of the Principal Verbs of the First
Conjugation: all Transitive.

enrójki, graza chűrójki, place bilyólki, melt bürőlki, sink elkarólki, show cilkolki, look at bayoiki, cultivate atólki, bring banarólki, elothe bnyaróĭki, sent, arólki, bring Rot up lüpóĭki, burn, light manóĭki, agrec maróĭki, kill műcarólki, curdle Conj. ?) ľíkharóĭki, misarólki, cause to lolki, reap luoiki, snatch away layotki, obtain (2nd ranotki, dye written be mixed have involki, say sarólki, put to soiki, nttach sidoiki, ... beat, shuryarotki, skmarólki, divide rathorki, hinder glillolki, appease Ficep please

FINE CRANMAR.

themili, cause to uchacarólki, convù parólkj, reconaile (onnes) of zamčíkj, strike, utharfiki, rouse thuryolki, open sicarolki, tesch tholki, do, say walk or go valótki, bring yupólki, join. yuvôlki, win varotki, tolófkj. through. beat nikhalolky, take out palotki, a trach, parolkf, canse to phe-, phi-rôlki, turn pharothi, tear, press oprkmolki, keep birds hand something odorólki, look for naybarólki, show nijrfiki, concesi alight or fall. phútóřki, bresk muzholla, saye prayôlki, mend okovotki, dig phrilzharolkj. palyóřki, ruh naville lose puroth, fill metki Dre84 burst Diain bury, Dami darvilla, ounse to halyovki, take by khojofici, a s k ffayarólki, conkhavarólki, feed duzhôfki, wash dratifiki, knoyr gapólki, hind dilroiki, peel duct, send he given dolki, give alólki. vow agólki, lick khoľki, est khát stkj, question dary51ki, kindle culleen deceir

duct, send

manorig, rub with hands or pazliótkit, cook (bread, etc.) Principal Transitive Verby of Second, Conjugation (the ranolki, cook (meat, etc.) uchayojki, conduct, send mohorki, preserve, keep principal intrans, one have already been given), timolki, endure sůvětki, know pezőlki, grind paghólki, see feet banotki, put on (clothes, Echolki, ask for, demand důmitvarôlki, exchange harotti, take away chanfiki, send lamótki, seize ginóľki, take katólki, spin bīroĭki, spill

lk igas, obtain, may be considered as either 1st or 2nd conj. The future tenses belong to the 2nd. while the past is more like the 1st. With the latter verb one should comrayoiki ram re'gas, regas, or re'igas, say, and layo'tki, layam khorki, eat, dorki, give and thotki, do, say, have past either pare lorki lam le'gas, reap, 1st Conf.

the gra (khegas) de gas (de gus) and the gus (the gas) or khi gas, digas and thi gas.

See also "i" class and our class under 2nd Conj. ahove.

UHE ADVERB.

they agree with the subject in gender and number. This free use of adjectives diminishes the number of pure adverbs. A The most important adverbs are given in the following lists. number of prepositions are both prepositions and adverba.

ADVERBS OF TIME.

Atb, to-day

dazo, at midday This is ayak, so many, a) aker, in the mean time.

dergo, every day, ninav. Evelu, m. yenr: and evelu. Eve 16-r or .zh, in the comor -zh, this year: vai ing year; phatina evela-r or -zh, in the following year, hametha, alwaya

> hala, yesterday Azhu, this year nud -r. m

> > next)

kal, m., year: Mamkal, next içi', on the day before vesterkare', when ? (or when): kare' harter or -zh. this baris, m., year: and Feer: var bartzer, next balakal, in the afternoon Year: phátinh bárzer, cal buzh; son in the following year Bunhout

day

vear: phe'n kal, year after

na, never: khre' ga. when-

lüştiki tük, very early in the

kotzit, a little while ago lustikal, lustaiki, morning

Bill Halland

chak, m., day? har chak, every day, almays, yar chilk, the previous day : azhe'i chak, next day dan; Ek dam, at once

T never

dam, m., time : ce dam, thrice; muta dam, sn-Other time : Kzhinu cirin, on the day after corin, on fourth day (fordum, next time. tomorrow

ratyo, rativet, by night, at

partr, year before last

par, last year

morning

ten, now : ten aki, at this very phatu, phatut, afterwards "uryo, by day moment oot, f , time : car cot, four times

In connection with adverbs of time, the days of the week Days of the Week. may be given.

adite, gen. -åi, m., Sunday hirl'sfat., -di, m., Thursday tsandu'r-a-ti, m., Monday ahinkir., -ai, m., Friday ahimsher., -ai, m., Ruday ahimsher., -ai, m., Saturlay bold-u-Ki, m., Wednesday

Most adjective, may also be nred as adverbs. When so used

weigh

be done

ACCORR

measure

64 10

ne, not(è)

ADVERUS OF PLACE.

alvet (dat. of alj) thither, anyet, ajnyet (dat. of foreālyo, thence āli, there BIYA TRYO, niya vari, in that direction noj, ajuj, here direction trom that

anavari, in this direction ann varyo, from this direcarú, in¤ide Anyo, hence going) hither, here

dárií'i (dat. of darú), outdărů, ontside Krii'((dat. of Krú) inwards dzhe't (dat. of nzhe') up SDIUM

kaiavari, in what direcdur, Inr kacj, near an, where? dksibomt, dkohibomt, to Ate, whither WILLUM IN the right

khabomt, to the left kalavaryo, tion ? direction? from what

OTHER ADVERDS.

ga, even, also awa, yes aye, thus, in that manner dunt, just, as in "just chut (n., ad).), slowly ade', thus, in this manner fikkt, only darum still, yet [listen" bódű (adj) very, much Keiik, thus lökų (adj.), rapidly

(tarf, direction), mai tarfa jo, ravaryo, from that direction ravari, in that direction kōnyo, whence? mōzhō', in the middle najnj, here müchöt, musöt (dat. of last phätūt, backwards navari, in this direction maghat (dat. of magha"), to phätú, back, behind pār, across, on other side navaryo, from this direction muçho', muşo', forward, in khirit (dat. of khiri) downkōnțĕ, whither? khĭri, down on my behalf, from me the middle or centre word), forward 11107 wards. ga na. absolutely nowhere: k. ga, wherever where): k. na nowhere.: k. direction, etc. downwards: re k., in that khin, upwards: khirini k., in that direction: azhr'ni kojnj. where? (or

khin, f., direction: anc khin this direction : Ki khin

vapas, back

gücü (ndj.), without special ke, why? lavii (adi.), very, much khyē, how hō, then, in that case with negative) HOSTON

cerning (genit.)

sīrf, only th''ga to, as in kē t.t., ani t.t., ši t.t., jēk hitni t.t., for zēli, manner; kē z., how? ane vapts, back, again tushār, very much z., thus: Kdē' z., thus: jēk z., how? ai z., in that way: that kind of. also what kind of, this or

cause (advertial conjunction) reason that, i.e. since, bethis, that, what, which

Nores.—(1) The conj. partic. of thorki, do. and borki, become, may be used with adj. to give an adverbial sense jek bet bü'zham, what having-become shall-I-go, how chut bet likhart, slow having become write, write slowly. mistu-k that prayer, good having made mend, mend it · well shall I go, how can I go.

a temporal signification : also phitti, after that. ădē thēt, in this manner. (2) Adverbs meaning here, there, semetimes have

ave thet, in that manner.

PREPOSITIONS

any other case are indicated. Most prepositions govern the prep. case. Those governing çala †, in front of, opposite haker (loc. of hik) congi, with (instrumental) gutish, after disher (loc. of digh, place) darú, outside of (genit.) dapar, near, along side of barabar (adj.), equal to badal, in place of, instead azhe', upon (generally -zh aru", inside of (locative, with nom. case generally used simply of (genit. in place of. with genit instead of nzha, see -zh in this sometimes gent.) -r, in sing. of loc (perhaps nala, along with o, from, used with certain parillu (adj.) equal to, level orn (used w. jo, as jo org) phatu, behind jo, from : same as zho pār, beyond, on other side o mizhā', between kūlyo (genit., khĭri, under (also genit.) kārj, kāryo, for the sake of. kaci, beside contracted from there, thence ndverbs, as with, similar to except under, along (a river bank) ālyo, -irom prep.

III 45.V afond the Till of the SATURE, ACTUAL NO. Wr, in Front of बर्स, योगांड a brundenth than, up.to

Had with scitt, as golden ब्रोट प्राप्तिया क्रियोत कर्ने उपका व्यक्ति he contracted from

Lio, or jo, from CONJUNCTIONS.

rain, as it (not " that is " as vilekin, but maghr, but Secialso thiga to under Adverbs third list. in Brdn) lekin, but, TO, E ki, that (of marration, not akhana, although gar gu, and, also oh'purpose) amma, but

INTERDEDECTIONS.

pirekan, by the same (an oath) kurkuskan, by the Quran Khudayskan, by God, khikbardar, fake care abo, good, yery well ala (mase, sing, and plur.). Ill: (fem. sing. and inanekan, by ny faith plur.), O (vocative) &I, O (vocative) hai il face masil bas, enough !.

Note on some formstgiven by Biddulph.

In Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh "Biddulph has an outline which seem to me incorrect. I therefore venture to suggest grummar off Sina in the course of a hich he addices some forms emendations

The varial root ending aris said to be to causal or passive, is and in particular for the passive of the infinitive (shidarovki) with its derivatives, the gerund, supines, etc., also for the plupf., past, pres. perf., future, imperative, -ar forms are given with a passive meaning, although for the passive pres. ind. and impert the forms shidijumus and shidijumusus are given. I think the ar forms are always causal and never passive.

The word aje is said to mean "perhaps" and is used to know in such a connection is das which is used to form dubilike aje is used. The tenses with das have not quite the meaning given by Biddulph for the aje tenses. The preposimake a number of dubitative tenses, as shidovki aje, possibly tative tenses: It is just possible that in some places a word to strike, etc. I do not know any such word. The word I

MODERS.

Son agid, agon, aquid in decentrantes he used hath Mis. Mis. Mill. which is a weethal noun, ealsable of being governed by preposi-

The Tollowing on cottons are suggested!

Ē sidolki asb, it was necessary sidolki læt seems quite an sidoiki, hand, it is necessury The sense of negetaity is weak in such sklobil, at thetime of stuffing ार्योठीस् हेहा. कि के or will Suggested of Itempin. medessam to strike unnatural phrave phrases as these. to strike. to strike shidoyki be, being, about, hidogki beri, to be about to have didoyki hanu, meet to shidobil, by or from strikshidoyki asoo, Biddulph. to strike to strike Struck

The ending -ar or -yar is said to, be adverbial, the -a of adjectives being changed to this to form adverbs. I regard it as used to form abstract, nouns, The examples adduced are; tinar, sharnyy: abatyar slowly, lacykyar swiftly. finnert, abatysett lollwart, mean sharmiess, slowness and swiftness respectively. Nouns, however, are sometimes used with an adverbial sense.

SYMTAX

NOUNS.

The Cases-Nominalitie and 1st decinsalive. The nominative, which has the same form as the vocative, and lst. accusative, is used as the subject of all intrans. verbs including a tew which are considered trans. by us, but intrans. by Sink speakers. Such are amusholki, forget: bizholki, fear: paruzholki, hear, understand: sięciki, learn: tarizhotki, tarotki, oross: tshūţotki,

With trans, verbs the nom, case is not used for any tems.

The nom. or 1st ac. is sometimes used instead of the genit: after words denoting quantity and with names of places, buildngn, etc., as

çe ser git, three ser of ghi.

oar ser baspur, four ser of grain (for horses or cattle). sa bart juk, six loads of wood

Olas shaihar, the town of Mas. Ollas köt, Cilas fort.

NOUNS.

It is object after most verbs: ros ro pashigü, he saw him.

The Genilive.—The genitive is used more widely than in aglish. The following examples will show this.

dēzdi ēk mügār çe ser gl†; every day a goat and three ser of ghi (lit. of a day)
ěk bărīziti (or švēlhi) kācāk bāp dēno: how much tax do you give in a year?
de rupāyo massala, rupa'āi ehākar, two rupaes worth of

condiments, one of sugar.
thair khairatéi khairair he askal ofta hin hinti

khair khaintéi khojégü: he asked after his health, thái misti khabar: good news of you.

khūniti davai thē'gŭ : brought an action for (attempted)

ma thá sádari thöm: I will do your service, I will work for you.

mai shult ali: I got fever: lit. my fever came.

bolkyri sabab gi: on account of being: lit, with the cause of being.

cilim ribi thenen: they make a huqqa of brass. (This resembles the English idiom).

In the Gilgit dialect the genitive, whether of nouns or of pronouns, is not an adjective.

Dative.—The dative is used to express

(i) to of direction, after verbs of going, coming, taking, sending, etc.

Käghtret, to Kashmir fälåni dighet, to hätät vätn,

könte, jate, whither Krüt, inside, hand.

raët mai ju üchgearë', make my salutation reach the raja.

(ii) direction (mental): vaist kai diti, to-water desire fell,

he desired water.
that mulakat thoukyet ma khugh hanus, I am pleased
to meet you: (thy meeting making-to I pleased
am).
tasilet rabot thouki, make a report to the Tahsil.

Cometimes the dative cuding is omitted:—
Käshirt va, come to Kashmir Chās bo, go to Cilas

Occasionally the sense is "as far as" rather than simply to":—

Küshirët, as far as Kashmir. Cilaset, as far as Cilas alyst, up to there.

(iii) time: lüştakyêţ, in the morning: carmôñû dezêţ, on the fourth day.
.phktūţ, afterwards, for the future: kgh bosineţ, up to to-day.

(iv) purpose: bülöt nikhate, they went out for polo. tom krömet goun: he has gone on his own business. iköt, for himself, yourself, etc.

aslipet, for the horse.

For the use of the dative after certain verbs see under Verbelow.

Prepositional.—This case does not call for much comment.

It is used after most propositions, the genitive or locative being exceptional. In rapid speech the endings of the preparate are often emitted, especially in the sing.

Locative.—Under this heading we may put the two endings denoting 'in " and "upon," for they have no separate existence. They are not prepositions, though they may be contracted from arú, in, and Azhe', upon.

The loc. suffix *r, in, is found in both sing. and plur. and means:—

(i) literally "in" of place: it disher, in that place.
(ii) less literally, more metaphorically, mentally, etc.

shanalyor, in chains host normalist host host armaner, in intention or wish armaner, in this condition el misti komor, in good works hier

hogher, in his senses (my, your senses, etc.)
hier, in heart (my, his, your heart, etc.)

khenk umrer, at what age?
ayaker, in the mean time
(iv) language
Şinār, in the Şinā language
Boto başer, in the Chāst language

(iii) in expressions of time .

ürduer, in Urdu

kō hárizēr, in what

(v) instead of " on "
poner, on the road
hgiver barone tharen",
put rings on his finger

par paizar hanarea, put shoes on his feet

(vi) instead of I Ac. morer manaiki, agree to some one's word, obey him.

The los sufficients, on tothough and plan.

(8) Ilboral's mackely, upon the tablet: generally with artif en, mener hanne, upon the tallie.

(40) office methyborian

and manuzer lighted noting have no isithin this man, rater lurgim violki og sholld, impose, n. fiberon lum. mazil Khard hani J. ha.ve. itch.

ohilezh bili, she is on clothes. (The reference is to menstruation.)

(327) for "" at"" or " in"

hetezh, at or in the serezh, at the bridge

Awazh, in us village with 1st and 2nd pers, paynouns for -r.

tuzh, in thee

mazh in me

a

tshozh, in gou

(v) to express time

Anul hartelin, in this year.

WALLEVELEZD, in the coming year

knife, etc., See under Verbs. It greatly resembles the presentational. The two cases are the same in the plur, of nouns and of 3rd pers, pronouns, but not of the and 2nd, pers. pronouns, in the sing, the 2nd ac ending it often more Second Accusative. This case in used after verbaiod striking emphasic and distinct than the other and it is safer to unke a or giving a blow of any description-with firt foot stick distinction between them.

The 1st ac, is never used after verbs of striking, The myariable oase is 2nd ac; whether after a simple reru to trais verbs in the 1st ac. The commonest case after other strike or after a verb compounded of a noun and a verb, such

not, like verbs of striking, a 2nd ac.

trans, verbs, and from Panjabi in which it is used with the it is, used even with the stative participle, which in trans. Agent Case .- This case is used with every part of the active Hind! in which the agent is used only with the pust ten es, of infin. of all verbs and the past tenses of trans. vering. In Sing verbs is really passive. For further details see under verbs voice of trans, verbs. The usage thus differs from Urdu and

Yagistani there are two, one for past tenses and the other for other tenses, though they are sometimes confused. In Girresi In Gilgiti Sina there is, only one agent case. In Clinsi and there are two, which are generally kept quite distinct below.

words are sometimes considered a single minn: e.g. lightlighed Rali, God. Holy, or simply God. Such combinations false the suffixes of the end, far Khadas Palsa area, God said. The suffix, is also bears the endings, as musickes though, a main did. (See end of Syntax—the suffix is. For the purposes offinitection two or three oldes or formeated

Nouns are frequently used as adjectives and hence even used vectos, so injust no that shelved nouns which end in sart, are given by Biddulph as adverbs. A list of the commonest will be found in the Appendix on the Low Tone, for all of them manner that seems to us adverbial. These nouns are formed from adjectives. When the adj. ends in -u, the abstract noun are pronounced with that tone. They are feminine abstract nouns, but like other nouns, may sometimes be used in a omits the the and adds want; when the adf ends in a consonant the mountaids - arra Exceptions to this rule are rare.

Moste of emmessing noun of mency or presession (Hindi and Urdu vela, Panjabi vela, the moun is poorly furnished, The following will give an idea of how the conception is expressed.

(i) When this thing possessed is part of the body or mind of the person, the pres verb substain used agreeing in ek ağılı' nanu musba lıkını Urdu, eklikb-vala adını lini; gender, and number, with the subject.

he is a one-eved inan:

da'i hand sab hande Urdu, dariit.vela Sahib hait he is

a bearded gentlemin. da7 hane sabi naneg 'Urdu, darhityale, Sahib har: 'they

are bearded gentlemen. hai the in a white-haired man

shee jakur hini celihani. Umlu, süfed bal-valikaurathai; she fa a white-haired woman.

ii) Another method is to use wit, with

mas car carko saii pashigas: I saw one (a carriage, etc.) with four wheels.

du oftrko sati në pashigas, I did not see a two-wheeled one. Here the Urdu would be mat ne car pahiye-vali dekhi, do pahive-vali nahi dekhi.

(iii) Frequently, however, an effort is made to avoid the construction - and this after all is the usual method in European languages.

(slipti dabiin, the owner of the horse: Urdu, ghore-vala (also ghöre kā mālik).

daniktdār. a rich man : Urdu, danikt-vāla, daniktinknd.

the regular verbal construction is employed as explained below When the agent is verbal, as door, walker, sender, worker

THE PRONOUN.

usually in negative and subordinate clauses used in their place. In the case of the indef. pron. this occurs nouns of these types, but the interrogative pron. is commonly Indefinite and relative pronouns. There are no regular pro-

Interrog. as indef. ko, who?

műtű kō, someond else. ko nush, there was no one : there were no people

kos anii kom thigii to, if anyone does this work

jāk shaitani thigš to, if they do any devilry műtű jek, something else jega nüsh, nothing at all har jek, everything

Interrog, as relative

kos thai buți daulit nayégun : (the man) who lost all thy wenlth.

mai jek daulat haniök: whatever wealth there may be of

kăcāk, how much or many?

kacak hani to, whatever amount there may

kacak may also mean very many, thus,

There is still another way of expressing the relative, viz. by kăcăk rupas jürmana the gü: he imposed a fine of how many rupees, i.e. I do not know how many, a great many

อี musha vatus อ: that man had come that: i.e. the man who had come.

means of the demonst. pron.

mặchō' vitü ō mughā: "before came that man: i.e. the man who came before.

rKehitii ច ស្មាជី : kept that dog, i e. the dog which was kept zäkhmi bitii ō shüdaröt: wounded been that boy-to: i.e to the boy who was wounded.

(as a pet).

Hindi Itne mē. meaning "in the mean time." This is almost exactly the Ayak, so much or many, is used in the locative, Ayaker,

ako', ako', elc. It is used in all cases except the genit. It is interesting to compare it with the Urdu usage. numbers, is always declined as a plural: dat. akot, prep. aki, self, selves, in all persons and both genders and

ma ški blizham; Urdu, mai khiid jätigä: I shall go myself

ros tomu រុក pashí'gŭ: Urdu, üsne ក្សាកើ bhāt dēkhā: hesnw his brother.

We may consider tomy as the genit. of aki.

äkot: Urdn, anne vaste: for my-, him-, her, -it-self, our-, your, -them-solves.

ško mazha: Urdu, apno me, apas me: smong themselves, ourselves, yourselves.

nstead of tomu. First and 2nd pers. pronouns may be used in the genit.

that hat pale' or tom hat pale', stretch out your hand.

aki also has an emphatic sense

e digher aki, in this very place.

ten aki, absolutely now, at this very moment.

çe aki, exactly three: also sometimes all the three

THE ADJECTIVE.

gender and number but not in case. Others are not declined except when used and treated as nouns. Adjectives in -ii are declined and agree with their nouns in

unu Kalpui, of this horse.

ani bamai, of this mare.

zakhmi bitu mugist de, give it to the wounded man. ro mistu mushaki got, the house of that good mun.

ö cunu goter, in that small house.

adjective. As has been stated before the genitive in Gilgiti is not an

unieti bamui or aglipiti, of his mare or horse.

kaii (kei) miste ıntınuzo sa, what good men's sister?

tion jo, zho, from, than. superlative. These are expressed by means of the preposi-Comparison -There are no forms for the comparative and

cuņu, small: ma jo cüņū, smaller than L.

bute jo cunu, smaller than all, smallest.

Not a few words may be used as both nouns and adjectives as kali, fight, and adj. fighting. gash, quarrel, and adj. quarrelling.

also, whereas when they are attributive they precede the subject. follow the subject of the verb; and not infrequently the object Nearly all adj. may be used as adverbs. In this case they See under adverbs.

ō shudarse kom mistu thei, that boy works well

Some adj. are practically prepositions. mno partiluk hanu, it is like or equal to me

ĕino sămār hāni, she is equal to them.

give or three words only the last is inflected. Ur gragot, thirty-sixto genit, lbr gra soling

Drdingly after the first, panalike, are formed by adding the wowel of the norm sing, baing changed throughout, Numerals composed of two or more words add mono only to -mong to the cardinal fem, mooi pluz mone fem mony the last

dibyo go ee, forty-three: dibyo go cemono, forty-third. oblyo, three score, sixty: gelyombao mxticth.

THE LERB.

passive. There may also be a double, causal, a canisal of a trains, verb. If a difficult to state how far the conception of a fixue passive as found in the language. There are verbs which as first sight we should regard as pure passives, but when we furn to other north, Indian languages we find that the same idea is expressed by an intrana verb. Again we have bespoild. conrect in English, but we may ser that there are two voices. one transitive or ogusal, and the other intransitive, middle or Rouges-The idea, of voice is somewhat different from that and pacolle, be conked upen. We notice too that sometimes one which is passive in form if there is such a thing as a true Hindi, bestan, and, bajna. Similariy we have pazholkith cook, intrans, verbs have two forms, one the ordinary intrans and to play an instrument, along side of bashotki, to be played, where obviously the second word is intrans, not passive. Of passive): thus.

phírotki, phírizhotki, return, go back.

tarotki, tarizhotki, go aoross. pharotki, pharzhotki, burst. tear, i.e. to be hurst.or torn.

the two ideas are closely allied. Even in the case of words like sidizhofki, ramizhofki, which apparently mean to be heaten (from sidofki, zamôtki) one has to ask oneself whether the true concept of a passive is present to the mind, or This interchanging of forms suggests that in the Sink mind whether the iden is not rather to "get beaten." Of the think the idea in the two verbs just mentioned is the latter. The English form of expression "I was bealen by him " would not be possible in Sing. Similarly in Panjabi we should hear " mai olde kolo mar khadhi," I ate a beating from him. Hindi, Urdn and Panjabi "eat a heating," i.e. get heaten. I

THE WEEK

the commonest pairs has been given in the Accidence. A number of yerbs which we regard as trans, are treated by the We therefore have really the two conceptions of trans, and infrants, the former being the censel of the latter, willle often the train, werb fixel has a causal, three verbein all Aliab of Sins as intrans, The most important have been conjugated above in the Accidence. When there are three verbs related nos distinguishable from each, other in form (unless the intrade, happens to have a root ending in -izh) except that the to one another as intrans, trans. and causal, the first two are first will have past tenses of the intrans type, but the third adds -ar to the root, so that the root slyays ends in -ar. rule therefore is :--

An intrans, verb has for causal either (3) a verb whose rook is not distinguishable in form as brans, in which case there will always be a second oamed formed from this by adding are to the root, or (11) a causal formed from the intrans. by adding -ar, in which case there will be no second causal.

A trans; verb forms its osusal by adding -ar to the root

The signification of causals.

(i) The literal meaning. The causal of an intrans. verb means, to oause the previous subject to be or do something, while the causal of a trans, means to cause the previous object to be done. Thue

causal/muzholki, cause to **e808.pe** Intrans. műcőlkinescape.

causal carólig, cause to KIRRO carólki, graze

- khayarolki; canse (food) to be eaten kholki, est. ... Trans.

sídarólki, cause struck sídófki, strike

It will be noticed that khayarolki and aldarolki do not mean to cause a person to eat or strike.

(ii) The causal often takes on a new sense which makes it practically a new verh.

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nikhalölki, csusal of nikhayölki, emerge, mesns not to cause to emerge, but simply "take out."

muzholki, causal of mucolki, escape, means not " cause to escape " but" save "

means not "cause someone to clothe himself" or "cause clothes to be put on," but merely "to bănarólki, causal of banôlki, put clothes on to oneself,

NOTES I—The idea of trans. and intrans. is often rendered by means of thorki, make, and borki, become, along with an adjective.

Thus from sak, full, we have

sak, bolki, become full sak tholki, to fil

11.—Causals in -ar have no direct passive or middle in -izh, hence from sĭdariŏiki, cause to be struck, we cannot form a passive sĭdarizhoiki. This is different from Hindi, Urdu and Panjabi in which any causal verb may have a passive like any other trans, verb. In Ṣiṇā a trans, verb which is not a causal in -ar, may have a passive in -izh, as e.g. sĭdizhoĭki, to be struck, from sidöïki, provided that there is not another intrans, already; if there is another already of another form, the -izh form is only occasionally found as an extra verb.

The case of subjects and objects of verbs.

(i) Subject. The subject of all intruns, verbs, including those regarded by us as trans, and by \$10s as intruns, is in the nome case. See under Noun, Agent Case. The subject of every trans, verb is in the agent case. This is carried so far that even participles often have an agent case before them. Further, a subject of an intrans, verb is often attracted into the agent case if a partic, or infin, of a trans, verb precedes.

Examples: tiis hun, seize thou tshos lama, seize ye mas dayam", I will burn mas daye gits, I burn

Participles.

ōs ne khōsǐn, until he ents (lit. he not enting-till).
māt mālus mī'tu-k dē, my father-by having-been said give,

i.e. give me the thing ordered by my father.
resti zās băchtti-k dă, his brother-by having-been-asked
give, i.e. give the thing asked for by his brother.
(For -k in these two sentences see end of Syntax— "-k

Suffix.")

Anus this gum khayarite put have a ?, him-by thy corn having-been-caused-to-be-caten of witnesses are-there?, i.e. are there witnesses of his having given your corn to

In the case of Agent II there is sometimes hesitation. Normally we have such phrases as:—

be enten i

mäs děmak hänüs, I am a giver, i.e. I will give it presently:

But a difference of meaning may arise, e.g. "he is a giver" may mean either "he will give" or "there is a giver."

ros döyök hitnu. he is a giver, he will give it. öksö döyök hitnü, one will give it ök or öksö khānök hitnü, there is one cater. çös khānök hitnö, there are three caters.

If the numeral is putafter the agent it is in the nominative, khānök çe hūnö, there are three eaters, döyök ök hūnü, there is one giver.

. In ordinary usage the agent case is much commoner.

Verraction

bee khēt khūgh bon, we having-eaten shall be happy, we shall cut and be happy.

barāles hūn thorki dithān the parters will be madel to be barāles hūn thorki dithān the parters will be madel to be barāles hūn thorki dithān the parters will be madel to be barāles hūn thorki dithān the parters will be madel to be barāles hūn thorki dithān the barāles will be madel to be barāles hūn thorki dithān the barāles had ba

barālös hūn thoĭkj dübēn, the porters will be unable to lift.

(ii) Object: objects are governed by verbs in various cases; sometimes a preposition is necessary. A number of verbs govern two cases, one direct and one indirect, as "say a thing (1st ac.) to a person (dat.).

(a) 1st Ac: which is the same in form as the non. The great majority of verbs govern this case and when one is in doubt, one should employ it. The following call for special attention:—
purolli, usolki, sak tholki, all meaning "fill": object

vessel filled or substance with which filled: but if both mentioned the construction is surayer vali isoliki (etc.), fill water in the pottalak dolki, divorce: where one would expect dat. banoliki, put on clothes: I ac. of "clothes." marolki, kill: not 2 ac. as with verbs of striking. Samarolki, divide: I ac. of "land," "money," etc. yüvölki, win: I ac. of prize won. kalyölki, consider, count: but dative when it means "abuse a person."

(b) Dative:
hō thoĭki, call
va thoĭki, besech
mĭnät zāri thoĭki, besech
kon doĭki, listen
hūkm thoĭki, command: bitndēgh
thoĭki, command
bizhiĭki, fenr: also
with jo, from.
săzā thoĭki, punish

dün tholki, treat medically bliën thelki, treat medically kalyólki, abuse (person), give abuse to, but when meaning "consider," "count" takes I ac tohmat tholki, accuse tohmat salki, accuse trim tholki, forbid emolki, love



· orbital street

ffram filosis, sine (algoraken line in eally kumaka tholki, help mondate though, leve michtebani thollei, be. nkejar though ad vise the Chair though mile हित्तित ६०

(c) Geniffixe !-

bahlir tholkil, finoise (Boill, 660) amusholki, forget (person) capi chola, massage, manolki, agree (to person

Of these manolki, puruzbolki and amusbolki, take the 1 so if the objectiff a find; amusholk sometimes takes the genit, even it the object is a thing.

a) 2nd Ac. ?-

sacour, hit's mark (of arrow, cott doiki, give blows phacutys, dolki, kick thured dolki, whip khured dolki, whip khataru dolki, stab sidőlki, strike, best zamőlki, strike, best Blow Wich dollgi, hite mut ther hite mot ther bas muse the eldolki

khayarolki, give to eat plarolki, give to drink sigarolki, teach bknarólki, clothe, bullet, etc. dath of pers., later rei. rayolki say, read (e) TIWO cases:-

zamólki

paloiki nand khojotki, inquire (also lo of pers.)

sigarolki; teach; may take il ac. of pers. if the subject taught pesbarólki, show

is nochmentioned; thins ma sigare, tench me; mat Sinit bas palvolki, rub, takes 1 sc. of ointment, etc., rubbed on, and s.Joane, teach me Sina.

dat of pers.

(f) With preposition or locative:--

tshutolki, annoy sati, with

-- gar tholki, marry bizhorki, fear : also dat. o, zho, from

r, morër manoiki agree to a word, obey.

zhūk† thờikị, touch, cause to touch zhūk† borki, touch · viölkĭ thoyki,to fine

See, locative in -zh under Noun above.

DITTE NUCKES!

then Barns of their Vann.

The Institution. The infin, may be used as is un infin.; (it) an addr (iv) or participle; (iv) a verbal noun, to express asvera diff erenit ideas

The adjectival use in seen in the boild disharalimery place; sald bolle digh, slippery place.

Tells a participle in the following

agar tu khitou kom tholki pashi'gis to, it she had seen (or were to see) you doing evil work.

When used as a nounthe infin. is declined like a noun in

the sing. bolkysi skistb, the reason for being.

vayolkyel khilbar, the news of his coning.

cholicyer, in eacing, while eating,

kholki pioligi bechamus, Lask, to estrand drink, I want food mülzkis bookyel kirili hündi. Çiki khojkyel khen nüzh, isin not time for enting lood...

kholki Lrryo, sigolki karyo, for the sake of eating, learn-Sometimes the oblique ending is omitted.

cakolki lrida or khikyal, the with or intention to look. ing. aru büzhöliği riik'ne thegüzheldid not'wish to go in

dayôlki tom, a tree for burning. tholki badal, instead, of doing:

In phamfil dolki tom, Truit/giving tree, the infin, is an agent. It may mean " about to " as in. _______ sell, the pole was sep bulk khatam bolk, sell, magar phat bill the pole was

to end to day, but was left over. The words khatam bolki kaili, correspond to the Urdu khatam honevali thi: Panjabi khatum hönrei.

The infin. may also express purpose, duty, necessity, etc. See under these headings below.

Concessive. - This tense invariably ending in -ot, -oto is confined to the 3rd sing, and plur. It does not change for number. It is much used in prayers.

also more generally bayot, let, him. her, them sit khots, let him, her, them est. Khudas tu hehel thota, God pardon you (i.e. your sins) :

PARTICIPLES.

Stative Partic.—In trans. verbs this is passive, e.g. siditu, in the state of having been beaten, or simply beaten. In intrans. verbs it is of course not passive: bitu, in the state of having been: e.g. zakhmi bitu, wounded.

single concept and declined, as This partie, with its preceding noun may be treated as a

kiom thite gatish, after the work was done.

gum khayaritë guni, witnesses of the corn's having been given as food

sense. The phrases do not mean "learning that has been known or read", but "a man who has known or read learncan read and write. ing", i.o. an educated man. Cf. Hindi parha likha, one who In I'm distitu and I'm raf'th the partic has almost an active

In this connection a distinction should be noted :sidolki zho mütüs, i escaped from beating, i.e. i was net sidite zho mittis, I escaped after being beaten.

benten.

The Partic. in .5zhn is a kind of present partic. meaning "while doing a thing," its time being the same as that of the finite verb.

rozha alu, he came crying.

khōzha prozha buzhei, he will go eating and drinking.

a point of time:-The l'artic, in -bil, -bel, is not really a partic. It indicates

myo'bel, sido'bel, buzho'bel, at the time of mixing, strik ng. going

It is therefore future. The Partie, in shi means up to the time of a certain action.

os ne khosin mas na khom, till he eats I will not eat. ō ne wayosin ma ne büzhömüs. I am not going till he ma mirosin thai somu hanus, I am your friend till death. comes: lit., I am not going till he does not come.

ente a point of time, as agh boshiet, to-day being-till-to, up to Sometimes the cuding sii is put in the dative case to indi

thth, well not being till to up to, until be gets well. Occasionally even another word is added as mist in bosting

times, for the pres. ind. It is always the tense used in sentonces like :--Future. - The future is used for the pres. subj. and some

shall I go, buzhena? shall they go, buzhena?

ma ani halkter nügh ki thai püç kalizhim, I am not in not worthy to be called thy son. this condition that I may be considered thy son, I am

altered) makes the 2nd Agent. Agent 11.—The addition of the suffix -k to the future (slightly

> në bizho' mas dëmak hanus, do not fear I giver am, i.e. I mäs dëmak hänis, 1 (fem.) am a giver, I will give. bes donek hanes, we are givers, we will give. will give you something (said to a beggar).

I consider this the same as the .k suffix so frequently heard It is the subject of special treatment further on.

See the Suffix -k at the end of the Syntax. When the noun is expressed the suffix -k may be omitted

Gülmärger buyen mushe, the men living in Gulmarg.

expresses the idiomatic sense of the English might or could. ditional sentences (see Conditional Sentences below). It also Pust Conditional.—'This tense is used in the apodosis of conmás jek thěmsík? what could I do?

tüs karë ga ityiti chalf në degano, mits tom yaro sati khushani themsik: thou ever even to me a goat's kid not hast given that with my friends. I merriment might

Dubitative Tenser.—The particle day is employed to express the idea of doubt, "perhaps," etc. It is not used as a *parate word

regun das, he will no doubt have said mi die, he will doubtless be saying.

The Verb thouki.

This is a suitable place to draw attention to the special uses

(i) The ordinary menning of to do, to make. jek thenen? cilim thenen: what are they doing?. They are making a huqqa.

(ii) With adj. and nouns to form verbs of all kinds. clik thorki, be silent chut thorki, delay bilen -- thojkj,nimáz thoľki, prayers -treatmist i thoiki, to heal sak-thoiki, fill lāku tholki, make haste inedically sălām thoiki, salute

(iii) Speak a language.

 $\widehat{\Xi}$ Cook (brend, etc.)

Bear son or daughter.

(vi) To "suy" with direct speech, always preceded by the " mtī guņi kō nush" thēgu: "I have no witnesses" ho words spoken

PERST TROUBLE SAFE "COMMENTE, NO. CALL, "Ho " Wolds to say "Off his to oalle

Whe definionest ones, under thus head he that groundinging extinuiple that to indicate a, quotation In accordance with the rule it follows the Words quoted

god Bronso alo the khojern he caked saying my whence came you it See further example, under Direct Speedi below.

The quotation may be a mere thought, sa:--

"Gee gidam" foet ma dart gas: thinking " 1 will beat

(vii) Ariang out oftenis is a use of the conjune, partie, with the the sense of with the him " I went out. idea of "eta.

Kabul Mis. (s. man (saying 'Kabul Mis.") This is the Panjabi of Kabul Mis karke." Apparently the Kahul Mis, that akunishak den a sherelwas a man called merdingis of whom people said "Jakbul Mia," hence simply "oalled Kabul Mia "

considering or making this the first point. Int. page, karro the for the sake of this son ; i e, with bute to rate the velicales first of all bring water; thet,

the idea of this son in your mind you have done this.

(viii) Advorbial. The conf. part, is used adverbially. This K very common.

mistur theh, wells, lit, good having done. jen the how? It. what having done.

jek hani thiga' to, since, because: lif. what is thou. (2) Conjunction. This is a peculiar use of the past tense. ke thing to, because: lit what thou didst then. Alichies, to, because, for that cause that. didst then.

Mir ani jek(hani) and that the accent of thiga is thrown on to Itils interesting that in each case the pronoun is fem., ke. the second syllable. (x) It should be observed that frequently the causal is used, where we should expect the simple verb: some. times both are idiomatically correct.

zēk tharóřki, to make lying down, i.e. to knock down. hun tharoiki, to make standing up, to lift up.

järgän ne tharë': stumbling not make, do not let him stumble,

THE WOLLD VARIETY

moch se your nate konting Alexand a feet met no belling Red of feat gat wet

TOTAL AND VERNERS

M Endie diver can be used as adverbs; they egree with the subject in number and gender

I ku va, come guickly

phini, behind, afterwards art, inside of inwards, inside. Some w rds are both prepositions and adverbe as --

Many adverbs are formed by means of the two conjunctive parti beft haying became, and theft having done

abut beth slowly khye thet, how jek thet, how? jek ber how? misti be well

vari and khin, both meaning direction, help to make a number thady of pla e An knin, lin bliad direction

nawari, in this direction kaig vari, in what direc-

skie sky vari zast thenes, they were pulling one another in opposite directions:

The ending of its used, in a few adverbs of time to express point of time. With adverbs of place it is common to express direction from.

ratyo, by night, at night suryo, by day dazo, at midday

Of also dezgo, every day, always.

aiyaya yo, from that di- kaiavaryo, from what directravaryo, from that direction navaryo, from this direction konyo, whence? ion ? ÷ .vo, from this vo t ence nyo, ence: recting recti n

The subordinate particle to.

This particle makes clauses subordinate, it introduces the idea of if, when, etc., to a clause which would otherwise be a direct statement.

내

survo sutu to, when he sleeps
by day
tu rah t hano to, if you are nimaz thīgē, they prayed mimaz thīgē to, if they pray más sak thígás to, If i fill suryo sutu he slept by mas sak tulgas, I filled

to rahat hano, you are

re alyët ali, she came re alyët ali to, when she comes that bainse ro pashi gis to, if your mare had seen him. thai bamse ro pashi'gis, your mare saw him.

See also conditional sentences below.

accidence. A list of the principal adverbs has been given in

position sāti, with. Abstract nouns are made into adverbs by means of the pre-

mistiare sati, with goodness, well, ārām sāti, restfully, comfortably.

THE PREPOSITION.

of special usage may be useful. the prepos. case, but a few take the genitive. A few examples entij, with. Prepositions require little comment. Most of their govern

(i) with abstract nouns to form adverbs: see under Adverb above.

ii) Dabūnki fitzl sāti, by the grace of God. (ii) o toma sati gane, hie it to the tree.

kdej, near, to ma kāci lianü, it is near me ma kňoj wa, come to me

tuoitk gi trun that, he will shoot with a gun. du para gi ek para thége, they made one stage out of bali gi ganagus I tied it with a rope ril gi cilim thë: make a huqqa of hrass. nchi gi, with his own eyes. gi, with (instrumental).

mīstū krom gi ālüsüs, I had come on good or proper or fortunate business.

Comparison: Time: . 90 maza jo, after three months: instead of phati. The following uses are idiomatic:-

biite jo järii, oldest of all. khitee jo khitee chile, the worst clothes

THE CONJUNCTION.

directly from Urdu or Persian. A glance at the list will show this Cf. lekin, magar, walkin, but: agar, if: ki, that. Conjunctions are very little used. Nearly all are taken

SENTENCE AND ITS PARTS

THE SENTENCE AND ITS PARTS

objects or over time or space indicate emphasis. It distributes the idea over a number of Repetition of Words .- The repetition of words does not

čk čk dkrjih cotě rino daregu: he caused a dozen blows each to be given to them.

ma jo yar yar (or muso' muso') yait: walk in front of me, i.e. continue in that position.

bit bit rupat jürmana tharegü: he had them fined twenty rupees each.

blien blien thegy: they kept on giving him medicine.

to something familiar is found in tiki miki, bread, food, for simple tiki. A somewhat different idea—that of semi-jocular reference

no such word occurs, the suffix -a is added to the last word of the sentence, generally a verb, to make it interrogative. necessary to make an idiomatic interrogative sentence. When question occur in a sentence, no other interrogative word is how much, how many, why, etc., which in themselves imply a Interrogative Sentences.—If words such as where, when, how,

o thai malu hanii a? is that your father? mill a? mine? did you say mine?

mas jega ne leigits. Tus a? I obtained nothing. And galts bülü, he became ill. galts bülü a, did he become ill ?

only to the first. When there are alternative questions, the suffix a is added

kui nili hani a ya shught hani? is the country green or dried up 7

tshki kuyiti süm mişlü hanü a. khikou hanu ? is the land of your village good or bad

after the quotation. Other parts of thous, may be used, but always after the words quoted. rayonki, say, on the other hand is a strong preference for direct narration. A quotation is often indicated by the conj. partie of thousand which is placed words which may introduce a quotation. is placed before the words quoted, and the same holds of other Direct Speech.—Indirect speech is hardly used at all. There

"keep yourselves from such decds." give advice that

mai adat hani apuk bari loku thea: my wish is "make the load a little lighter," I wish you to make my load

PARTY SERVICE AND THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF

承的層 Frukm diegun "falam diebēl, buzla, " tha the milib the given an order senting "go to a centain place" told then to go to a certain plane.

apak "rentense" that Inabat dangyes: to the salite

"Man in the ket water in the flaint give seating "The ill take the horses to the pound," I seized them? I seized the borses with the intention of taking them to the pound. of our attendal,

saring " are there with eases of your com's having been "ands that gum kbayaritet gual hand an they kholego: fed. (to the horses) he asked "The asked whether there

wers witnesses, etc. (anile, jo. bodu khūsh hanus," that rukšejithāl silatītham; samng "Il am much, pleased, with this man," I will praise you to the rain "I will tell the rain that I am much pleased with you.

gine pauligun: he will have heard saving "lin'the city there are Europeans, but he his not seen them with his S'yeantilan, date " shabbety likefini, hang " theh magic sobi

rant bones " ther ani saza leigenetlic saging "are are mdependent" you have obtained this punishment: gou bare got'y ourselves this punishment because of your idea of being independent.

The last sentence shows how far they will go to preserve the thought of direct speech. The men had said to be missives "we are independent, and we mean to do as we like," hence their getting into trouble.

Conditional Clauses .- A language Whieli Blways employs direct speech cannot enter into such rofinements of conditional clauses as we have in English. Yet a considerable variety is possible as will be seen from the following sentences.

(1) Protasis and apodosis both present time; the same in Sink, (The future often has a present signification.)

Egertin khafa hano to, the bakhais thoth, avazhein if-you gartiki khan to, mistu then: if he is eating his food, he are anger, you ought to forgive.

na'reno to har, ne ha'reno to lip thare' for phal the; if thou art taking away (i.e. if thou wishest to take away), take away, if thou art not taking away leave them. is doing well.

ha renet to ha ra, ne ha renet to Mp tharea (or phal thes) : The same sense with plural verbs is expressed as follows: if you, etc.

following to have no induces to its thanet for the plant then it in the state of th

him legare them.

2) Elme of profusive and apodosis fature in Sign profusive past tense (Mith la, spodosis litture. mis khōgin hommişm, (Flicely, Lehsill Ale,

mata kom Bilget fo, ichot inkin ga dem : il nou do good work I will also give you a reward.

jes minitani thige to, an Adoi chan: lif they do any devilay, send them to me.

serker mehrban biga to, mil edalste tholki avazhell. If your honour will be kind vou should do me justice.

más ho thighs to, loka sur if Morill, comerquickly.

Sometimes one would more naturally translate by maken " than by " if " but the ides is file name.

back I will praise you to the rain. when you sleep, at ma pheri vittis to, ra khoi that sitht ilbems when I come

mght take plenty of clothes over you. reportito the sahib.

A word expressing time may he used :-

Lare ge tu khoi vath to, tumble gi trun thet as soon as he gets near you shoot him with your gun.

dition (if it were to, etc.) in future time; Sink protests. (3) Unfulfilled condition of past time; also condingent conpluperfect, apodosis past conditional or imperfect.

kom ki ne diega ? agar thegaso to, patsa tut earth densik (ordemüsüs); wliy did, you not work? If you had worked I should certainly have given you money.

sakhat naraz beisik: if your mother had seen you doing kgir thai aji tu and khaou kom thouki pashigis to, this avil work, she would have been very angry with This may mean also: if your mother were to see you, she would be very very angry: the idea is that in either case the condition has so far not been fulfilled.

agar mai morer mane gus to, bodu mistu beisik; it would have been well if he had obeyed me (agreed to my 123. 6" mil word).

ma Agur bala alusus to, af bee mat paisa deisik: if I had come, yesterday, the Sahib would have given me pice.

on agar blien khégüs to, shaya't në miritsik: if he had (ägär) kõ alës to päïsa lavënsik: if any people had come enten the medicine, perhaps he would not have died. they would have received pice.

gu, thus either (agar) ko ga ales or (agar) ko ales to ga, if any people whatsoever had come. The protusis may be rendered emphatic by the insertion of

The construction is regular throughout the plupt

ma alusus to, if I had come tu aluso to, if thou hadst come

o aliis to, if he had come

and so on. The word "", if, is unnecessary, the particle to gives the needed sense of condition.

A conditional sentence may sometimes be reversed, thus :cuk the, no to khafn bom: keep quiet or I shall be tüs cük ne thiga to, ma khafa bom: if you do not keep quiet, I shall be angry. This may be expressed :--

See also particle to under Adverb.

under Conditional Sentences. guishable in Sina from conditional olauses; see examples Temporal Clauses .- Some temporal clauses are not distin-

The tense sometimes changes without change in meaning. rā hūn tharege to, çakön to kare', resti sā kabaz būjus: when they lifted up the rajn. when they looked (lit look), his breath had been seized (by God), i.e. he was

Time may be expressed by the infin and participles. niniaz thozha, while praying. nimaz tholkyer, in praying, at the time of praying, nimáz tholkyői khôn, the time for praying, nimáz thöbel, at the time of praying.

nimáz thosin, up to the time of praying.

mas tiki khobal o vatu, while I was eating food he came. For khobel we might have kholkyer.

tu vayobel or tu vayobkyer, while you are (or were or will be)_coming.

See other examples under Infin. and participles

are expressed as follows :-To be Advisable, Proper, Right, to be one's Duty. Those ideas

(i) avazhotki, to be right, proper, with infin. and date of haniesh nimáz, kaza ne thet, thoski avazhei: always anb)cct.

prayer, omission not having-made, to-do is proper:

THE SENTENCE AND ITS PARTS

tüt çe goți dolki avazhši: it is advisable for you to make three houses. one should always say one's prayers without missing.

Duly in the past-Past Conditional.

ěk gotak díga, ce goti doški avāzheisk: you have made reset aye no thork avazheisik: he should not have acted one house, you should have made three.

(ii) lazim, right; miştü, good: both with infin. khüshani thojki lāzīm ksi: it was right to rejoice.

(iii) for required, needed, avāzhóiki or dārkār, required, ktenk baralg avazhenen or derkar hene: how many khacii kıçım thoaki matu nüşh : it is not right to do evil. may be used

substantive. right, etc., or by the infin. with bolks, become, or with the verb Necessity .- This may be rendered as above-advisable,

porters are required?

bakhsis thorki boi: you must forgive.
vayoiki boi, it is (or will be) necessary to come.

tingence rather than necessity. The infin. with the verb subst. generally expresses mere con-

billa khatam botki asi, phat bili: polo was to have been finished to-day, but it was left over

Know how to.

suyo'iki, know, or disto'iki, know, with infin. and krom thothi digitimus: I know how to do this work. líkhóíkj sű'yömüs: l know how to write.

clearly distinguished. words, and it should be noted that the meanings are not Wish, Desire, Intention .- These are rendered chiefly by Urda

chanolki klityal ne themus: I do not wish to send. ros tom puç pasholki khayal then : he wishes to see his

mas traifa onkolki irada themus: I wish to see the head. tom der sak tholki Krmaner ksu: to fill his stomach was ărû büzhöiki răk-nō thegü: he would not go in. in his wish: he wished to fill his stomach.

välöt knī diti: water to desire fell: he wished to drink.

BUNTA

Asia, Wentann.

Michael Minist Date and Committee of Grand and Conference of the C want something to sat and drink.

"Konno alo" thet khoje go : he asked saying " whence To ask a grestion is kinjoiki followed by direct speech. came mon 131

Benin

sacolki (incrans.) (or lamolki (frans.) with Infin.

com nier rayofk, lamigu. own heart-in to-say he- seized;

he begin for say in his heart. parhotel wifiten thegise: they had begun to cook. andru thaiki is also used, but, is not common.

Purpose Purpose is expressed chiefly by means of the frequently it is used with the nomin case, the ending of the prep. karyo, for the sake of, which takes the propos. case: prepos, being omitted.

cakolka, or cakolkye kanyogas " Wwent to look.

agayar bonone tharoth, karyo ald: he came to put rings on his finger.

The above sentences may berendered as follows, the simple nom, of the infin, being, Karvoffs often omitted with the infin. useda

aguyer borong tharbikifalt. oskolki ras

ma Boto bas sigolki (karyo) Kashiri vanis . I osmeto Kashnir to learn Glass (lit. the language of the Cilasin).

In longar clauses the construction is "Tor that resson that it telnisy or mightido sorand so.

solds karyo mas reset tiki khayareges, uya'na në mirjeisk: for this purpose I gave him food that he might not die of hunger.

The same sentence altered to tiki khayaremus, uyanu ne miribi, means-I am giving him food that he may not die of hunger.

Abilly, Indilly, To be able is botk, which also means tolbecome alto be unable, duhoiki.

bolk! fut. bom : past bulus or bigas : with infin. dubolki, fut. dubom : past dubalus : with infin.

notice. The subject of both verbs should naturally be in the if the verb about which ability or inability is predicated is The existence of a word meaning to be unable is worthy of

frans; the subject is attracted into the agent case.

THE SENTENCE AND THE PARTY.

mas beyold arbonus, I am anable to plengh ma benefik dichomen, I am innable to est.

Com" ruance, Mödit,—Therens no tordinary may tok expressing the idea of keeping on doing a thing. He a definite habiting spoken is he word his to habit may be employed, anylotheyst

Sometimes one hears

in every day speech no attempt is made to express the khōzha Beida, I kept on enting : lit. I sat while eating, but conception underlying the Hindi mai khata raha, mai

he exp d by one word require two words in Sing a yerb and an adjective. This is a common feature of Grdu, Hindi and Panjabi: in Kashmiri it is much Compound Rerbs: - Many varbal ideas which in English would

ausal form tharothin bolks, become and dolk, give. Officers are not uncommon, such as polk, fall; parolk, cause to fall; The verbs most commonly used are tholki, make (or the dizholki, fall a harotki, take away ; vayotki, come ; buzhotki, ge etc. It is hard to draw the line and decide when the idea. is one which would have naturally been expressed in one word, and when should have expected two words.

ost polki, grack (intrans.) city parelki, orack (trans. gil dolki, lie down chau tholki, milk nate dolki, dance hun, thote; life off botki, crack (intrans.) būzbėlki, rack (dak thotki, to hemmer teak bolki, stand trans.

tadle tharfilti, will upright gate dorki sing hut dorki, take na bath

respectively: e.g. often correlative mords being used with the same nouns or P. Cholke udi solki, bolt (door, etc.) udi dolki, bolt (door, etc.) ewhere botki sa adjectives to form intrans, and As My has been explained hun bolki, stand

expression, a single verb bun tholki, life lis thotki, join and a compound verb, both being correct. Sometimes there are two forms bolkj, cling

sálűtólki, fold kräp thořki, fold

misotki, mix lásotki, liek

mishrak tholki, mix las thonki, lick

8

a, the pabit of danking.

klaya kata that I continued eating, I used to eat,

The suffix k.—This suffix is one of the most marked features of Sina. It is appended to:—

(i) singular of nouns, pronouns and adjactives, both mass and fem.

(ii) sing. of the stative partic, mase, and fem.

(iii) 3rd sing. mase, and fem. of the verb subst.

(iv) 3rd sing. mase, and fem. of the past tense of intrans.

(v) the infin to form Agent I.

(vi) the whole of the future to form Agent II.

I cannot be quite sure whother the k mentioned in (v) and (vi) as occurring in the two Agents is this suffix or not. It would be interesting to know if there are other cases of its occurrence, if, for example, it is found with plurals, or if other parts of the verb are used with it.

I confess I am puzzled about its real significance. In the hope that someone may be able to give assistance in the fuller explanation of the phenomenon, I give here the ideas which have suggested themselves to me as partial explanations, and give a list of typical examples.

Possible Explanations: Those appear to apply to some of the cases, but no explanation applies to all.

(1) To single out a noun, like the Persian -e in shakhse, a

Against this is the fact that it is regularly used in addition to the numeral $\tilde{c}k'$, one.

(2) To express the idea of "just," as in "just a little." In this connection one should remember the Panjabi -k or kä, meaning "about," "just": as zkrā kā, just a little: kēddā kū, about what size? kĭunā kū, about how much? will kū, about twenty.

(3) With adjectives, pronouns and verbs to mean "a thing having the quality expressed by the word": thus

vätü, it came : vätü-k, the thing that came.

hknü, fem. hkni, is: hknük, hkniök, the thing that is. jāk, what (both interrog. and relative): jākěk, something.

(4) In a number of cases the suffix is no doubt meaningless, being used merely because of the gradual growth of a habit. The suffix, having a definite meaning in certain cases, may be thoughtlessly employed in places where it has no meaning. Similar misuse may be heard in English. Thus to take the word "just," mentioned above, it is possible to hear from certain people a sentence like the following:—Oh how I just wish that someone would just holp me just to forget just

everything about it !

Examples of the suffix -k.

(I) Nouns.—One must not forget that a noun with the *ksuffix is treated as a new noun and the endings are added to the suffix. Thus müghā, man: müghāki, of a man: müghākk, a

ěk mü<u>sh</u>ā-k-ki, of one man, of a man kk dēza-k for one de:

bk deza-k, for one day.

maniza-k-et, to a man.

ěk disha-k-ěr, in a place.

ek dukandārg-k-e jo, from a shopkeeper.

jēk gaugā-k hitni? what noise is î, i.e. what noise is that ? jēga Ytabāra-k nüsh, any-even trust not-is: I have no trust in him.

ëk Cilāsī-k-ač, a Cilasi (agent case).

mit kui lükn *k möhrbáni thë: me to land a piece kind ness do: please give me a bit of land. See this sentence lower down.

(II) Pronouns.

miltä-k-at thégii : someone else did it. tu kōk hKno ? .thou who art ?

mits tüt jekek dem: I thee to something will give

(III) Adjectives.

apii-k bari loku the: a-little load light make: lighten the load a little.

mistu-k the† praye': good having-done mend: mend it well.

mtt kui āpē-k möhrbáni thē: to-me land a-little kindness do: please givo me a little land. See this sentence above.

āpü-k chūt bēj yńij: a-little slow having-become walk walk a little slowly.

(IV) Verbs.

mäs tomii tausīk hänü-k tät thöm: I own ability is (or what may be) thee-to will-do: I will do whatever I can for you.

do whatever your wish may be.

mai jek daulat hanis-k: my what wealth is; whatever wealth I may have.

mai malis rai'tü-k dö: my father-by (agent case) said give: give me the thing that my father said.

thki zās bēchi'tū-k kojnj hinū: thy brother-by asked where is i where is the thing asked for by your brother i

BINA GIERMANER

Agentiff, is formed by hiddings to the lifth, This may be the suffix

eldellei, steike, 在86年的 田山

frolkik, filler, onewho fills sildikik, abriker,

the whole tense. Not improbably it is the suffix under reviews. क 18 बर्तेवेंबर्व to Agent III. is the future tense wifth R added, Future mas batrem,

tshos harret bes.ha'ron,

ris hairen ros ha'rsi, ha'rai tos ha re

Agene II mas hit ramak hands, Il am'a taker away, etc. bes ha ronek haines mas ha ramak

handa

tshos ha'renek ha'net tus halreyek bano

The agent case mas, the, ros, etc., is generally used through-

Words, containing the Low Rising Tone.

Anthonetic description of this tone will be found under the heading of Bronundation. The phenomenon is extremely puzzling. Indimyself unable to make out what the tone is due to It does not appear to owe its origin to any mere collo-Moreover the Conjunctive Participle, no matter whether it ends in In In End is not confined to Words taken over from Ordu sometimes have it; indeed Sins apeaking Ordugive the tone to some words. In Panjabi the matter is notice difficult. Words which in Sanskritic or other landifferent from Sing. I have thought it necessary to give a list of the principal low-toned words because hitherto the tone. guages have an aspirate (other than an aspirated surd) before ostion of letters, for the same letters sometimes occur without it. Sanakridic words on the one hand or non-Sanskridic on the other. an accented vowel, receive when incorporated ino Panjabi, the low-rising tone; when such an aspirate follows an accented yowel, it has the high-falling tone. A combination of these features results in the compound tone, and the absence of both leads to a level normal tone. Now all this is quite phenomenon in Sina has not been discussed.

With reference to the following list two points may be The Tay Tay Tay Tay Tay noticed:

(i) The only rule of guidance as to the presence of the (a) the Conjunctive Participle of every verb; (b) every abstract noun ending in fir or fir. tone is that it is found in

THE SHARMON AND THE PARTY.

found in any other. On the contrary if one part Till fills pression of the fore in one case of a noun or part off a yarb does not fimply a likelihood of the baing of a noun or verb has the tone other parks are general-Fwithout it.

The life contains 1.67 words with the tone r Conf. Participles Baye, been, omitted. They may be divided thus:

(f) The ending ar, ar 29 viz: soutrach nouns 20: other Words 9.

(ii) The ending of 1. 11 25 : vir. nom. sing. fem. 14 : nom plur maso. 4.: other words 7. There are also a

number of oon, parties, not given, the ending -al (air, ai) or -al -al 24. vir. nom. plur. -a'l'13, -a'l'1 : geherwordsin -ai -ai, -ai'l': in-a'l, -a'l'3.

There are also a mumber of conf. partice, not given. (30) the ending -u, -ff' 9.

(v) the ending a 8.

(vi) the ending 5 8.

(vii) the ending of Talso a number of conf. partice, not

given.

(viii) the ending on, on t. (viii) the infin. ending of the

(x) the past ending I'gits 3.

This accounts for 121 out of 167. The remainder are igo-lated words with diverse endings which cannot be brought under heads. Of the total only Il are verbal (the conj. partice, being of course excluded). About half a dozen are adjectives and nearly, all the rest are nouns;

The following Urdu and Panjabi words are pronounced with the tone. Doubtless there are many others. They are given here as pronounced, not in Urdu or Panjabi, but in Sing.

ga'it, cow laki'rt, line (surd r) maghkit, water carrier pa'nkhat, fan Bita'rat, star

It must be noted that most of these words are not used in of /lat, fire-place.

List of the principal words in Sing containing the low-tone. The conjunctive participle of every verb has the tone. It is not necessary to give instances in the list. The following will suffor :-

uchaci'f, having arrived nayēt, having lost khēt, having eatenraif, having said

timf't, baving endured gēt, having gone běit, báit, having sat liet, having been.

do'o, m., glow worm nmuchyart, f. nom. sing., foragardewit, nom. pl. of agarabatyā'r†, f. nom. sing., slow-

Kzhŭki't, f. of next word Kellrapit, f. nom sing, sov-Kgliphil't, f. nom. sing., stable ereign (coin)

ո<u>ցի</u>յոմմ†, ոշու թե օք ո<u>ցի</u>ոճ,

getfulness

bildi's it, nom. pl. of last baldrt, f nom. sing., wool baldrt, f nom. sing., balcony ăzhükō't, adj. from ăzhú, this

bandō'sh†, f nom. sing , order, balosif, small stone pot banda, banda'it, nom. pl. of banda, person

bane'it, nom. pl. of bana, m., cquimand boundary.

bariar't, f. nom. sing. pride, bart, in nom sing, load grentness

bast, no. nom. sing., lung: cf.
bas, f., language
bl(h);; twenty: cf. bi(h). sced basi, f. nom. sing., halt, stage

blight it, nom. pl. of birga, f.,

bokshit'it, nom. pl. of boksha bizont. f. nom. sing., minbow

bürgal : f. nom. sing. mist,

ealet, nom. pl. of next word ealet, in. nom. sing., lighted ofit, f. nom. sing., little bird oillit. ndj. prep., evident, opposite to

Words with Low Tone. enlyart, f. nom. sing., breadth dadi't, f. nom. sing., granddřehibóm , see dřesibóm ; chit, f. nom. sing., millet che'it, f. nom. sing., key chalf, m. nom. sing., kid chicariit, adj., rough çēnt, adj., slightly open or dakt, f. nom. sing, mouthfu cürtnif, f. nom. sing , spark mother apart

dal† (büzhoïki), to crawl: of dal, m. ashes of liquid : cf. dak, post

dinizha'ri, f. nom. sing., ad AGLHI(').

da'nut, m nom. sing., bow for dana't, nom, sing, and ULLOM:2 pomegranate **₹** pl.,

dări'ț, f. nom. sing., window dășibómţ, dăchibómţ, adv. to da'rif, nom. pl. of dar, m., door: of. da'ri, boys the right

di(h)†, f nom. sing , daughter : dostr(h)†, düfüțit'it, nom. pl. of düfüțá, friendship 🐍 f. nom. sing.,

dun, adv., just (as dum†, m. nom. sing , smoke dumnyart, imperat. sing. of düngyarı, anat (na "just m., foot-rule

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galicat, f. nom. sing., centipede galicat, f. nom sing., illness gā'il. f. nom. sing., earthen fuisala, m. deoision pl. of galf, f. nom. sing., wound pot; cf. gaĕ, singing.

grā†, m. grayif, nom. pl of above ginl'gits, witness

guldarii'i, m. nom. sing., haithout, f. nom. sing., stake, haingla'it, nom. pl. of hamgla', m., attack

har-katt, see katt (har, trothn!) <u>-</u>00

his, f. nom. sing., breath jilt, f. nom. sing., life, soul: jotht'f, f. nom. sing., female cf. jil boikj rise (of sun) paramour

jümāt†, f. nom. sing., mosque : Jüt, f. nom. sing., louse : cf. cf. jamat, wife ງແ, ສາໄນປາເມ່ວກ

jūṣṭ, m. nom. sing., birch-bark kāṭ, nom. pl. of kāwŭ, m., jurmank'it, nom pl. of jurmana, f., fine

kingülij. f. nom. sing., black knif f. nom. sing, thought, kafara'it, nom. pl. of kafara, klich (holki, saratch throated ouzel m., religious tine bracelet

khabom', adv, to the left ka(cet, m. nom. sing., dark kāti, f, nom. sing., promise shacart, f. nom. sing., in-Kashirt, f. nom. sing., Kashmir noon lo man

gratitude khklifa't, adj. f. nom. sing., ialse, falsehood

guait, f. nom. sing, witness: cf. giin'i, gen. sing., ot a dile : cf. gra, m. cclipse nom. sing., croco 2 ginólkj, ment treasury

past

THE SENTENCE

STRING SEI GNA

kurk'it, nom. pl. of kura, m., láit, imperat. sing. of layólki, lot (as in drawing lots) oblam

mailt, m. nom sing, butterlolkyarf, f. nom. sing., swift-

mĭnčlyā'rţ, mass't, nom. pl. of next word maso't, m. nom. sing., voice benuty on foot t, nom sing.,

mudáit, m. nom. sing., plain-11098

nirina'ri, f. nom. sing., hunmull't, f. nom. sing., root randah

pksē'†, nom. pl. of next word year

parüko'† adj., from par, last Pale't, f. nom. sing., Baltistan pärüki't, fem. of next word pardót, gen. pl. of parda, m. pacoikit, infin., to ripen, be pkeu't, adj., fruitful (of tree) mukbennt, f. nom. sing., ve mistia'rt, f. nom. sing, good. manyo'rt, f. nom. sing., corn lāl†, m. nom. sing., ruby lēl†, adj., visible: cf. khowit, nom. pl. of kho, m., khata'rt, f. nom. sing., knite likhār†, imperat. sing. of li-khoïki, write künı'(h)†, adj., nineteen kota'it, adv., a short while khKza'na†, nom. sing., Govern-100 ourtain cooked milk blood <u>iēi</u>

ATTENNED TO IT

touch :

お口屋、

parent, m. nom.sing., foobol pagot, mi mom. sing, turban:

Dezhene), fasa, to sodk (bread) PARIL' SAM, DESHOCKED SECTOR

philat, non; eing and pla phapili fo nom, sing., wife of of next mother's brother phoce nom pl. (A)pple=foxee

phocoff, m. nom. sing., tail phurgu (h) m. nom. sing. and

modife plur, pennell without prantiff minom, sing., soul, Cone

rdifficion, pl. Of. 18; m., raja rogotyster; fr. nom. sing, ill.

romis ma nom; sing, and pl., rozino Pen. pl. of rozina,

sanda in nom. plot sanda, m., rupil f. nom, sing,, mange rupil nom, sing,, silver livelihood

m. nom. sing., sarollat, fafin, put to sleep BADAYELT Tamily

Sazin, nom. sing., name of spairf, m: nom. sing., wife's thaiff, E. nom. sing., fever: of. district brother

eing., sing., oream: cf. shama'l thoiki. TOOL. nom. shame'lt, m. clean rice hatilyart.

sibling, to mam, sing, goodhese about willite [fem.) [eff. Blind from: ung., Wingellyning a nom, sing, happiness both and and sing, comer of dent, doors, shows Hachigan (B. (femal)

Sinff., monom, sing. and pl., a sadant, Elnom, sing., service Sinift, as in S. bae, Shin (Sto)

language siloint, int nom sing., head Ponyart, in. nom. wing., goldspeyalrt, thinom, sing, truth sufficion: sing., needle of bed amith

(Kmaalik'i), nom. pl. of timetaini thoisi infin, wash : of tiningle, past 'of timolkj, shá, entertainment dam dolla, swim THE PERSON

thyerf. f. nom. sing., sharp-Tdiab tent't, fr nom sing, small hth, m. nom; sing, and pl., üthälyg'rf, f. nom. sing., dysak'rt, f. nom. sing., hunger udu', m. nom. eing., dust tird wee, pl. of lastryord ness, brightness wild sheep, deer height

wadk'it, nom pl. of wade, fo. weiga't, f. nom. sing., ford, ykobálya'rt, :f. nom. sing., wayalt, f. nom. sing., thirst promise. madness Btream

yái, imperat. sing., of yarólki,

be'it, f. non. sing., soot : ef.

strength

Line (Copull Copull Copul annell brass gos Yanh adj, former, next rales of the darke, to mull

SPERNOTY IF

WORDS CONTAINING " PATENTERS.

marked a feature of Sing that I have thought it advisable to append lists of words containing the letters in question. The existence of two sets of so-called "palatal letters," both fricative and stops, where most languages have only one, is so written in this work sh, c, sh, j, are pronounced nearer, the front Many languages possess the fricatives sh and zh, and the stops c and j. Sink has two varieties of each sound, one pronounced much luther back in the mouth than the other, Those testh than the corresponding Buglish sounds, hence the ill has a marked hiss. The sounds represented by s. c. r. j (cerebral) are pronounced considerably further backithan the correspondng. Sipa forward letters, but not so far back as an Englishman

情學時期

Ea.

Sin that a European saying oe for ce, three, would not be understood. In the case of another word he said "possibly an trying to imitate them is lithle to suppose.
The distinction is important. I have been told by a Gilgit educated man would understand the word so pronounced, but no illiterate man would."

kritoriginals. I donotifully trust my power of reorgnising these words, but two Sanskrit scholars Mr. A. C. Woolner, Prof. of Many of the following words are derived from Sanskrit. It is interesting and profitable to compare them with their Sans-L.C.S. (ret.), have carefully gone over-every word, and they write tr, dr, sr, bhr, but that in some cases this rule has been departed from. Mr. Devhurst has also gone over Appendix III. I am Sanskrit, Oriental College, Lahore and Mr. R. P. Dewhurst, that in general the cerebral letters correspond to an original s, greatly indebted to these gentlemen.

The following points should be noted :==

(1) The lists are not in any way exhaustive.

When a word has been given in its simplest form, the but the words Sink, Sink, Sinkliki, etc., are omitted. They will be found in the vocabulary. obvious derivatives are omitted. Thus Sint is given,

Words taken over almost unchanged from Persian and Arabic are generally omitted, for practically all of then have the forward sounds. An exception to 6

APPENDIX II.

this rule, such as bakhpets, is however inserted be-

14) Some words will be found in more than one of the lists: e.g. sliks, mother-in-law, occurs under both sli

A large proportion of the words containing these word: ::"ilaining ş begin with ş. letters commence with them. Thus many of the

into z. A corebral never interchanges with a forward letter, thus e does not interchange with all. in does not occur, as the language does not contain aspirated sonants. n vowel, an initial j is apt to be changed into zh, and cerebral j generally becomes a fricative. If the previous word ends in whother cerebral or not, is uncommon after a vowel. often interchanged: e.g. and ch (but seldom simple o) are sometimes used for each other. Still more frequent is the interchange of z and cerebral J, and of zh and j: indeed a J, It is a feature of the language that some of these letters are

Words containing &, ch

çiçü, many colour-

ic(h), n., benr

cajūsh, jug cak, pickaxe

child's penis .

little bird

caga, story, nar

rntive

ca, tea

běchóřki, ask for

steward

bavarci, raja's

icāk, so much

Words containing c, ch.

cāk, half

galāç†, centipede gaçlıt, twig linröç hárácán, sparrow giic, price dăchină, right not cirin, day after toçliü, bitter çinf, millet baraçi, saw (noun) nimiçi, cheese çor, thirteen çlıtlı, garment çlitko, dung çhii pnōs çhito thojiki, çhiri. udder çlıfç(lı), inddei 0 oatch cold apart for oneself morrow winnowing boĭki, nagic, bamboo maroc, mulberry plineall, wing paç, half of month mlīchō, in front machi', honey phiçū, mosquito IIçii, desolate lec thoiki, reap lac, goals kaçın, carrot kăçül. Abies Pindkaçeli, grass shoe kK¢Kt i kắc, glass kắc† thojki, scratch lç, nit içi, day betore yesitc, grape (cereuç, birch-bark 1181 malch Column

calo f, lighted torch

otlā, jevident, visolikorki, look at çükne, balances Cățăl, Citrul (coun-

Juoiter

ouç(h), chenar trec

ichoi, walnut tree

Kehöf, walnut

ichi, oyo

, մարդում,

gel come on, go on!

ce, three cai, crncked

çeç(h), field

101

chait waterfall chanotki, send çeniil; stand con l'apart

2

cărkă, wheel, grindokrap thoiki, cut oar, grass for pastcapólki, bite capi tholki, mas-

capáti. flat loaf canda, pocket can, target -can, suffix mean-

racterised by

ing having, cha-

canakk, steel for călu, broad oal, early

flint

cākur; young man căkritții, dirty căkoți, loin cloth căkăr, fork cakilli, blind cāk, some people

car, four

ure.

Sage.

наси, саку saçu, dream răçhóĭki, keep, prepöçü, grandson poç, juç, son BUTVE daughter grand -. siçőlki, learn Bool, Iemale

thaçquoi, female of süçü, straight, true thacon, carpenter tăți, ... carpenter's carpenter's caste

zh nçō, uchayolki, cause to yaçlıklitü, mad zlıkmçö, sister'e üçölki, run away üchacólki, arrive ւհենցյ, հհռոց purdent

absence [cht]óĭki ch űzhóĭki, soe chizhōt, shade, chuti', leave ol ohūt, late chup, edge chübölki, to place chūshi, white silk churólki, to place chupus, sad choi; henp **շոծու** շրյո chis, mountain chĭi, heap շիĭmü, նցհ chijóiki, chüzhóiki, cheif, key police officer chargai, iron file chial, axe charbu, chāp doiki, print chin, Jew's harp chan, vomiting chamnye, hair chama, brooch chalf, kid char, mountain chak, day chăcării, rough căi, woman **c**մiù, dunb catt, n., fine carólki, graze shadow: be separated Kotwa] cŭrū. n., point cŭk ciirut, n., sting oŭņii, small cot, a blow cōrĭn, ciz, thing offpi, rag col, custom cithi, letter olli, Cypress cini, cup cimer, iron ci, Pinus Excelsa Cilās, Cilas or left) u nman quiet Ca.V 9

oŭrkü, sour: (oŭr kŭi, lenvened) oungikir, _ young cuci, breast (right cori, theft: coritu, cuna, white lime oŭkņinīr, peach condăi, fourteen ookëi, ascent olikmei, basin com, skin, leather colki, bear child cini, kind of sugar ollim, native pipe codo, sarcasın cĭnöĭki, to love thoiki, be fourth

shiely generous shikar, tower shidar, unlesyened thilly, Rinks, Ger-Desett, Tkest, dedebtor. shily, roomy shūgülu, friend shūgūri, pear shūjólki, grow old hons, alert, awake shillok, story (nar alili yoʻlki, ache boto, shoemaker shit cft, goodness shono, n., sound (moon, clothes) shardt, perhaps shilloiki, soothe dipuki, kestrel sho, good reski, suitable shükur, Friday thom, spleen alient soot shul, n , love SUE WEIGHT. slilpi, wrist ardians. rative) ground Strong Boent shu, dog slinglü, bush misha, man(homo) musha, man(homo) mushali, courage nisubild, belost polebi, rib pusii, boil (noun) richi, eyesight shaci, equirrel stari, sister's husshapds, thick quilt gibra', wild goat sham kal, next soth, throat が記して Words containing sh. bitzhelle. minnak tholki, afternoon prayer. shek, doubt (noun); pagliótki, see paglin, fime, of >cold shainr, father-inshits, mother-in-law talbakns, slippery band (al, short) harany, n., fence A'EERNTACK ID shårgū, dung sparo', autumn Ssbjr (ale; wind shākų, n., arm shama, lamp shanali, chain shalt, fever shalt, fever shalt, hundred shakar, spgar cate; slipping strikes. See agal ehárawű, OFRIVE (food) Vear of life IR.W be thought, ory (of Bonh head of bed gatil, quarrelling gatility after hüslyğe, clever, (ooin) ely, cone (fir pine), esty (off com, etc.) sole, sladic (rope, Keltrapit, sovereign soly, small branch somothic, be tired Kehati. chocking, without khashani, khushi, mixed: Broall kvēslii, broom lishotki, bide onewater-Kmusholki, forget cajush, jug chuchf, white silk naliton, Jatt, Jat ish kin, blackberry Kaghirt, Kashmir bittakhili, stony khityashi, stony boksha, bundle hands or feet Kell, shame kheliu, onion solki, attach maghki, v bosliu, oat see misoiki Kell, fo-day nonsense mitslikrba, Kabatilü, mishāru, awake carrier Weak e ba, self phistin, smooth phoson, mil forper fateski, biotung. phie, manure phie boild, v. int., end phety person present p plikettyt, n., Jdola be, atphupus, earthen sacolki, beattached slids, mother-in law sik badal thotki, en tholki, whistle stň, horn Što†, Shina (several üchikeőlki, arrive ods, sheep's wool sa, six sa bolkj, embrace disguise oneself pasotikit, mpen pliopus, blister abadiki, be. philisku, empter sak, neck sak bolki, slip tached, etc. sinki, wild rose sadar, servant sa, sa, breath derivatives) sídőlki, beat sardn, henna fireplace sewo, blind ros, angry Diet.

man, oraspella.

(tree)

chaosif. ingratikulpkas, thin aushτράλκοτδευ, ασοίτ moei, shoemaker muoolig, escape chacelte, miser mfchiri, bee mec, table Chikoti, bad क्रमाहरू निक Snoi, inch groß, gratintous; khokk, how much 1 unregaonable ज्याक्ष्याहर्षेत्र सार्वाट kadi, scissors knoat, mule boastful Kaol, near

lakar, wasp lust, birch-hark katert, dark billeof kancani, harlot

bang year bang Janguage see bidas, lightning bar gung

khile tholid, to

month brush

bazbótki,

Eb Es

-kis; suffix; mean-

ora w]

ing "character-ing", by "" hay-ing", king line lasoni, jick birkis, privatertreaohis, mountain bis, poison Sure

dalis, sieve [now dalissa] doll, winousolki, suck churus, sad

lüştajki, motning martis, buffalo

listik, briok

mältakus, plum

dast ki, know gase.

misorki, be mixed:

maşiğe, teacher mayiş, inflated skin

mileo, voice

massi, fly

m'sbāru,

Bee

mighräk

· laimp nyagi hals,

in eight in eightean be inst, giff, etc. be of billogi, stone

dastrift, might (not

horse's mane , storehouse heumatism

Words containing e.

Ves

mistů, good můlis, dropsy műső', in front

müstak, fist päsöt, turban

ջ<u>ի</u> մ ր ա դ ա օ y օ ,

<u>sljusha, ginss</u> ehuryart, հորքու gjiun, gjiudurt, boy ghünüter, wren mouse

<u>sh</u>ŭνόγκ<u>i</u>, ν. shütükü, bud ghŭti, corner eliut, mushroom <u>ահաջի</u>ննել, dry: shūku, dry become ŧr.,

tüshar, very, much tughólki, toslii, roof ali uzlióřki, v. 8Well (stomach) ĕ int., full

jozi, birch treo nzi, ringworm hKlizü, yellow |Kzā', ~ husband's bizon , rambow heizi, fino weather idlizi, turnierie azŭ, cloud barīzai-i, etc., de-Words containing 7 (sometimes interchanged with cerebral j). clension of baris Bis(er yözi, seed of Pinus kh#zū, manuzu, man (vir) prizu. flen pezőlki, üzü, otter phiilūz, cedar lizi, long rag Gerardiana (corn, etc.) khazhóĭkį itch : see grind zük, kidney zĭgŭ, long zāst thoiki, pull nata zoli, nostril zakalóĭkj†, pull cerebral J gcech wister

zek, same as jek, zabāti, medicine zā, brother; zāsā,

Words containing zh (frequent y interchanged with J).

avāzhójki, be pro-

ñ'zhĕ, mother

per, right

zhě', upon : Kzh ամշին, khazbólki, be duzhólki, wash di<u>zlı</u>-, Mzheguro, adulterkhozliolki, -- ask: hǐzhǔ, full (brother, -i<u>zh</u>ólk<u>i, ete.,</u> enddizljóĭkj, fall ezh, owo same as khojóřki itohy : BBC klikzű' 110 passive and intr. eta. VOT DS daughter Jorin 으 among: inflected many Taja

bizhótki, fear: bĭbĭa<u>zlı,</u> interest on

money

(gtinuk)

bazhóľki,

Irecze

zhony, strange

nu, upper

chizhōt,

shade,

Bhadow.

büzhóĭki, go

ous, timorous

bizhāiň, danger-

zhatěi, danger:

chüzhólki, bo sep-

nrated

IKlazh-e , Ki, etc.,

mitzhinu, middle

zhūk†, n., touch

dazhójki, v. intr., mazhórki, sa ve, end zhojmj, nettle zhumçō, saziju, half of land -zh, suflix; mean rkzhótki, be cooked razhit, pazhū, salt pazhólki†, · părüzlióiki, underōzlin, milizliut, mosque ing "on" husband produce rajit: pl. of ra, Bland (bread) doing a thing suffix, "while" same" as · verba eretere H000

Words containing cerebral j.

APPENDIX III.

jek, lying down: fin, row (of trees, see jek, what? men, etc.)

jän thoĭki, bite űkün, ass ac, grape

at, goat's hair, fur krō, orphan Jap tholki, hide a dřířín, dozen chĭjóĭkj, ărŭ, old Argan, stumbling arap, stocking nigal, forest an, where fryo, whence? angwär, bird amizhorki, v., anat, wife alójki, sow äkür, hair ak, people ngin, quarrel thing ugnom nodo rated jug be Words containing j (often interchanged with zh). - Bc | 18 jorōjįj. apricot jothi†, female parajóĭki, be born lnu, alive on, snake jilběi, cast: jil jäzē, husband's jawanār, o, from ibagilli, deceitful elkhana, prison iek, what i ip, tongue il, life el, forest uzi, ringworm i. anecze e(c.) bolki, rise (sun, Achilles sister tendon raff, etc., pl. of ra. khojóľki, ask ut, short grass urinna, n., fine lūņ, rod-billed jŭk, wood Juan, young man, otu, chicken ūst, birch bark uniatt, mosque ul, consolation ui, apricot tree uk, painful unb, answer jπ†, louse lozi, birch tree ua, gambling u, Bir raja same as jackdaw TUTTON

APPENDIX III.

The Cerebrals T, p, R, N

Drast dialect. Sina, but I noticed an instance of it in the dative suffix in the principal words in which the commoner north Indian ccrebrals t. d. f. n are found. Cerebral | does not occur in ordinary cerebrals c, ch, s, z, and cerebral J and the corresponding front letters c, ch, sh, zh, and J. The following list gives the Appendix II lists of words have been given containing the Great interest attaches to the cerebral letters in Sina.

answer to be given? It will be seen that a large number of thom are not Sanskribic. Sanskrit or are they found also in non-Sanskritic words? The cerebrale: do they occur exclusively in words derived from ollowing list as well as the lists is Appendix 11 will enable an An important question arises as to the origin of these

THE THE STREET 1 195

as the Parijable where perhaps mobitin off 50% of the words again them. It when the first is pronounced this the forward than when medial or initial. Mr. Dewhurst I.C.S. has been so good as to go over the words in the following like. He points out that The perceptings of words containing in it is, to the fatel number of strip good and words in conglish 15 strip in other soldish considerably less than half of them are Sankridge We may settally conclude that corebralletters are an integral part of the anguage.

dar.In thoiki, winn y

विकास विभाग

Listici words containing the cerebrate is d, r, n.

corin, on fourth, day (forward) offin, day after to-morrow offin, letter offin, bitter cot.,n., blow, const. woman dkba, dkbi, box dkohinu, dkainu, right curut, n., sting cuti'ly, cutekis, boastful dakt, mouthful of liquid chot, hear of absence dik tholki, hammer dak; post; letters obizho shadow left) daffüs, iron club chanolki, send dakbonj, girdle daktar, doctor curtui, spark ohiri, udder corità, thief catu, dumb cunu small catil, axe. Linguis, past of amugichki, bürólki, bizhotei, danger, dangerous bizhatu, filmid boru, fem., bari, big brankop, waterproof coat oat, stone; camakbat, fint oftent navalanche of stones bagbikin, leopard bakingan, comato, brinjal baki, pail berga, whoel berga, past of bayotki, sit bidi'th, circle, circular birning greatness, pride gute, thumb, big toe Boto, native of Cilas arolki, stolki, bring barna, leather purse ourizholki, sink: chuni small hole tatae eighteen oftakush, stony bathui pebble cause to sink forget Done to, flour

agus e obtained (Hindi dastini, experience : dastotin 10 10 dun 3, Just (as in " just 100k") first gatorki, earn: gatni, income alaff, anripe musk nielon -ôĭki, be, of axe, etc. fööt-rules füt, fatak. Dound (for cattle) dodo ru, nipple, test pit, hole dukur, thatched hue विष्याम, नक्रिम, गठको gono, seed (not grain) gala -izhotki, -otki, kangled, entangle Rithery Stiblet, confusi n ri olook hour gunla, time, as والمراق الأ dall archi degonam 1 dak o okm erutu, nacrow gai onus enemy gudur, big dish grder'ti, mad gan, leg ganólki, bind gati, together (measure) Kriker, toal nts hour guni, thread fine, foam Riveolar) Knoyr got, house S gun, knot deffice (not danuf; pomegranate: danui dăno', native storehouse

ging as in regulati in rowlof objects (cerebral j) katit, promise, har katit, en-Stiff mit, desp. gentle gion in the property of the property o othit, female paramour Jun, redbilled jackdaw kaotin, lucifer match regaline, on all sides istra osn, sparrow attors, hammer nel, village nath, shop kittly beam brable VERNING IL.

gagement of marriage

katorki, spin katu-o, fem -i, buffalo calf kill est, dark, half of month kat. wood

khanorki, soratch Ken, Took

khatari, khataru, knife khatoki, bury, concent khatu, lid of box khotu, false (not genuine) kh n, big shawl khuro, lame khēu, time en.

chuto, short (different from koni, kondíi, etc., plur. & obl kirkit, cricket (the game) sot, fort, castle of kon, ear cunu, little) konŭ, thorn

köt, cont köti künüli, dove kunu, corpse in dŭgüņīa,

pomegranate tree

dam: time (as

times")

cakra'tu, dirty

pat, crack

cakoti, loin cloth

but; boot

dal, shield

filtin, lantern kütu, deaf küto, knec

küt, genit. ku'rki, thunder küt,genit. küråi, wall

phärkät, quarrel phärpät, bootlace plikt, blunt pharaii, handle para, stago, dny's march Pari Bank, name of village olu, upper lip : oli, lower lip phanit tholki, twist phărán, thoiki, turn upside odorólki, look for phacutya', n., kick nkič dořkj, dance pain, lea nátůs, past of nashólki, müstik, fist moinigai, motorear mathally, clod of earth masikr, school teacher mulhushe, straw m)sti, good: mistiart, goodmāti, fine clay manüku, Irog māṇi (in dodăi māṇi), Adam's midir, manger lüții, harcheaded lōti, football: lōtu, ball of Hills past of listáki, morning: derivatives lāi, small hill drawer, etc. ligilk, brink down apple lüştikü : sec vocabulary lüşti-kal, lüştiki, onescit lighólki, hide 2 lüştikö', door, 음 ghoto', shoemaker allonii, barren այինե, mushroom shinnininiyo, mouse Bhunuler, wren

ahildāļii, beloved sklütorkj, told gharaiju, fence entilikăt, certificate săṇḍa, male bullalo rKih-ólki, izholki, hinder, stofitu, bright (colour, light) ranoiki, cook rabat, obstinacy pilii, back rog-ōtü, ill, -otyarf, illnesa rabot, report phüt-olki, -izholki, break. be philik bolki, take a huff phiti, stone in ring phatory, thick, coaree prորն†, soul, moth phot, phut, peel, rind phitiói, butterfly hindered broken r, mange ğ

\$1nt, derivatives \$ina, \$int't, şotü, throat · shütükü, bud Sinakocu, Sipaiki; see vocab

tklūņu, thin , tāṇgā, covered trap, tonga algaret, cigarette Kmtitmá, light one horse trap im botki, stumble, fall iăm, sliut tattapan, flying fox, bal tălbūry, spider tak(h), button tik thoiki, tie Roul, raja's wife siáicat, blotting paper sürkyā, surujki, whistling i, dative suffix

> tilkät, tieket, postage stamp than thorki, push thanatu. dull (of light, colour) chamu, pankha, fan tham bolki, pass off (sunshine) thig, deceiver: thigi, fraud tham tholki, to sweep thacco, fem. thaccoi, carpenzabāti, jabāti (cerebral ürint, wild sheep, deer urkn, lamb tütü, past of tütkin, darkness tükü'ci, phalanx of finger and turut, small diel tüņ, navel tshütü, dwarf trun thorki, fire (gun, arrow) toru, large unamoothed bit of tóri, cork, handle of door tshutolki, annov tinu, sharp, bright: binyart, modicine lilled D00.W sharpness, brightness tűshotki, 20

thäkü'r, barber thairi, ball

të nis, tennis tarádů, foolish

eru, crooked

SUMMARY.

tiki, bread

thürü'ii. beak

thok ü, hill this, error

tha'tu, turban

shiin, up to

viz. į, d, ŗ, ņ. speaking 15% of Sina words contain cerebrals of this type, Including these we have 290. We may say that roughly The above list contains 261 words excluding derivatives.

rences of each of them in the list are as follows:-Turning to the individual letters we find that the occur-

| 2 | ·ሷ·· | 7 -= | |
|-----|--------------------------------|------|---------------------|
| 273 | 32 | 244 | in Frankry v 167 |
| | | | vords. |
| 32 | · - - | . 02 | In Derivatives. |
| 305 | ည်း ည နည်း နည်း | 519 | Total · |

nor as in English with alveolar t. for English words used in Sina. It is noticeable that all such words are pronounced with cerebral t and not with dental t, for words given above. The number given for t includes 19 This total is for letters and is necessarily higher than that

A Warm to Unita

The Sall Bahadur O' having caused to be said the Wazir treed kin many murders become people very massive that that Thurst many murders become people very massive that that Thurst many murders become people very massive that the being of cause with these murders are doing. I those men upon fine placed, thou own levies having-taken those men upon fine placed, thou own levies having-taken those men upon fine placed, thou own levies having-taken those men upon fine placed, thou own levies having and kartishe. Get a said giant get Thur-in sit. Nos the being dealth of the placed of the control of the bottom and line having deviley did if, them-to punishment and fine having deviley did if, them-to punishment and fine having deviley did if, them-to punishment and fine having devile send. Enough, the Wazir this order participal said said send. Enough, the Wazir this order participal said said send levies caused to be brought; having-

coused-to:be-brought them-to advice made that Sanib order flieghn, "a falant dight-them-to advice made that Sanib order bat-made," certain place-to giv" having-made (i.e., said) Illustakys-t ol.-buzhi gati bet varing-become Wazrki, kabab aloming-to early together having-become Wazrki, kabab ganegyés.

Me-thed.

(2) klyo. Minor bazá'-t ales filt ratto faket There-from Minor stage we came, there at night people tilt valégye kalpë-t grüp baspür valégye, ratye-t arma bread brought hörse-to straw, grain brought, night-to rest sati tiki-miki khēt sülke- lüstakyē- call utheit with bread having-eaten we-slept': morning-to early having-rawan biges, Paţi Banla-r. whtes. sarkari risen starting we-became, Paţi Banla-r. whese same. Govern-raspu nent rations 45-to they-gave, we-ate third day (dezè-t) Bözi katès: Bözi jo Barèi sèvè-zh (or day-to) Bunji we-came: Bunji from Baro-of bridge-upon

white: also sin the five (indus) having orosed diver killyo (or sin, daper or sinal chop daper, gen by basile of or sin, daper or sinal chop daper, gen by basile of or sin, daper or sinal chop daper, gen by basile of or sinal chop daper, gen by basile or chore of basile nearly flat inchestions with one stage having made Clas nearlyed.

(Nyo total hiblide stage lated gen street the near we-went: Sahib-to "ve-bave-

arrived thet said naside to news we sent. The Sahib badar day or sent. The Sahib badar or coming of news having-beard one breath (i.e. day of the fall having-come Warring at i hat having one Warring at i hat having polegu.

extended

(3) khair khairtei khojegū khojet naksiāt thogu Health health-of askedc having asked advice made that "Thur-of people very independent have-become, this lart "Thur-of people very independent have-become, this lart nake I them-upon this fine have put — day-of (daily) one nager, three seer git du karkimusie, bif ser fig. bif he-goat, three seer git, two fowls condimente, rupedi gikkar, an seer grain, two rupees-of condimente, rupedi gikkar, an seer grain, two rupees-of condimente, rupedi gikkar, sheer jake ne vezirei talkp; lēvio talkp, mi bata loed wood, again Wazir-of pay, levies-of pay, these all cizi eine zhe ginit— khōje arim thēt having them from having-taken while-cating; reet, having-

made, those people-to instruction make that afterwards-to ga add kome jo ako racha, ani zali 'yagi also such work from selves keep, this manner independent bones the their manner independent bones we-are-becoming having-said, this punishment you-have-obmas tom taria jo tsho-t naside afterward-

sabbi ëkhtiar, tom rak(h) vatu k thea."
to your choice, own thought came "do."

TEXTS:

100

10.35-

place-in itself Kabul Mia having-said (i.e., he was so called (4) ālyo Thence afterwards to one month not we had sat that . i-ըյչպվ Kübül Min thef ınfizö-k ne RQEQIOQ

one man khkinrü del ek müshak asii, ese mütü devano müshaksi çe having-given (i.e. struck) that place-in lying-down was, him another mad ILLA dĭshč∗r three place-m Xex. dighe-r

became, madman having-scized hands behind having-turned Sahib informed having-become one breath (at once) present had-caused-to-be-made (i.e. thad knooked down): Wazir thurégüs : devánů lamt† Cilnse-r Milki Sübn kkoj chanigii: sabse kkoak E) hati phati pheret, din

having-bound Cilas-in Resident near sent: Sahib how-

and cartridges Cilas fort-in deposit we-made: early having ga kartiishe Cilas kote-r havala thegyes: cal utheif made. Thence seven month from return thaving come, rifles thegit. Alyo eat maza jo: vapas valit those both selves among having-caused-to-be-joined leaving murder-of claim (at law) made, Salib his claim ejected made, medicine they made : one month from well having-become own bilen thegye: 8k mazake jo mistü Khimit i imprisoned made: wounded become that man-to medicine many rupees him-on fine barye ikko mazha yuparet rupae rose-zh jurmana thot, davái thegü: zikhmi jo riikstt thégu, sabse resti davái kharij thégu, having-made, how-many month bitű 2 CE 1917 OI Gille-t values. müslin-i bilen kiteak bē† ∵∵ Butt

risen, Sahib from leave having-become Gligit-to we-came.

Notes.

(1) The first Sahib Bahadur is the Resident in Gilgit; the second, called also the Mulki Sahib (country Sahib) is the are merely bazaar rumours. Resident in Cline. The words and actions attributed to them

ha tharet means "having called." agent is translated by the simple nominatave : bahádür, a common word in Urdu to express respect: lit. meaning "brave." baliadurse, agent case: here and in the following texts the

mas, intoxicated with pride, etc. bolkyei, bolkei, genit. of

before -sč in jikksč. jäguzh, jägozh; k of jäk changed to g before sonant, but

boi or bai, sit (imperat.), beil or bail, having sat.

thet, having made or said. is used to show the close of a short quotation, e.g. sabse " bo" thet hükam thegu, the Sahib ordered " Go."

bridge, means simply "to the bridge." vakinas, etc., sent in a message that," we have arrived." (2) bazě-t, nom. basť, stage. halt, etc., basť běki, to halt. tiki miki, bread, a word like "hurry skurry" sevězh, upon the

(3) yāgi, independent: yāgistān, the independent country below Thur. the make, (imperat.): thēt, having made. yāgi bēnes thēt, priding yourselves on the fact that "we are independent." tshei škhtar, you can please yourselves in the future (phittā-t), and take the risk. tom rakh vatā-k, do your own thought: for suffix .k., see special note at end of Syntax,

used where we should anticipate the simple tholki. . phati named K. M. zek tharegue, the causal thareiki, is commonly pheref, etc., tied his hands behind his back. (4) ē dīshē-r, tki, in that very place. Kabūl Mia thēt,

struction is due to there being no relative pronouns in the zaklmi biti o musin, the man who was wounded: the con-

inngunge.

action for attempted murder. peated to express continuance. muslinkse, māzņke, for this suffix -k see note p. 82 bilen rekhūnti davái, brought an

yuparet, caused them mutually to make peace

THE DEATH OF THE RAJA—RAAI MARAN.

whother as a historical fact that the raja was killed or only tant and Gurest texts. I have not been able to discover badly hort. Two other versions of this story will be found in the Yagis-

rigit Gilla Rajas Gilgit from have come (to) Kashmir, Kashmir having-<u>.</u> VÄLKII Kashirt, Kashirt LINA.

Khavarane-r come one day pologround-in ěk děza-k bülő - nikhatő: *** büla polo-for went-out: polo unving-halted above-of (= next) (saday bast -bēt Kjöi Shuri beginning they thégĭsĕ chikk

and-made in-mean bing rafe, howe from falling owne, rafe, home him-upon above falling broame ; meantime this direction fraction from people having kitbris-When, him-of they look when, him-of breath seized (by God) hadоеше-16881 dome, horse overtumed having-made, raja lifted n Bhhadbras become, There-from, hawing-liffed liaving-removed buried they-made, The-Sahib Bahadur देतियों ban (bula) बहुति न्हें की न्यं के क्ष्में किया chańi'gū. boysto much gift having-given sent. TR-(VALY-O) hūn-thēt thege. dangoch füßlige Inam. Alyeo below became, tenyain

or tharolki, to lift, hun borki, stand up. In hun tholki or tharolki, the trimmediately following on an alveolar n is pronounced like an English ti i.e. intermediate between the two. bast bet; bast, stage or halt, here used as adf., halting, hun tharegre, shows fondness for causal tharolki - hun thorki bulk to for-pole, one would expect bulk or bulate.

dinate inferential or subordinating particle to indicate subordinate clause, the language having no relatives. other from sake kills, to look at, contrasted with pasholki, to see.

daryo-ti from dari, boys: contrast with darif, doors, and note that shidart, boy, has the low tone, though dari, boys has not,

THE FARMERS' QUARREL-ZAMINDARO GASH.

See the Yagistani and Guresi Grammars for two other versions much shorter than this.

One place-in two farmers selves among quarrelling henes: mūtū-k-se ofvit whojėgu," tsho kē (1) sk disha-k-er du zämindiri äko minis a gägh becoming-were : another

having-come asked "rou why

THE DE

Sillo mais akst regi selves among quarrelling become ?" Then anong one said Puro fixal buth to am-taking to One one-direction pulling they-were-making, Lifeyo mas knissi ashpi fatske-I this of horses poundhorses having-left my-fleid-of whole arop all sellpi pliac-tlie+ mar çeciti banbeh * " has caused to be eaten : this for bigë. meantime both fighting became. Skad Ckeyari Anjaë Avaker baine kall STANII khajarégun : th Lifter ming (18) "this (man) बीरी शिक्षेत्र

Kali phat-that cooki dabinse wait-Fighting having-left field-of owner having-come tahail-to report made that .-- derlain man horses having-left nafrocali ghm burn khalarégin: "Kahpi ray field-of Wheat all has caused-to-be-eaten: "horses tania-e rabor thego ki:-falini manuzus tabpi phat-that pound-to [-will-bring (or I-will-bring)" having-said I-saized, Sarker möharbin biga to, mil sdalet thorkj nvizijei. Government kind became if, my justice to-do is-proper. so me having-beaten, horses having-snatched he-removed. guminops, having-sent; that confronting műkabila harige having-made asked, so horse's owner denial made. khojegu, to agipai dabūnsē inklr thēgu. quant, balvě having-caused-to-be-brought both Besilder sebet samun Inet (or walk'm)" id in Tabuildar Sahib valaret fetako-t arit'm to mil zamět Enough, mknuka

pēcki dabūnā-t khojogu, "Rnis thāi gum Field-of owner-to asked; "this (man) thy wheat khojėgū: ands regu "mal goai ko nush" thêgu. "thai ghái "Thy witcaused-to-be-eaten-of witnesses are ?" having-said asked; this said, "my witnesses any not-are" he said. güái háně-a" thēt khaiarītši (3) çēçki

One dozen blows them nesses not are, so thy claim mistaken is." having-said anissi arzi kharizh thegu. sk darjan ogte rino hăni " thet bit bit rupae furmana lie-caused-to-bo-given, 20 20 rupees fine this (man) of petition rejected made daregü,

having-naused-

to-be-made, afterwards-for յ-ողդրվ also repentance having-caused thare†

-to-be-made he-sent-away

chanigi

note, p. 82. This is very common in the language. For suffix $\cdot k$ or $\cdot ak$ see (1) gird and kill, used as both nouns and adjl., quarrelling

dat. of fatak: this is Urdu phatak, gate, used for cattle-pound the place where seized cattle are shut up. klmiaregun, from khaiaroiki, causal of kholki, cat. fataket,

ekse ekavari, etc., they were pulling each other in different

(2) dahūn, owner, a common word for God. tasil, local

Mini, a certain, is indeclinable

the animals to the pound "I seized them." ashpi fainket, etc., means "saying to himself 'I will take

Hected passive partic. khaiarītei, should be noted. ture of Sina. The use of the agent anus, oven with the inflexibility of the infin, and stative partie, is a noteworthy feaed having become. It is the same as the Urdu partie, with enten. This is a stative partie, of above zakhmi bitu, woundhun: khaiaritu is khilaya hun: bitu is hun hun (the double hill is not used in Urdu, though it is in Panjabi-Urdu). The (3) khaiaritči, gon. of passive part khaiaritii, caused to be

l-here hune-a: the a marks a question; hune, are; hune-a, are

guni, witnesses: guaif, abstract noun, witnessing

" THY." ko, lit. who? used, especially in negative sentences for

repentance and good behaviour for the future. phatut, for the future. The Tahsildar made them promise

THE PARABLE OF THE PRODUCAL SON.

if, my share me-to give" Ile own property son a own father to said house-of property how-much is püçse tom male-i Ek müshā-k-hi (or manúza-k-ai) du dari aso: cuņu One man-of regii gotki (or man-of) a two boys were: small jādāt kācāk i-onig them-to

bad works-in own wealth ruined made: every kháci komo r tom daulát bárbād thégü: hár property: is having-divided gave: few days after small son , own what <u> อันการิย์</u> հմու-ծե gint+ having-taken other country-to went: there degii : Ape deza phatu cunu puçse tom muti kuya-ke-t gou: ali what (everyjek 2

kadimi müslia kaci goti, ros tom çeço-r kāryo-chaņigü. ancient man near went, he own fields in swine thing) all wealth spending made after famine came: he straitened became, that country of one Konor 8011 büti dnulkt klikre v∦են : ō hēfā thite gatish bŭlŭ, that country-in kuyKi khūkį enrójkį kuyŏ-r grazing

püç kalizliam kkoj būzham, ne roset rām this Khūdā ga near will-go, again him-to will-say "I God and right-in sin hako-r gunā tlēgās, ma ani halato-r nish, (here) hungry am-dying. I up having-become own father Kini) üyanü mirismüs. ma hun bet many servants stomach full bread are eating, I here dēr enk thoiki Krmānö-rāsu, kōs rösö-t nē dēnös. stonnach full to-make wishi-in was, any to-him not wereheart-in to-say seized (or thought made)" my father how-1-91d (2) kui dile khūkis khūnes uığzdüris der What husks swine were-eating them having-eat own rayólki lanıgü (or khayal thégü)" mál male kacak When indeed (whonever) sense-in having-come own did, I this condition-in not-am that ma ako-t čk mazurdar parulu kali" sak tiki khānen, ma najni (or hoslig-r vait ᆵ. tom māla tom. thăi thäi ţhy.

piich săt i bulii piicst rēgii :- mits Khudā ga son with embracing became. Son said :-- I God and thki hake-r gung thegas ma ani halate-r nugh ki thy right-in sin did, I this condition-in not-am that far was him-of father him saw, dur ken reski mālus ro pashigu, hai (3) ro hūn He up having-become own father near went, he still bē† tom māla kāci goŭ, running having-made e thet ro dărum

son I-may-be-counted me self-for one servant equal count "

mality nauleary, right, reading good from good garnants bring this to cause to be put-on pa-ir parzer beneres. mate out in veller miles, hitparen Temanshe counted 13 aguge-r borong tharea, the pite kaligham," "DATE THE STO

iliger-in rings cause-to-be-made, leekin shoe cause-to-bether, bee khel khuly bon, ke to ma kni pho make, we ho ma kni shi pho make, we having-eaten happy shall-be, why then my this son having-brought lawful has-been-lost, today hand-to came, anifidied-has allyobecanie; ash hate-t vath, yani maus, jinu balu; (or lymigë) they happiness to make they-were attached (seized). bittahitry (yala) that call mehron (farifil) (8) (Led) Entishani thote; Burgon, Rapie

(4) rest.

ting-said asked "what became ressai bord. pho ocost-r ser, ken ga Him:of big son, field-in was, When even (whenever) (or balla) ?!! naukārsē rēgu "thāi 28 wātān, thāi (became) ?!! (Servant said "thy" brother bas-come, thy atherkept (fed) that calf [awful caused-to be-made reset in nasiat thieght. phose regue T. olkke', in a somany pears him-to advice made. Son said : O Look, I so-many years gote kee yktu to, gre dolki gr tamtulai mise partido, louse mear oame, then, song giving and fun of voice heard having-gone thy service have-done, thou ever even me-to one happiness might make, but when even (whenever) thy this goat-of kid even not hast-given; I - own friends with · thai anu pūc watū kos thai būti daulat kancanio phatū 🔭 nayėgūn, son came who thy all wealth harlots after has caused to (or ewale) that khidmat theganus, tha kars ga ma-t ak chalf ga në degano, mila tom yaro sati daise karyo puo mistiare atti leigu : ro rom bulu bilu lehin sake son health with obtained; he angry became ne thigh restimilis daru get ualus rüchitü (unită) o batebat halal tharegu. His father out 'Sk naukkra-ke-kito; Chet -khojèg one servant-to 't'O'n having-said asked khūshāni thiemsīk, liekīn kare ga intention not did. gote kate yaten to. buzbolki rak to:go (Y68 rs) 「一」「一」

be-lost, thou this son for sake of having-made (i.e. considered) tus anu puçe karyo

Kathen answer gave to highield, me lofel histo, milt file deulite Lette thappy to be and thy this brother Malba faab, degt ing what wealth ast, ke-thiga-to thit and sa hant, lekin lis. happiness to-do mounibent was because. lawful caused-to-be-made" me near, arth inibit bachabe light. Sharegon? property khūshāni, chollej lāzim, "bug, fig. to hen elivery bikaraka ditiri thiki mil thy

fall hate-in water, yang much Mull hausen watch, yani midsa, has-been-lost, natūs,

living became."

to, whatever amount there may be, hanisk, see note on k, p, 82. thirk, oblique of third, shine paritie partie, of tholki, (1) mundakti, manigaleti, for k see note p. 82., kacalahani Inake

nn akot, eid, con idec'me's servait for yourself. (2) haker may also mean "concerning.

ka to 19hy fhen Le beonuse. Nathin Urdu means "that in," here it is "eas it "thought atte, though ikmige, both menn "they began to," etc. (3) bes kher: note agent, by with confinctive partie. kher.

workliess ke thigs to, lit. what diden thou then I means wherefore or because, cf. In thigh to, for this cause that: jek lost 'that' having considered, 'nn idiom found 'in Urdu and Panjabi: thus in Panjabi mara karke, considering it poor or past conditional of thothe, make. navegun, pres perf. of nayolk, ose, the enusal of nasholk; from which comes natus, has been (4) mistlart. Oblique of mistlart, noun from inistin, good roe really means "liaving taken a huff" themsik, Let sing. ngni thiga to, since, because.

SENTENCES.

- 1. this nom fek hand? thy name, what is.
- and ashpili kacak umr hani ?! this horse of how-much age is ?
- 3. anyo Kashire-t kacak dur hani? hence Kashmir-to how-much far is?
 - that maisi gote'-r kacak dari (or sludari) hang ? thy father's house-in how many sons are ?

from walking onme. tsh ma bodi dure zho peadki vatus: todav i very far

father's son's marriage this of sister with is mál ouni malái püçki gár ánlsái sað sati hánj: my little

gote'-r सीन्धं तंत्रीphi then hana: house in white horne's

give (put). 8: valēj, Kglīpē-zh tilēn de: having-brought horse-on saddle

más čski püçe bodú sĭdégks; I that-of son much beat.

cows gonts they-are-grazing chlesti curus-zh gō lite carë'nen : mountain-of point-on

he-is scated. 11. ō toma khiri kylipa-zh baitun: that tree under horse-on ō shuo tom sač zho uthklu hanu: that boy own sister

rupees eight annas is. than high is 13. anisči gāo du dabale ga as ana hani: this of price two

house in sits (dwells). 11. mil babu o cunu gote-r baien : my father that small

taken away give. 16; eset and ruphye harlf de; this to these rupees having-

16. rese zho ei rupúye gin : that from those rupees take.

benten rope with bind. 17. est mystük thet sidet bali gi gknöu': him well having

183 gülkö jo wäi püré : well from water fill.

walk (walk before me). ma jo müṣō' müṣō' (or yar yar) yái†: me from before

hast-taken (hast bought ?) and this keet jo gae gint'ga? this thou whom from price keshi püç tü phátů van; whose son thee after is coming

shopkeeper from I-have-taken 22. hējāi čk dukandāra-ke zho ginlganūs: village-of one

Notes.

tive adjj. do not inflect for case anu in 2, cunu in 6, shen in 7, cunu in 14 show that attribu

husband, ាំ cuni មានម្រ, father's younger brother or wife's sister's

puce in 9 and ese in 17 show 2nd accus, with verbs of strik-

17 when two low tones come close together as the side, only

bali gi, nom. used. as often, for prepositional

Sentences from Leitner's Dardistan.

concerned, Dr. Leitner's work is a genuine contribution to far from claiming that my own work will be found free from errors) but it will be abundantly evident that so far as Sint is aspirated and unaspirated letters, and in some other respects is unscientific, it is true also that there are mistakes in transla. linguistic science. tion-which is not surprising in pioneer work (and I should be t, Q, I, 11, 9, 5, 7, and cerebral j. makes no distinction between is true that his transliteration ignores the cerebral letters show, when compared with his, that this is not the case—a his too exuberant imagination. The present translation will gested that the language as given by him was the invention of regarding his work on the Sina language, it having been sugmore necessary as doubt has not infrequently been expressed with notes on Dr. Loitner's translations. This is perhaps the fact which is borne out by my vocabularies and grammar. It the shelves of many libraries, to retranslate these sentences ago when principles of transliteration were little developed: the other grammatical material were compiled about fifty years sentences in the Gligiti dialect. These sentences along with it therefore seemed advisable, especially as the volume is on Clias and Gures. In it will be found a considerable number of gave an account of three dialects of Sina, viz. those of Gilgit, unges and Rages of Dardistan" (Lahore, 1877), in which he volume on the Sina country or Dardistan, entitled "The Lang-University, Dr. G. W. Leitner, a native of Hungary, wrote a The first Principal of the Oriental College of the Panjab

33-49. To facilitate reference the page and column are given throughout. The sentences are printed in Dardistan, Vol. I, part II, pp. The translations should be compared with Dr.

tu konyo alo (or vato)? whence came you (not strictly "do thai nom jek hanu ? what is your name ? you come ") ?

ahūt b↠bo : go slowly (slow having-become go) loku va : come quickly. kare vato (or alo)? when came you konte (or jata) buzheno? where are you going !

ton side: beat him now (sing.).

phath mare': kill him afterwards.

Anyo ale-t pon jek zeit hani? hence thither road what kind is? How is the road between here and there

1 484

SINA, ORASKAIAB.

kindel gas bring of hande your bed and dangerous, bod while gas night course good easy, and easy, and easy, no anxiety thall र्मेग्रेश हुक जिंद्री

Leit "a pla a" should apparently be the adj, "plain"; matt, means "good": sarpit is a somewhit uncommon word, meading "ease."

Any water on the road or ponet wit Myele being lite. obtainable not will-bed much, also is, good also is; why should not be obtainable? It is both plentiful and good. pontin will hinn (for hinn-a), hoad in water took is there tine Byrek nai bein bodu ga, band, mistift gas hand ! why saikhaco hand, pazhalita hand : water bad in salty is.

pone-r berilstu hani, perbuzhotka dube" way-in big"riveris,

ke, sou nush-n h why bridge now is ! Is there, no, bridge ? across to go thou-will be unable.

Smit galias, bain ya ani (or and bila), out bili a Sma bridge westerday or to day (nowadays recently) split became there was a Sint bridge, ite, a rope bridge, but it his been broken. A Sint bridge or name bridge, distinguished from a bridge in Buropean style. balana sin. vesterday or to-day, but hell balls, lit, to-day yesterday, means "nowadays, recently."

dugania bayotki dubenana, acoond-timerto-weave, are-theyunable? Gan they not weave the rope bridge again ?

navári du dezo, ravári du dezo, pone-zh mánuze ko núsh, gadhiye núgh, balve ga núgh, jek thất gal thôn this-direction two days-of road-on men not-are, tivigs not-are, ropes also not-are, what in that up to a distance of two days journey there are no men, no thigs, no ropes; how are we to make the bridge? having done bridge we shall make! in this direction and jek thet, what having done, means simply " how "?

matu bare to (trafife.t) ho thet ra mas oakotki Trada (or khayal) themus: good. big-to (headman-to) "O" having-said, say I to-look desire (desire) am-making. Very well, oall the uniter-headman or the headman, say I want to see jek bet vai 1 tom krôme-t goun, what having-become will. he come? Own work-for hasgone. How can he comehim: The headman is called trithis, the man under him is the bord or "big man." cakolki is to look at, inspect, whereas paylotki is merely to see, possibly by accident.

KENTHOLD.

he has gone on business of his own. ' jak bet, what having Besome, Le how?

Bo, not of, angay Teffell become, quickly "O " having-said, bring. Don't talk go or L'shall be angay, quickly oall him and bring him. ouk, shork, be shone: the is rate that bo, he to Miste hom, and ho that touch the silent, imperat. of thorky, and that is conjunct, partie.

Laik tahukta and hote should be otte the and ho that respec-

tieffek becheno, thou what are demanding?

mås jegn (for jek ga) nai bë chëmus, sirf khoiki pjoiki bëchëmus. I anything-even not am-demanding, only toeat, to-drink am-demanding.

ma grouffer much tive jek dam ? me with anything even nothing, what can I give you'd goo! for keal, the keal becoming ? after a sonant letter.

butenorat the full daring a sist no vartus are all than before cold, and pure water. thet here is almost meaningless, but Defore anything else. sising, pure, used only of water, the opposite of loka, dirty. Leit, butilo should be two words haying-made nold and pure water thou bring; first bring ismay be translated " making, this thush point," io. bute jo, all from or than.

platti dut, maska git, karēlā, kerkāmush, hanaje, jūk, kāç, baspūr ginit galē, afterwards milk, fresh ghi a ram, a fowl, eggs, wood, grass and grain having-taken bring: masks, fresh, newly mode, used of ghi. hans je', plur. of ligner, egg.

baspur any kind of grain given to horses or cattle.

tu kkoak chak (or dezi) ani birve: thou how-many days (days) here wilt sit (i.e. stay)? Leit (us, agent, should be the nominative aki, self, apparently a slip for ani, here. ma sk bast ani bom : I one halt here will-be. bast, stage or halt for a night.

t wint on seasons

early, is often coupled with buzhi from buzholki, go, to löştaki ekl-büzhi büzhan tomorrow early I. will-gon ekl. mean simply early in the morning.

sixty. There is a verb chubolli, place or put, but one would not expect to find it in such a context as this. I do not understand Leit, tshibbi: it may be for çebyo, barāla vale', cebyo, ani chire': porters bring, sixty, here leave : bring sixty porters and leave them here.

100 mg

SENTENCES. .

kiteak barale dirkar hane (or avazhenen)? how many porters are (or are-necessary). avazhólki, to be necessary, proper, desirable.

in Leit, second sentence acaje, na; one word has been written as two.

pon bodi hataküsh (or khayashi) hani: road very stony (stony) is.

tehei bari bode agure han (or hang): your loads very heavy

Leit, tex apparently for that, thy, which does not suit the plur. bări, loada.

barales han thorki duben; porters to-lift will-be-unable; cerebral nor dental, but alveolar like the normal English t. Leit, assey, perhaps for asti, our The word for "that," the t of thoths, when said rapidly after hun, is neither against the gams of the upper teeth. As a consequence n in han is alveolar, being pronounced like English n, hun thoiki, to lift, hun boiki, to get up, stand up. would be possible here. contains a in oblique sing, and agent plur, but neither

mai adat hani apiik bari loku thea, loku ucha'eet : my request in a little load light make, quick you-will arrive; more quickly. please make the loads a little lighter, you will arrive

loky both light and quick, cf. our "light-fingered." vaguely, showing that their meaning was not well underhere used for desire. Many Urdu words are used rather

pärvä në the, bütg-t mazari dëm, barālyg-t pūri mazari pay everyone, I will fully pay the porters, and if you do dia if, you-to reward also I-will-give: never mind, I will enre not make, all-to wages I-will-give, if good work youdem: aghr misth kom thi got to, tsho-t inam ga dom: good work will give you a reward also.

Leit. jill ure : jil açólki menns to ba prepared to strike somestrike me. one: fil arigit, he proposed to strike me, came at me to

ishpe tayar thea: horses ready make.

äshpo-zh tilen den : horses-on saddle give (i.e. put).

then ga gapi hun than: saddle and bridle lift (i.e. take off). in which case filth, saddle, would need to follow, or for ga ghpi, " and bridle." Leit. gapiga, apparently either for gapi ga," " bridle and,

inn në nityë': this not lose.

mai mor no amush : my word not forget : (gen. morai, is also correct).

pkrüzh, oake', shoù the : listen look, enro make (take caro) For shon the we may also have khabardar as in Urdu.

nehpu o toma sati gane" (or isk the): bores that tree with

buti rāti shon hēt bniya : all night alert having-become vit tie (tie); tie the horse to that tree.

āni bode cerije likue-a : here many thieves are?

means " place sentries in war."

keep watch all night. Leit teari tehore, for leniri chare,

nuyo bo: hence go. and jek gauga-k hani : this what noise in? Leit mashe, for Note the suffix -k. maso, means "voice" tu kō-k hanii: thou who art?

thee near came if, gun with firing make: shoot him as soon as he comes near.

with to; to is merely a sign of subordinate chuses. Note dental t to the cerebral position. the for the, the verebral n of tien having attracted the Leit. kulsh for käci, near.

phát në thờ : do not let him go : phát thoiki, let go. នរាប៉ នាក់អាក់ភូមិ-<u>ភ</u>ៀ (or ជាប<u>ីសៀតិ-ភ</u>ៀ), jōga វៀងតិខេី-k ព $oldsymbol{\mathrm{u}}_{\mathrm{N}}$ ្ this អាការ mushā, homo. I do not understand Leit. oinj. upon (man upon) any even reliance not is. manuzii, vir;

gane', band the (or kaid the), shanalyo-r de, guna de; bind. shanalyor is loc. pl. of shanall, chain. shut make (inprisoned make), chains in give, stocks give

len ma som : now I will sleep.

hilin no the: noise not make.

and kuyder käcak jik hän ? this village-in-how-many men are? The final short vowel of hann, hans, is often omit-

más nō kKliganüs ; I have not counted.

kui ntli hani a va shusht hani? land green (with harvest) is green or blue. athatit, from shusholki, to become dry. or having dried is? kui means either village, as in the It is the conjunc. partic. last sentence but one, or the land round about. nily,

A better translation of the idea-" is the soil fertile or not ?" would be:-tshii kuyii süm mişi ü hinü a, khiicu hand? your land-of soil good is or bad? Note that the

semil bods heas a.s. daied-fruits arany are s. In. Gright proper plianid menin dried fruit, in the villinges any fruit, phamil bode

ane kuyê r (or liêjê-r) on bodu hani a (or bent a) i this village-in (village-in) grain much is het, village, has not the sense of "country" which often attaches to ker. hand simply " is," Hind! hail: Send or Sen means "is If often suggesta baingi "is becoming," Hind! hote hat,

ak birizii (evelii) kacak bip deno ! one year-of (year-of) how much tax givest thou.?

become art. [Hoth mean-are you well, in good health; tu rahathano, mhitu bet hanoil' thou well art, well havingnot as Leit. satisfied, pleased.

Are you satisfied would be to khash hino (or bigo).

th Kirist hano (not as Leite, karal) means are, you well, but chair, bans, math Ber banks well Tam, well having-bethe word is Astori, not Gilgitt.

come Rum, i.e. I am well. bet in such phrases as much bet, has hardly any meaning,

nel mist hand, khaoi hani! (the) habit is good, bad. Ast is not temper; but habit, such as the habit of drinking, Nor temper they say mize, mistil, khaoi bknin (his) temper good, bad in: his temper or tempera-Leich karalle is for karar ber (two words), but is Astori, mentils good, bad. smoking, etc.

Khodas tu behel thota." God forgive thee " may God forgive behel tholki, forgive. thy faults, sins, etc.

Khödge that umangigi thota : God thy age long make. thota in this and the previous sentence is precative or permisgive, may he do, let him do.

The next Gligiti sentences are on p. 42

p. 42, col. L.

matching det meto whip give. i.e. hand me the whip, not "whip me" which would require the 2nd accus, in the object.

42. col. 2.

dumgyarf; give it in exchange: Leit. dumayarun, far dungyardn, means they will exchange it.

mas til-t jeke-k dem: I thee-to something will-give. The addition of k to jet is noticeable.

THEN THE COME.

The future stiryem, dasterm, is also used with knowing).

a present the ning.
the jet at yeno (date one)! thou what art knowing! alife, and yells the salye, art in one is not the salye.

ros jak stirell (dietell) ? he whathaknowing

hodd, hin vail: much snow will come.

Konte buzhenof gote-t bu'zhemus: where to art-going? house-to am-going.

hūn bo, khā bē, pi stand up, est, sit, drink. tēn, tēn nē bo, phiktu wat, now, now not go, skiterwārds gome.

ma bodi galis hants: I very ill am, mas tu-t blian them. I thee-to medicine will-make (i.e. will treat you)

Leit. fehilokoy is for chile khol (two words). chile, khoi bing clothes, on put on.

43, col. It.

Kuŭ minizallohilo, khoi nüah: khis man og olothes, caplnot-

thurs', ganes ball: open, bind, string (or rope)

words are the Sina and Kashmir names respectively for torch." Ithis made from the bark of the Pinus Excelse. there is no bree uslied (as Deit, says) les or lashi. These If Deschenos torch artethou-demanding & Soffar as I know ne be one musif (not an wanting. Leit, beishunfis for beichen,

he is wanting.

khat (or olthi) likhart, khat ra : letter (letter) write, letter Khuda ta-t mistu thota- God thee-to well-make,

mas ne ginem: I will-not-take. I am not able is ma dulom. Knu praye': this mend: cake, look.: make this is and the. ma ne sigilunge. I not have learned.

p. 43, col. 2.

bodu vale', uswu wale': bring much, bring new. To express "bring more" one must use basku, if one means more in addition to what there is, and mutu, if one means to take away what there is and bring something different. văi sîsînă nüşha water fresh (pure) not is.

mos mēcē-zh chiire' or chiibi: meat table-on place (place): Leit. tshiwwi. is probably for chibi. Leit. bitalu, means báskú valě', můtú valě'. " plank," (bitalu).

mas ho thight to, loky wn: I "O" said if, quick come: come quickly when I call.

ma Cilisii baş siçoiki karvo Kilhiri vatus (alis) : I Cilas-of Kashmir to learn Cilasi. language to learn for Kashmir came (came) : I came to

Leit. sentences are all mixed up in the printing.

rithat alo (or migi ii wato). khiigh hano, tu karyo mas har jek every anything will-do: welcome! I will do averything for hänü-k menns what there is or may be. tu-t them: I own enpability what is thee to will-do you. The opening words are used on meeting. Another translation of the latter part is:—mis tomi think hand-k them: happy camest (well camest), happy art, thee-for I

mis tu-t kumhk' dem: I thee-to help will give.
tus Khudi su'yene (or diste'no)? then God art-knowing?

kō (or kō-k) hitne? who art-thou?

nom yülo the phamül doğki tom, dayaki tom: name soparate make fruit hearing tree, burning tree: mame separmean "say" as Leit., but is an adj., "separate." ately fruit-hearing trees and trees for fuel. yulo does not

thorkyët ma bodu khush hanus; that man-to my share musha unti bago भरीतम the, de ra "thiti mulakat thorkyët, dative of thatki, to make. would be byjäs, I became, instead of hänüs, I am to meet him or I desire to meet him. If the sense were I-am," salute him from me and tell him I shall be pleased salute-make, thus say "thy meeting to-do very lappy pleased at having met him?' the only change necessary

p., 14, col. 1.

tu jo bodu khugh hunus, ma pheri vatus to, ra kaci thai siffit tham: thee from very pleased I am, again I came when, raja near thy praise I will-make, i.e. when I come

back I shall praise you to the raja. Another translation is:

ma pheri gas to, " anine jo bodu khush hanus" thef, ra kacj you to the raja." much pleased with this man": tho, say; thot, having-said. Leit, perion losto is for pheri vätils to; his phrase "mishte khaher Rate dem" for that masti khaber ra-f dem monns "I will give (not a good report but) good news of quotation followed by the having said, viz. " I am very make. Here the exact words to be used are put as a that shift them: I again went when, "this from very pleased lann" having said raja hear the praise Jawilla

> tshos ko barize-, gar thiget? you what year in marriage what your did you marry? To express "at what age we made? This means not (as Leit) at what age, but in should need to say: :--

tshos köcük ümrer gür thigöt or jamüt (or cdi) hürigönöt you how-much age-in marriage made, or wife (wile)

have-taken-away i

that kuyo-r gentin talk bodi thonon-a (or donon-a)? thy country-in wives-to divorce much making-are? (or giving-arc?)

Luit, dyan ne thu is for deanet-a, 2nd plur, pres. Ind. of

doĭki, give, with interrogative particle a. For bathúyě dolki (Leit. ballu) sec Sina-Eng. vocab.

Cilnsiyo baştır (or Cilnsis-r) uning t jek rangu! Cilnsis-ol in Clias? We might also say Citasis jek ranen, what are Cilasis saying? But in Gilgit it is much commoner to call language-in (or Cilas-in) this to what are-they-saying?, i.e. what do they call this in the language of the Cilasis or the Cilas people Boto', piur Bot'e.

tüs Fārsi sử yčno (distříno) ? thou Persian art-knowing (art

knowing) ?

mäs Bole-l lai mühäbüt thömüs; I Cilasis-to much love am ne bizho, ne bizha: (do) not fear (sing.), (do) not fear (plur. milhabat themits, love am making, but not milhabat cinemits, in the second we may say either cinemits, am-loving, or making: or we may say mis lavo cinemus: I much am love am-loving. loving. In Leit. first sentence bodo should be bodi, fem.

thái sain jök háni? thy advice what is? Leit. kunao kunañ means advice in the sense of moral instruction, Urdu näsīhül (nüşihitt).

mits tut tzhoni (or njáth) cize-k pashare'm: I theo-to strange (strange) thing will-cause to-be-seen, i.e. show. karo ? koni ? jek zeli or ke zeli ? when ? where? what man

ner?, i.e. how?

One would expect tom hat corresponding to Itindi apad hath, but in the 1st and 2nd persons the personal pronouns of the 1st and 2nd pers, may be used, tomi is also correct.

pălóiki, to hand a thing, hence give

p. 44, col. 2.

mistu-k they lam, well having done seize: hold it firmly. Loit. misht tukte is wrongly divided it should be mistik

titunal a tac

tafn, Digh Trangooth T टार्ड न्यमिङ क्ष

of of In 1. ple to m, 1 is lit Another po. Thungar and tasking dill partitera ordinary. give, (L)

to thirse, derived

ro. bodh Afrida h

callioringike a m Ho ne the say ru ne But call, vara Very stupming

cole the ma som : me. lustafki . I to:

tains,no fides, of, -

Diete:

tus bodu anut ke tign thou much lateness (or slowness) why madestry, it. He khas chut alo: 1 m altogether late camest, Leit, tudje

anger are if, gif (forgiveness) to make will-be-proper. Foravazilei we may have bely will become. Though fusure the verbs, here have a present meaning. Loif, kart means "when," not "if." I cannot understand his note about the infinitive and predigation iger til kläfa hine

p. 45, col. 1.

thy brothers how-many are? thy father living is ? (man) of work what is ? . . rie should be knryo mes tu-t mehrbani th. thei zery kácak hanthai malu jinn huntlong. Leit, mas tu karvo ma bodu with intruns, verb

anisci krom jek i-

freely good It mister air adir, of minital ITE hamingrander may be

में जारती है जिल्ली, ब्राजीन, निर्माण ११ क्षेत्री, मार्गाण 0.9 1, Kat ditta I. hungay win, Writer to and design whim die, fem, of diffe, fell, it flong, that of dieta, given in the word bigas, I became, should be steifd year difficulting

"tion is ma nirant bands, vayallids: ranslation is moorrest.

stad: Wayaliller, ther of vayalizholky, " . Nayalt, Chireb

odů; Denich, hánüla de, very lazy in, thralu; for tained

U. Mutage, noise not gyes: do not lio tholks, not make noise as Leit.,

iki make a moise, talkononsense. nes make, d-will-sleep,

Ting (as Leith). It is merely incom Tow or toniorrow inorning; this, con-

ne los Wit offi utlate ; me tomorrow early sause-to-rise : oall, or white me early tomorrow.

W. " did you do this or come, etc., so late ! Another it main him might be to both chut ke bigs ! thou much late, (or slaw), why, becamest

should be tu.

thee for I much sat, i.e. waited the ma, agont case not being used I thee to kindness will do.

त्तें भी, ते बेगाये एवं जिल्लाम् विद्यापुर विद्यापुर इ

gation, Ispiroton albi openies whatificeation-from camer Leit. Aryerogna for guilrouth then in Whall direction.

Sh mar ear ghighle (or yaren) zakhmı thige, du marege: shey my tour friends (friends) wounded made, two killed. Leit, Mignifese for stantist is agent sing, and would mean that the friend had wounded or killed others.

zakhmi bile, mile: "younded became, died

stranger wat spirither pitchering nater all also untilistator for surfiver

mult de : having mixed give ; this does not mean " fill" as Leit., but merely to mix something and give it; " fill " is

expressed by sak the, or pure or that, kuye'r, tranke hand a lettinge-in lambardar (headman) is ? The headman is traited and the man under him "bord ? Leit. barro).

p. 45, col. 2.

nde-erra "10ky yn": him-to sny "quidla come." ho' the, loky vale': "O" sny, quickly being, i.e. call, him and bring him quickly, the hilling me-e tabeder hanes;

thy command in subject we are, we are under your orders. Loft, hanus, Lam not we are.

(houses) how-many are dayl, doors, is used for houses.
the and, konyo gao gini valega! thou this whence price
having taken broughtest, where did you buy this?
tus jega gao nai gine? thou anything price; nor will-take? and kuyer darif (gob) kheak, hans ? this village in doors

anisti gaç kiteak hanı this of price how-much is,? will you not buy anything ?

mis jega ne hil remus : Tanyching not am-faking away. ma saudagăr hinis: j merchantram. tu kāci jēk gioši olz hānü a ? thee near any price, of thing mils on gao demus: I tea price amgiving. Lam selling tea. Leit hinemia is for kinemia, an Astori word, is ?, i.e. have you anything to sall ?

The state of the s

Mar Paris

tu kon; beyeng: thou where art sitting, i.e. dwelling,

p. 46; col. 1;

front village-in (or village-upon or village-in: küye-zli is ani kaci muchini hete-r (or hete-zh or kuye-r) : here near; not used) : i.e. here in the next village in front. Leit. yar, mūchō', mean " before!: adjj. yarī'nü, yarū'kü, mūchmuli kuyeru for muli knye.r, means in another village. Inu : see Sina-Eng. vocab.

11

.

kacak dur hanif how-much far is ?, i.e. how far is it ?

3

SENTENCES.

Clase r bayen jak bode yagi hane : Clas-in sitting (i.o. dwelling) men very independent are: for bayen we may Leit. heyendjek should be bäyön jäk, two words. Indus who are under noither the English nor the Afghans. have bayenek: vagi is used of the wild people down the

the devices of the same of the

หรือชั่ง ga mehrbani në thënën, marënën : anyone-to evon no one, but kill people. We might translate also mehrbani kinduess not they do, they kill. They show kindness to tholki hadal marenen: kindness doing instead-of they

ek miighā-k begana dok biilo to, bute gilli bet marenen: become they-kill: if they find a stranger they unite in killing him. dok bojki, to meet, be obtained: Hindi one man stranger meeting became if, all together having-

unsiti sithith jek hitnu? this of reason what is?

mas fek daste'nı or sa'yem? I what shall-know, i e. how do

anë kuyiti jitk jithgali hitnë, mitti kësë l në bizhënën, hitr chitk are always lighting among themselves. selves among war they make. They fear no one else and people wild are, other anyone-to not they-feur, every day ilko milzhā birga thenen; this village (or country)-of

iii dishe r bodi birgaye-r bodi shikkst khege: that place-in dyr (for dige), they gave, means they conquered, not they much warfare-in much defeat they-ate: they suffered a great defeat in the warfare in that place Leit. shikes! were defeated.

p. 46, col. 2

ma Ki dishë i, jëk bë† büzham : I that place to what having bet, how? migit bet, well. of manner (as Leit.), it is the conj. part. of bolki, become: but it gives an adverbial sense to an adj. or prou., as jek become shall go? how shall I go there? bet is not an aflix

mat dia the, ma gills likniis: me-to medicine make, I ill odů khiteli krom hitali, itama Insha Alla krom miştii běi: very had work is, but if-wished God, work good will-Arabic words in sha Alla: they are a more pious phrase. become. Chasis have no idea of the meaning of the

sho i más thöm, välekin kojni shilan to, tüs mä-i ra i good i am: din thoiki, make medicine, treat medically. I, will-make, but where it-aches if, thou me-to say: tell me where the pain is.

ish ratro ma tatu kaus; today at night (i.e. last night) I hot was (had fever).

nsh ratyo mil shait ali: today at-night my fever came (1

that sin shillan a: thy head aches?

chile-zh bili: cloth-upon she-became. She is having monthly period. her

puloni in next sentence is a fem. infin. of the Clast or Gurest attached, including the conveyance of disease. type: paloiki means inter alia, attach, and palizhoiki, be

रहा। bösine-t jek bilen khigano? today being-np-to to what ano, khégano both right. medicine hast-thou eaten? ksh boshnit up to to-day: khig-

jega në khéganüs: anything even not 1-have caten.

tu dării buzheno: thou out art-going? not constipated (us Leit.), but simply are you going to relieve nature ?

p. 47. col. 1.

ne band bulu (hulun): no, closed became (has-become), i.e. a motion will not come

paloni, palijoki (Leit.) see paloni, a few lines further up : palijoki for palizhótki.

สังค่า" สฏิปัสิกก่ : eye nohes : รโกปัสิก, สฏิปัสิกก่, are verbs, not nouns khu wāni, cough comes.

hio ditr-ditr biilii: heart palpitating became

chin being: vomiting is-becoming (not has become, Leit.).

karāt, khazū: internal pain, itch. me-upon itch is, mi-zh khazū hani, har chak khazhen: me-upon itch is, one word. It is noticeable that khitzū, itch, has cerebral z. while klinzhólki to be itchy, has zh.

mülis, bādi, both dropsy. püshi, boil: püshi nĭkhābi, a boil has broken out.

donye shilanën : teeth are aching. don, or donek shlian, tooth is noting (shlian verb, not noun)

gisi' dizhonen : rheumatism are .falling: gise, plur., rheumatism.

tshiipnos, having-a-cold: ma tshiipnos billús: I having-acold became, I have a cold. Leit maje, upon me, should be ma, 1,

khimī, nasal macus : fişç, tears : Kçhi', eya : Kçhiyü, eyes

p. 47, col. 2. agui köli (or tēri) bili: finger (crooked) became. co trăn the: three parts make: trăn by itself means half. çe düm klıa: three times eat. knu blen are': this medicine bring.

từa kde thờ hát mistu nai bosine-t thán: thou thus do hand

1233

having-deen (from sleen) bedi-from up

Ringle jo han bet an doile anather

afterwards ointment to-rub is-propery pinktiniahilisammalyinki ayazhet ball bod. Lefte has on olito dim duzh having-wash sleep. Indn.

walk somewhat slowly. bet yait is proat but part a little (alittle) slow havingmounced 62 part, with only one low tone, of wa used as an interjection. It is not particila year. word for wash " pa (or aph-k)

që walk, go, is

Aline bodin intu, na bodu shiddin pi: 'water not' very hot, a chriktigna pazhtina morti kha not sour, not salt, not not veg cold drink.

Leite fellito, for cita, means bitter, not sour:

8 col. 1.

as are ne thate, shuke charet feet wet inch make, dry leave; that is causal of thoth; used idiomatically for thoth; make. Leik diggam, shuper, jargan means stumbling, not slipping; thus jargan is beit he will not stumbling not me thate, stumbling not make, i.e. do not let him mble. Slipper sak bolk, the bolk, ippery used also of thing alipping outlof cloud, or as adj. wet. r. Mo, suto to one's hand

ki, put, insert), refers to another person's ehile azhet ging at-night sleapest if clothes up take take sumoient clothes u in sulois ilong. Leit, njewi, for azhe on the sleeper. Thus the person lying s friend ohlig alle vir put clothes over when you'sle

if (vi from 1

Jutting alot

fown says to ofe the ac-

: Hzbe, upon; K're, wet (plur.); &'zbe,

ne tu Khudaki fazi sati miştü bei nuch come : perspire well and you will be all to-be-brought, then thou God-of ere ho for me, and gi for safe. inlene".

giróm vale

1 5 C

mother.

spiration

well wi

wht. We'n

it, warere i

ause-to-reach (the same). Leit, thie is 1100

arently for

am (seina

rac . mat jū (ot

ese the the title and the theathordord is absigning. He as a tilling

the ordinary Muhammadan The next two soutences lip salutation in exemy dountily

MI 2110 milesta in köngo aloj O good man bhou whence oamest i (or sis in place of a and math in place of alo. jū (oc nazūr) thāi nom, gint falbs; sir (sir) thy name bavingtaken Toame, i.e. on the strength of your name.

jekkrom giālo ? what work with camest? gi is not "taking" (as Leit.), but a prepos. meaning "with" (instrumental), The meaning is what is your business ?

minig king likenik (or apekk) mehrbani tilak mesto land, dit (allittle) kindness do please give me a little bit of land, the means simply a bit of land, the size not being defined. Hor'the addition of -kises Note, p. 82.

ju, dabūin, nāztr, all mean "Sir," dabūn, is owner, henoe also God.

nike (that siedard them: Ithir service willedo. Deit, shenari is apparently a misreading of sadari, saddar means "ser-

mehrbani, kindness, sharde is not Gilgitt, It is probably

rillyo, sh ukar drajas-of thanks.

Leit. thea namus thegu: good-name he-made (for himself). conek from coni, is Astori, not Gilgit. is, imperative

tran, tran-ek, half: surj tran-ck all: the sun half came, i.e.

ik'is midday'. kūrį kbillēk ālj ; it is 8 a.in.

p. 49, col. 1.

dazo bili, suri dazo ali : midday became, sun midday came. There is no idea of " together."

sun has reached this time. Leit, gives pishin as "down". It is the same as Panjabi, Urdu, peph. We may also have sur digar bill, the sun has reached the third time of suri pight'n bility pight'n is the second time of prayer; the prayer ount pighin, little peshi, about i-0 p.m.; bari pishin, big peshi, about 2.0 pm.

bur, setting : sur bur bili : sun setting became : the sun

ceye su khen bili: women sleeping time became: solki, Leit. franslation incorrect. Sieep.

rāti trạn bili : night half became : it is midnight.

lüstiki tük bili: it is just aftar the first time of prayer. lüstiki tük follows the time of the first prayer. In bili or ski bülü, light became, day is clawning, tilio-zh jil bili: peaks upon sun has risen. jil bolki, used of sun's rising.

p. 49, col. 2.

till'o jo thum bili: peaks from disappeared became, i.e. the sun has passed away from the peaks. It does not mean that the peaks have vanished, but that the sunlight has gone off them.

shëii shām, white evening, i.e. evening twilight. shëti lõ, white (morning) light, i.e. morning twilight, yün püri bili, moon full became: mother translation might be yun pänzäi bili, moon fifteen became, has reached its fifteenth day.

vin kholi bili, moon small became.
yin shudi bili, moon became old. shudi; fem. of shudii,
past tense of shujoiki, become old of moon clothes, etc.,
but not of men or beasts.
kKiest filu, darkness came; or kkiest põh (5 like *om* in

kitest filu, darkness came: or kitest poly (o like an in English "awe"), darkness fell: this darkness is the dark half of the month.

THE VOCABULARIES—SINA-ENGLISH AND ENGLISH-SINA.

The English-Şiṇā Vocabulary contains little more than the Siṇā equivalents of the different English words. Information as to exact meaning, grammatical usage and pronunciation should be sought for in the Siṇā English Vocabulary. The names of plants and trees or of birds in the English vords "tree" or bird" respectively.

Perbs.—With regard to verbs it should be noted that—

(i) the numbers J, II after a verb indicate the first and second conjugations. All verbs of the first conjugation are regular and are conjugated like.

(ii) The case marginal has siding past sidegits, sidegas:

(ii) The case governed by verbs is shown by 1 ac. (first accusative), 2 ac. (second accusative), dat, genit, etc. When a case is not given it should be assumed that the verb governs the 1 ac.

Nouns.—(i) After nouns the declension is shown thus: if three words follow they are noun, pl., genit, sing, it is nom, plur, always in this order; if only one follows, indicated; e.g. indicated; e.g. infinity e.g. in o means noun, sing, mālu; noun, pl. ināle; genit, sing, mālii; genit, plur, māle; māle; male; māle; māle; māle; māle; māle; māle; māle; māle; māle;

understood.

widerstood.

sin - &, f., river: means nom. sing. sin: nom. plur.
sind: femin., river: means nom. sing. sin: nom. plur.
ghwu'n- - &, musk melon, means nom. sing, gilwu'n:
nom..pl. ghwüne', etc.
tak-(h) -i, m., button, means nom: sing. tak(h):
nom. pl. taki, masc.

Accent.—The accent given for the first form should be read for all the following forms unless another accent is given for them.

Thus achii'n-i-ye-yei-yo has the accent throughout on the letter u, i.e. on the second syllable, as iichu'nye, iichu'n-

BAMMAR.

THE GOOTAR CARCES

other is of acount as in this word, the godenit of he nom.

Plut is found all two gh, the bliq sing. (No pt the dom sing the accentision the in rabin blem in plur its in on- is gassinist. In alm stall cases where the come but gantin-4, means but ugh in th

Action (actions)

"I a w rd t iki has d tai t except when rapidly following b letter in which case it is also cerebral, or in which case, it is a

VOCABUEARY.

go eye, fi, sky, heaven: s., ku, ft, thunder (see kht) d i m., superior pl. OF afsos, fr grief; h T zisos! a., general S & zell, adie gen al. d adio pl. el. l adi, of this ki d Shows, t sky-blue R . (conj., iff. 2 te. 18, 2, are cerebral c, sh, zh 'shows. 2 after a word means that the letter e. that nounced like Brench 2. Cas gen s officer: 810 kde, sdv. colonel Efing. ". krom, senseless work abom, adj., topsy turky, upabattanad , id ... climate Boski, Bo h, Fo El debiline; see B Both fight first lyst for for for hole, g. m. pl., eyebrows; f I, set latter firm, ni, ni, ni, lb of eyelsehes; by (r he abatu-8' + -are-are'i Sohi- rasi pat 1 slowness, idleness ku'me, m. p.

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ole Netc: : B.

antez--i, in. Buropean antez--i, in. Buropean ani(h), fem. Uni(h), this: ant-e i) ka ivo adv. conj., for, ungaru, gan ai, ma Ruesday kodaz a-ai ai-o, m, eshimate, कामधारिकारिकिन कामिल्या मानी हि. angroul (gaurd), angran khin, therefore, because: also anu. ans khin, in this direction April c-dio, f. legal appeal (infer) ... (finfer) ani, etc. (a for 8) abate, lessen Torgettalness caloulation nyer, hither In.yo, hen e abate, Men poor gen. Kkal'no: f Ailtovani (म्बं sund), बतुष्ट्र in this directions also विश्वरूपकार्म स्तेता, तर सिक्त The gen, ent. E. hail

K ik itence

armann, gen ai, f., thought, chean Kr. boiki, be startled Krab-a- 1-Ki-6, m., wheel Aran n., adj., ease, easy Wish

arotki: I. l. ac., bring: see atotki: ūş a., borrow ara, ādv (or. prep. with locative sometimes genit.) inside, within: a. or aru't büzhölki, enter - grüt walolki, sdmit

drz. - i e i petition, request asbā'b-, gen. -āı, f., luggage complaint: a. dolky, il sar- -e-ei-o, f., elfect ds, eight, gen. asino : case against asan, easy

nali, to-dav: nali bula, nowadays. recently Kalidilly weak, thin n habu weak, thin nesi, pron., our forgot

aki, selft: ko i for him-herour-your-them-Taki, exactly five. re: ce aki, exactly aki, in thi very the threat ten nki

महा क विश्विति

Jai hough g. and 'pl., ali, f. l., sign of vonat -Inn. adjan wise priest

greeing in gender Kilstnere, flag in I rench or persons ad ive, O dressed

alim dj. ear set, ku adr, t hence page." il sec ila

alkban- 1, f., inten ton

alubukhár-a-gi-ai-o, m., plum, Amdant--ye, f, income Amma, 'conj., but am-ushoikj-ūshei-ūtus, Amu. undercooked greengage

forget. generally gen; pers., as mal amutu, he me (my words)

SHUVIOUVOOA SILL

űsőlki, þe : past ä'süs, ásí'lüs άshrapi-† ·yĕ-yŏi-yo, f., ilismo'no, eighth ashton, m., Jäti, Jāt hel'lüs, I was, same as asus hai, i., saine as ficht.: same Kehpili- -ye, f., stable nelm-ñ'-ái -ñ'i-ñ'wo, m., friend reign (com declension 80 VC-

is-il-9, m., tear (from eye), sap Astor: gen. -ki, f., name of vilnstomgar -i, m., judge ast-om o'mo, f., judgment istakāli, old (respectful word) ilst-ii¢,∵eighteen: gen. -aī'no, islān, m., shring asinomóno, eighteenth

Kapatal e, f., hospita

Ht.e, gen. .o, m. pl., flour fir-i-ye-yei-yo, f., bone alóiki, bring, I lac. : sec arólki asua, I was: some as itsi'lus from Ksořki, be

avā-zhorki zhei-du or -zhilu, necessary to God) avadu, he died (lit. he was used only in phrage Khudaet sary, ought: 11: past avadu be proper, advisable, neces-

ayak, so much or many, Him. ütnā: Ayāker, in the mean-

brave : also title of respect,

a., glass do.

Ny-ō'-; fem.-i'_i, pl. -ō', of that Kyl'nü, m., mirror : bilawarit Mye', thue, in that manner a., erystal mirror: shushili

azát, nilj., free āzb.º, gen. -iii: pl.'mäyār-e, ngha, .ndv: prop., on, npon,

> ăzhiik of, fem. If, adj. from ńz-ŭ-ĕ-ĕi-o, adj. n.m., cloud (zhōnu, extraordinary, strange rain, wet, damp: a. vayolki ňjëi or nghải chák, next day upper: a. dam, next time: büzholki, ascend: azhinu up, upwards, above: iche

bădid thoiki, change, bāb·u·g, m , father ba, m., house for sheep, goats thořki, disguise oneself change: yarāk or sīk bildit to min; cf. nzhú

bidli- ye yei yo. f., alter bādi. f . dropsy baf·ū'r†, gen. -urii'i, wool badür- -iti, adj., same aa bithii กันได้มา, f., almond ation: see bridal

bilgair, prep, except: always bagbiar u.g.m., leopard (Urdu pikelim) especially fine silky used w prop. jo before it

bahadir-, gen. - Ki, adj. n. bago', in. sliare: mai bago băg-n-g. m., share sălan the, on my behal (from me) salute him

bkkhsis- -e, f., gift: b. tholkj baĭmĭ'iio. twelfth bait, gent beinyo; adj. prong bitha'r-, gen -ki, or bahark bāĭ, twelve: gen. baï'no hoth khēn, Spring (time) as Sāb B., the Sahib

bakhü'n-i-ye, f., elbow: ii alightly long lorgive

> ban- i, m., joint in body, in bam bama, f., mare bülügün- i, m., used as follows:—cürkü b., tomato: balti'- ve, f., bucket, pail balöş--i, m., stone pot băloşi'-†-yë, stone pot smaller bāl-j -yĕ, f., rope, string bal-9.9, m, hair (single hair) băldı'-† -yg, † f., balcony balakāl, m., afternoon bălăi- yă, f., lentils möry b., brinjal bila, yesterday : see iish bill tholki, to hang (truns.) eee jäkür form halos

ban-a -&'j† -a'j-o'. m., boundban, f., crowing of coak; b ban in phrase hati ban thojki, doĭkį, crow finger or toe (but not phal-anx itself); in bamboo, join hands in supplication sugarcane, etc

bandibas, f., arrangement: b. band-ēgi, † -oghč', f., order, command: b. thoiki, to build-a -kit, see mashukar bund thouki; witr., shut up bännrólki, I v. tr.; clothe : dat order, command pera. I ac. rei

banoiki, bungm bani'gus, II bani- -yĕ, f., holly higi-ń shoes, etc.) or an arrangement l ac., put on (clothes, hat, Benott tholki, make arrangements a'i, in., European's

bakt- -yö, balance of account bart barei -alien, m. Joad, bătābăt, prep., equal: with barāl-j -ye, ni., porter, carrier blīralī'k- -i-k'i-o, m., box háp--ě', f., tax prep. case, not w. gen. or weight, bundle of wood

bakt-á-l'j-a'j-ó, w., fat-tailed

bák-นี-๕-ĕi-o. m.. อากกุดโ

ba'ri, f., acquittal: mat b. bili, bări, f., small lake (ri almost barbād bar-áŭ-avë'-avë'i-avo, m., hustholki (with jo, from), win surd, ä rather long) I have been acquitted: b. bolki, be destroyed band tholki, destroy: b.

bart'-s zi-za'i-zo, m., venr : sec bkrĭ-ā'r,† gen. -arĕ'i f., pride. bkri. sem. of börü, big :. b mā ba'r-i-ye-yei-yo, f., field (a ĕwelü greatness mother's elder sister father's elder brother's wife, rather long) (law-case) .

bagholki bāsham basht'lüs. II, bashóiki I l ac., play (instrubashe, o'clock: poe b, five bas-tí-ĕ'i-ó, m.. lung bas- -č. f. language has† baz-í-ií'i-ó, f., halt, stage bits, enough what o'clock is it? bā'rüş- -i-ŏi-o, m., duck bar- :u-9, m., puddle (& rather baróĭki, finish (trans.) be played (of instrument). ment), toll (hell), strike (gong, hours on gong, etc.) ktenk bushégén, how many hours have they struck, i.e. o clook : see bushorki

The talled diville he strady diel, neigh, metr, bang, roaf, -lieu gol, rapi : (altos famos) Hekilifian "Unaphilifi" talk delinously benze

mübli, otherniek, maz baskii, one month (more), Ek rupsi Maken, adja more (in addition to what one has goth of 40 biski, one rupee more

en ili, m. (cooked rice baspur, grain for horses Cathe

batha -- yi-i-yo, ma, avalanche bat, adj., tharp (of sword) hatakush, adja stony m: stone

of stones, of hinsi

hathartigen wellt, bedding hathar good of pelible, bethar ye for pelible, bethar ye divorce (obsolescent); man, throws and counts—etc. du, cc., bollone, for the divorce is complete taree pelibles on ground,

candle, Wick, off European hati'- -ve, unlit, native lamp, batahar!- : [-K'i-o, m., calf bK'takl. -e, f., streami

batchare in everyon, f., female call batcharo, f., hopping game (one foot held in hand, dollki, play this game: b.

amolki, seize foot prepar-Biu-s-vall, m., leather purse story to playing batu, adj., open batu.e, m., wheel

bereign officerence edding. II. De berolte I. Prece, en Houle berolte bereign beine dwelle ein beiden II. eit आर तिवादियाचा प्रतिति b.. इसरे up

or thirst, with word for hunger, thirstes nom.) e) the satisfied (of hunger

bawk'

bazar- e, f., bazaar, street of baz- B hawk Bhops

oirele, circular, roundi: (i'is

blight, m., bearen

(Buo

bijli, f., electricity

bidi'r-u -e, m., n. and adj.,

hift bi(h)t, twenty; gen bio

one seed

blazh, interest on money": b.

gineyek, banker.

freeze (used with gamuk, bazhonki -ba'zhef ba'di, m be, pron. we bek kal, adja foolish

begana, adj., foreign, strange: b. manuzh, stranger behe'l tholki, forgive (of God) bech-ork amiligas, ill i ac. rei, 70 pers., saktor (a thing from a pers.), of khojolki

beliosh, unconscious (faint, belzat, adī, disgračed; b. thofki, insult iliness, stunning, etc.) b L AC.

bekh ber unconscious hosh) b basho ki, běl - e', f. spade delirionals

ben -u-e mi yaki; bensi zo (zo yi-zo ki zo wo or zo yo mi, hybrid between yak an bernihmi, f., cruelty | ai short. besko (e is French e), adj. beraihm, croel

treasure (i is'I long)

birotki biram birt

bě-u -vě, f., willow betars, adj., cruel betarsi, f., cruelty Rloping bavárci: vě-věi-yo, m., raja'a hayarôlkî, I il ac., cause to

abundants b. Itka a groud.
10d-u gen.-ki, m., Wednaday.
50-1 - ve, f., beam, of rood.
50-2 - ve, f., siege.
50-2 - ve, f., siege. III, irreg. bodit, adj. kdy, much, very, come, be able, bokhar, f., freplace, chimbizhatte, adf., smil. bkon T. E. minbuy be afraid, fear

bit, m., seed . pluc, von used : unch seed, but no ek ek bi

bewaltti. E. foolah sas

SEVEL TE INCIDED.

Her. E. The weather

hoken a. M.t. - 6.1.-0, n., bundle boni, f., n dak boni, t., cloth girdle or belti nev-piece

hil (liquidil), edge of roof prec-

bori - ye, f., sack: Ek mani b., du mani b. sack holding borôn-t.e, m., finger ring with one, two mannds.

bolga, bito, f. hart, highlarge, greaters of army a bord, n., village, officer under trants : b. boiki stone

b. tholki, attend, treat

medically

but tabolki ski abita in melt

buyout 1 Ac., melt (trans.)

bilan, or pt., gen. o or ei, offen el .Ai.o, m., medicine:

powder

olla rar crystal

ipice, efc.

Bot. o. e' oni o', m., native of botsi, f. kiss: b. dolkji, to Bozi, f. name of village, Bunji branko t- . m., waterproof growigae maly lotall - e elió, f, battle brak-- F rvrmkle CORt bimo(no, adj., twenbieth birdi- ye (f., the agrin birg-a-aye) or -8(ff -aye)

a you though to fight, war .

birivayotki, boil (intr.)

bri-u gen. -wai, m., rice: see būbūlū, adj., tepid: middle ū buă'r: -i, m, water melon brid - i, m. bird bir-izhoiki-izhei-i'dă II, bespilt birisfat. gen - 8'i, m., Thursbirkt's .- 5; f., private hid on

bul-k, gen. - s'ki, dat. - st; E., polo: hulāki doņu; polo būç-(h) -i-ni-o, m., chenar tree stick. hitle dolki play polo is ŭ long

bismon, f., circumcision : b.

ble, m., poison

(trans.)

thotki, circumcise

bīzhatē'i, f , n and adj., fear, bītāl-ŭ-ĕ, m., wooden hoard,

danger, dangerous

bulbul., gen. -ai, bulbul, kind

of beed

THE VOCAMOLERIES.

THE VOCABULARIES.

capat-i-ye, f., thin

(Hindi căpāti)

(gen. of person)

Büner, f., name of district bun , gen. - Ki, m., markhor kind of bird. f. or -ëshë' -ësht'i -esho, f.,

biirg-āl† -nlē'-alni-aló, or azki our bolki, set (of sun, moon, surd). vest, the direction of sets): būr beyavari (ri the west stars) : b. bči, west (lit. it

riir-izhotki-1zhei-1'liis (Y long), unter, etc. moon, stars), also sink in T'diis, 11, sink (of sun, is sometimes g bürgalt, f., cloud, mist: g

viriish- -i, m., brush bilijājki d, cause to sak (in Bur-o. gen. -&', name of village water, etc.) chkú--uví-uvíťi-uvá m., pen-

hū(· -i. m., hoot, shoe of Euroին աներ (fem. -i)-è-ĕi-o, cat. hayolki, sit idle penn pattern m., idol: b. bet

büin, adj., all, the whole büy-āl-alē', f., earthquak büyitf. . c. f. entreaty, petition, request 1., earthquake

bûyêtki, 1 nc., wenve rűzhótki bű'zhám gás, 11 buzhi, early in the morning company: itzhe't b., ascend: Krii'i b., enter: dKrii b., go thirst as nom.) sali b., ac (with word for hunger or culate (of coin); irreg., go, walk; pass or cir relieve_nature: ckl be satisfied

un, f., ten: Kirézi en, çã, h. ndj., f., cold : mu çü without milk: bimbili ca, feel cold ligas or ma çā tharégi, I (en with milk ten.

bül-esh -ezhe' -ezha'i -ezho, çiknrólki. I v. tr., show, I ne cakar- -i, m., fork (for eating cak, m. pl., some people ckka'lü, adj., blind cik- ě', f. pickaxe cajū'sh- -č, f., tenpot, jug for chi ve yči yo, f., little bird ong-a-hi, f., story, narrative caçal, f., Citral căká-ĕ-yo, m. pl. balances with) water or milk (Hindi cĭriyā), child's ponis

okkrit in, adj., dirty cakō'(i, f., lain-alath çaköiki I, i ne., look at, in rei, dat. pers.

ckl, adj., adv... cakur- i, m., young man oklāt, indeel, adj. prep., evid ent, visible, opposite to, in front of, mai gote calat, in căl m, come carly front of my bouse huzhi early in morning: early: cal

onl -o't -e't -n'i -o', m., lighted calāk, adj., clever, smart, cuntorch

intr , graze

camakha't- i, m., fint: see camak. - Ki, m., steel for strik. ealy-a'rf -are'i, f., breadth ch'lu. adj., broad ing on flint

căn- · c, f., target: c. bityn-róik), set, up target: cănmir-i gen. -iyki, I., target practice

okini'l- -j, m., three-legged iron cănd-ă-li'i-a'i-o, m., pocket stand for pots

çöbyo, sixty: gen çöbiq

lamäyek, fisherman

նաև: շիչուն

oarólki ch'rki carl'dü, II v. carólki, l l ac., v tr., graze, carmö'no, fourth carkii'iu, adj., four cornered cark-ü-ĕ-Ki-o, m., spinning car-izhólki-i'zhči-izhY'lü. II, v. cartivonio no, eightieth carbyo (a as in French madaodr. gen. si, f., grass, pasture chrap tholki, l ne., cut car, four: gen. carino: carkតីសភី) căprăsi- vă (a as in French pasture grindstone) : c. katorki, spin Bharpening (note cerebral t and cf. Hin. wheel, wheel, machine for me), cighty, gen. carbio liter, graze mono, fourth madame), m., janitor: Hin. Buord (Sec

çë i interj. go! came along! çëç-(h) -j-ëi-a. m., field oë'i cë'ë cë'yai că'ya, î., waçe (è), three, gen. çeinye caukidār- .j. m., watchman cain- udj., dumb call--ye, f., fine chtill--e', f., axe cat, f., crack: c. polki. bolki, cashim-á-k'i-a'i-o, f., spectacles carsbutt', four-cornered c. harólki, v. tr., crack do. of small'erack : c. parolki, v. intr., crnck: c buzhoiki, chĭm·ü·č, m.,

capi tholki, vetr., massage chew, masticale fint lonf : chak, m., day: har chak, chicarut, adj., rough cont-(e), adj. slightly open or çebyomò'no, sixtieth çemo no, third chak, previous day every day, always: yar apart, espec. by accident (of door, boards, etc.)

(espec. grain)

chan - 6, f., vomiting chan-e, f., Jew's harp: the n chal-f-i-ëí-o, kid cham-á-8'i-ā'i-o, brass brooch chamiy-ĕ, gen. -o', m. pl , hair, especially a man's

chargit' i-ye, f., file for making char cha'r-j-ăi-o, m., mounchúrbū - vi-vei-vo, m., chāp dolki. v. tr., print: chāp chanotki chānam chant'gas, wal," untive police officer tain: chā'rti kho, m., cave teeth in saw: c. thotel, to ditu, printed HI I ac., send is very short

ohil-n-c; m. (i is I long), garchik-g, gen. -o, m. pl., dung chēi†, f., key (e is è) chau thorki, I ac. v. tr. milk ch'joiki ch'inm-du, II, be chic-(h)-e'. f., stnir, ladder someone else: chilezh holki clothes: c. bäunrilki, clothe menstruate ment: in plur. clothes: c. ment, woman's long separated: see chüzhólki Bunp saud (of man, cow, dog): c. dolki (cow, buffalo, etc. Jud 2 S :0110 -1 BB

dens. Coll (Monglad), maleroflinger three times as in os dim, domizh art and-areli-aro, f., another time thullar dam, den-o'-E(d)-E(16, .m., native dan-ut ut uvali-nvo, pomedamal- : , m., kettle drum d'Em, fa the diffu, at once apatel: Panj, kingke dan-6-8 11-6 181-8 100 adversity, trouble many times store house Wige man

dapar, prep. (w. prep. case) by side, of slong past dar, darid daridi dar'o, m., danut-i.y.e. f., pomegranate tree door; in plur, houses; of dang, me, bow for arrows READALS

dar, bous of hio, heart,

dar aby (t. almost surd)-fye. darkm thoiki, winnow darkn - 8'8:1-6; E, drum Ive - front, cable

dar-1 yo, m. pl., boym: sing.is
shi'o or shidart; see dar
dar-1f-1ye, f., window daring, strange, foreign : d. darotki I, causal of dotki, give darit, adv. prep., out, outside (as prep. takes gen.): d darkar, řequisite, neressary buzhofki, relieve nature (l. ac. rei, dat. pers.) manüzü, stranger dărjăn, dozen

daru's gen. . vei. f., hunting : daruyet gou, he went to darum, adv., still, vet dărzi. -ve, m., tailor hunt

लीगी- जी गा, विकास

oding-tree, ft. padfer dith. -g. ft. njountain phits, ach., inet aport for one-seift g. thaiki, sebripackion onesele

chub ofkiigm-l'gas, Il 1 ac., elizibet a. shade, shadow chomist, ft, chin

chi'p. -i-Bi'o, m., edge; bank (of river) place

chunnos adj. having a cold oliffnür, sad

charalki, I I (ac., lay down, place, put, leaver noin. .c.,

chull it.g. f., white silk (made in Gilgit)

chut (u is o long), m., adj. adv., late, late, slow, slow, nest, Mowly S delay, delayed oblittinge, leave of absence. cessation from work

be separated (or j. for zh), same; as chijotki cha-zholki cha zham dus, II, ct.(b) - Fer-friblue pine, Pinns Excelsa

Cifa's-gen. -ai, f., Cilas (a discleu, adj., varicoloured cilamor-ye, f., basin triot)

Cilast -ye-yiti-yd, m., native of cilin' -- & 'a'i o, f., native pipe, oili ve f., cypress huqqa

cīmā'ri. adj., made of iron: cint, f. millet: pl cine', millet cimer- gen. . ai, m., iron see next word harvest

cini, ndj. indicating a kind of

-i, m., tomato

THE YOCKBURNERS.

olgin, acts. on the day after वित्तित्रीत्र र रिव्यक (त्यासि, वंतर,) markerial.

cirip-1-ve-versite. E. small rag to-niorrow

ciz--i, m., thing, cod-o--ing olth, bitter

col thirteen, gen. colno colki com chin (2 ving. fem.), v. int. bearachild

comminded thirteenth

cokel, f., ascent

condai, fourteen: gen. concol. -e'-Eff-6, ni., skin chino

cogin, edv., on the fourth day condainitino, fourteenth coritholki, steal forward

cot- e, E, illowe time (in 4 corit-6 -6; m., thief

cúc-i-e, fi, hreast' (right or left) cuk, n. adj., sllence, sllent: c. thotki, be silent rūkanār-sis m., peach times, etc.)

cumatkir - 4, h. voungwoman sinall: coni ma, incher's vounger sister, father's Atai c. masc., yeast: ourcunu, adj. (lst unarrow), little, curku, adj., sour, acid let u rather merrow): as m., c., or vounger-hrother's-wife

cürtü-if -ve. f., spark (used w. cūrū'- ¿·vi or -yi-vāi-vô; m. point, suminit agarai, of fire)

- ANT

dās: -j, m., aucultivated table:

THE VOCABULARIES.

disibom', dichibom', dasmoz-ú-ii i-ū'i-o land (the karera of Kashmir) or .gvo, adv.

daskhat. i. m., signature : d. dăst'nii, same as dăchi'nii daçhinü, düşinü to or at right hand: see

linstoiki, l l ne., know, recognise

dăștini- gen., yăi, f., experi-

dauläte gen äi, f, wealth datii im, m., dhatura plant date i, m., weh

dawa-i-iye-iyei-iyo, f., claim dayari, I i ac, v. tr., bum dau-lök- -loke',or-loki, m., hell danlatdar, adj, rich ("spec. legal)

(word, etc.)

dazo". f., midday: d. bili or duzhoiki dazhii dada, 11, v. sūrid, bili, it is midday; see dez intr. burn (wood, etc.)

dek deke', f., brass cooking de ger -i, m., ram

dēvānu, adv., mad dēr-(rsard)-6-Ki-o, f., stomach,

devany-art -art'-art'i-art, f., dez, dez-e or-i-ei-a, m., day: mndness sht dēzi, week : see dkzō, jālii dez dezgo, every day, always:

dib-yo gen. -io, forty di(h) di(h) diki dio, tiger dt(h)†, gen. dizh-si: pl. -s'rg Diamer. gen -ki. the mountain Nanga Parbat

dim- -i-k'i-o, m., body, trunk din - e, i., religion dilyotki, I l. ac., peel, take dilu, m., bark of tree, also digit - gon .- t'i, f., third Mudibyomö'no, fortjeth dliagn, m., consulation : d. os d'im viči, he grows of tree: d wiólki. grow: as ourk off dolki, console hammadan prayer : see sūrj Lpeol

dist oiki-aram-igas, 11 1 ac. dien - e', f., place: diene'r (w. gen.) instead of, in place of ote.) Ph.Cud (bedding, carpet,

diche is I long), II, fall: for : see givan kiif dĭzhiĭki, teel desire

dolki dem de'gas or dl'gas, l dod មី ស៊ី-ស៊ី-ស៊ី-ស៊ី, អា., nesophagus : dodsii māṇi, f., Adam sapple ac.) : put on (saddle) build: khäinru d., stab (2 in I ac., as bulk, polo, etc.); play game (w. name of game, ac. rei, dat. pers., give;

dok bolki, be obtained, meet dok-n-o, m., small pit, hole dokh-á-ă'i-ă'i-ó, f., deceit dol dolki, creep, crawl (of dōk-(h), gan. dokši, f., glue child) (dat. pers.), Hin. milnā

stick, golf blub, axe, carpendon dony-g-ki-o, m., tooth: ter's tools) : hülā'ai d., polo d., front-tooth kជ(d., back tooth : muching

dön-u-g, m., bull: d. bayoiki

düb-óĭki-om'-ā'lŭs, dua, medicine dosti'-(h)†, dost--i, m., friend dii, gen. duinyo, two dōs, m., friend : same as dōst unable (w. infin. of other verb. gen.

diffiit-á -K'i -ā'i-ō, m., footdiidii ru, m., nipple, tent (wodubi'- -ye-vei-yo. m., washerman animal) man : dibi gai, m., place for washing, dhobi ghat

dugu'nu. double (middle u is ŭ longj.

duku'r--E-ni-o, I., dukāndār, m., shopkeeper dukān- -j, m., shop hnt: kirkāmisbāi d., hennouse thatched

düly-ölki-firam-i'gas, II l ac., dum-† -f-K'i-ó, m., smoke : dülü'- -vi-vü'i-vo; m., string, also espec. w. aziti, cloud, mist create (said of God) twine

duslimk'n- -i-k'i-o enemy dung yart dunt, adv., just, as in just dur. adv., iar dünya't- - si, f., world dürkta. -i, m., messenger dümąy-arólki-ārum-an'gits, II look, just do this l ac., exchange, imperat.

fikir. i. m., faqir, holy man fulani, adj., indeel., a certain

dut- gen. -ti, m., milk : mūta $\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{h})$, fem. of \mathbf{o} , that: $(e \ \mathbf{i} \mathbf{s} \ \hat{e})$ düzhotki, i l ac., wash unboiled milk d., cmdled milk : hănă i d., enmity

düshnikur'-, gent yei,

ěk, gen. -Ki, one: čk hě (for ekhtiar, authority ěkřlů, alone bet) alone: Ek dan at once

-y-6i,

ěrūįŭ, narrow enci--ye-yei-yo, f., inch čkrar (sure r), I., agreement, promise

II.

etibar. f., confidence: i.e. ēspūr- (è). ĕ- ĕi-o, f, horse's ēsā-i -ivē-ivēi-iyo, m., Christ mane

ëvel-ii-ë, m., (second s is e) year: phittinu evel er or Also anti bărăz-er, -czh; wāi ĕ-zh, the coming year, next year: and evel-er or -ezh, thotki, depend upon barizer; phatina harz-ar. -ĕzh, in the following year this year: wai evel er or

advantage faisal-a -e'it, m., decision: f. ĕzh- -ĕ'-ë'i-o; plur, also -ilç fakit, ndv., only and a will will thořki, decide -110, 1 ., en'c. a'wo, profit,

fatick, gon. -iti, f., pound for insil, m., crop. harvest Kryā'd. -ö, f., entreaty քնքնո՛- -i, m., Խաքորբող 成'rKk--ë -ëi o, f.. difference 0110 cattle

fiker. -e, f., anxiety, forist - - t', f., list fazil, f., blessing liti-ike't -ikerî -ikerê'i -ikarû m or f.; fonl

dolki, oheat decense the har to the district: E The dr gens to m. pl., Roam therman wilsooms on, earbit 四面田

ga, ga, adv:, conj., also, even, fuzel, adj., absurd, useless fut-if, foot (the measure) falk-ty gen. -dili, steel

ga, gaye'ga'i gayo or gavo. m., small inquitain stream or torrent bed

gabum- for e, m, foot of mountain, tree trunk, found-action offbuilding

gan, sail E. Price, cost. shows (meaning, files is give or take price, give or take Api gayal, cheap bodi gacii, take, price, buy: context pay price; sell : ,gac ginotki

ge - 5 - we fr. singing : g. dolki, guhufra -q.,f., big, dashing up at a price, hence sell, huy gachi - ye ft, twig

pot Hin ghira gal, rope bridge WW.

be a wound, e.g. mai galit bili, Twas wounded: see jük gäläç-† -ĕi, pl. galaç-ĕ'- ó, f., gāil gal-é'-k'i-ó, f., wound: g. gal dořkí, Jie down

geligti' - ve, f.; blunder, fault,

galat, incorrect, false

centipede

झाक्ष नंद्यात्रीयं नाष्ट्रीक्षा नाती. रीत galat -OHC -warm - Ligare III become unyelled, knotted into a tangle gallm.-i.-Lall o, m., enemy gallmi, f., emity illness, ziokness fangleti

galir ani, ili sali -are i -arc, f.,

gåm---8, f., grief gkmplij,sad,dajected grmu'k--i--8jf--5,-mi, ice.: g. bazljólkj, friegze., mit listi g bige iny hands are loe,

gaught - i-itwo, B. noise gavuine-etti ripe muskimelon gazangen. -ai, fr. yard (meas-

gatul- Je, f , income gaton,u., enem.

gathu, prep. after

collected

gen, nace form of gren: Ib is comincin, in pl., genting, wives

gi, prep,, with (offinstrument)

cikizh) g. bada, the greens bili, the bread became cold the grand हुसा हुस्ता-त -सा -0, कि. Jeg (whole) : lower lag, see phk-

ganofki, J. Lac., bind, shut up: muchine pae g.r hobble ((a ganar-i, gen. -yei, Er buckhorse) wheat

gap; (K.long) -yĕ -yĕ -yĕi -yo,£, gārī- - , ē. £., clock, hour. bell, gar--e', f., marriage: g. thôlki, marry: g. ue thitu, buchganta, m., hour

garol-i-ye, f., seed of edible gaklı, f., n. and adj., quarrelgaribi, t., poverty garip-, gen. -ai (also garibai), garöl-y-g, n., cob of maize pine, Pinus Gerardiana

delki, build house.
graft or gravil, gravell, gravell, gánhi "A m. nesent (III the sense of Undu Hund, a re-इंग्रेन्-गी, फि., कि कि कि कि स्पर्धित अबुरिवेद gra gra grati gravo, m . gran (mrely gen), pl grankry, genary, wife; see gen. gressul, gristi, farmer, indus-BETIOOS (Ludgo, semanar grup- gen. -6, m. pl., chaff from corn, etc.) ; also sing. minderiofforeign.place trous (said of farmer) odiler of next gen. -II

guen, adj. (lsc finarrow) without special reason, anyhow, gu-f' -4'I m., witness gusī, E, witness, 'testimony gratuitous

of (of material) Dabunki

gudim- .g. f., Government gula-p, gen. -bdi, rose [plum guldar-u't -uwi-uwi'l-uwo, m., Run-fe, R. quail gun-festi-6, E, knot (in gulk-o-s, m., well (of water) gum gum-j-Ki-o, m.; wheat storebouse guda'r--R'm, lig dish guda's E, fame guluts-u-e, m., ankle oilim rill gi thenen, they gr-(h)t -ye-yal-yonbutter, ghi: Jach, take: gaç g., buy, take maken pipe (hugga) of brase In latter sentence gen, rila;

maska g., newly made ghi

Gilit, gen. giltki, Gilgit

gin of Li

the price : see gro.

gira'n, difficult

may be used for ril gi.

guna, stocks (for punishment): string, wood): gin or gine' dolki, to knot gūna, m., sin;: g. tholki, to sin gūņijyg, fr. thread gunia, time, as in dugunia, g. dolkj, put in stooks twice, a second time gir-i-vē, f, rock: (l.is r long) girom-, gen. di, fr, perspirglū's--¢, f, widow gō, gō or gavë', goai. goo or gayo, f. cow: gō dōng m. gobi--ye, f., cabbage: band g.,

gitt't-j-ve-yei-vo, f. armpit

ation

gúr, adj., a kind of sugar, used ជួប៉ាលី, ឧទ រ៉ា dügu'ា្ចប់, ចុមិន្តបី'ពូធ double, treble, etc. w. shrkar, sugar

(grain)

gon, m., smell

cauliflower

cabbage proper; phul

L, cattle

gou-ó-ē', m , seed (other than

THE NOON EGBARTSHY.

gass. P. H. marning

The Both . R. conflusion (first t

(daenlar)

dichoud, geb theumstigm

(Allect, agecther; g; thold; sollect, agecther; for a bound for the form of th

hidizi, hříh vojkik, (agent fr. above) halavõiki. I 1 ac., take by dehällbön-† -ö', f., bet, stake. halite, gen. -ai, I., slate, conhal- .c. f. state, condition hak, gen. -ni, f., right: hitkur litji, f., pilgrimage to Mecen hāj-1-iyē, . m., pilgrim halil, adj., lawful (espec. itil. i, m., plough hafvan-i, m., animal hais. ... c. f., sigh : h. thoïki, to haira'n, adj., astonished (eshaī, f., attack : h. thoïki, to hal Kinos l'interj., nlas! hite or listi thaiki, to run gfirit'l. -e'-it'i-i, f., house for gütüt-j-ye, f. (with güt. -e', f., tent guslipur-i, m., king's son: hairán-i-iyĕ, f. n. from above, gütü mü, adj., deep güşpir. . 6'. e' i. û, f., house for guru, brown gurb-i-iye, f., vine treacherous, deceitful ceremonially so to Muhamsigh: shǐdǐthi h. (cold sigh), madans) : h. tholki, to kill 11 : 521.1d lawfully for food (w. genit.), concerning Mecca deep sigh astonishment pecially at a loss) epigastric region cows, donkeys attack Atraw: cf. last word turmeric: Urdu tholki, to bet, hiki), 3

hasi'r-i-ye, m., cook (I is I harom- -e, f., check (part of harken i. m., jewol harác-i-ĕ, f., large saw (for two ijš't), f, egg háni's yë, f, kernel, fruitharólki haram hari'gas, II l hark-at † -nie'-ain'i-kio, f. harlp. Sina music 🗢 . hara'ta- - F', f., gum (in mouth) hara'can i, f., sparrow hituz-a-g, m., goose hán-c † (è)-një'-një'i-njo (also haram, adj., unlawful, op hűr, adja every : hár chák, hanus, I am mioc - chi-o, f., winnowing h. jūk, everyone | thai hār-(surd r) ö-öi-o, f., betrohitmiç-i-ti, f., cheese hamal-a-a'it -a'i-o, m., alnināu, see dul hanésha, always hit'mid-gen.-ki, praise (God): halvõiki, hälvõikik, see häinnil-ō'l-oli, m., animal's hole, (thirst), satisfy (hunger): cit h. v. tr., crack fork w. five prongs men) në phiititi h., kernel stone : phuttti h., fruitstone gen. sing. -č'i, dat. -ē't, ntlizu, voltow : h. rilf, brass betrothal: see har and katj posite of halfal, q.v. every day, always: h. čk. tack: h. thoïkj, to attack ince) h. tholki, to p. winter solstice h., summer solstice : yoniku hird's nest, wasp's nest tălbūrăi h., cobweb : ŭwālu

hinál- -6'-6'i-ó, f., avalanche Nikmät, gen. -ki, eleverness: äjäb h., wonderful work hin-, gen -it'i, m., snow hla7- -&-Ki-o, f., bride het - :e', f., village tom heti'i groom all'n. .e', f., noise hllöly ·ō' ·ē' (è) ·ĕ'i ·ó, 5 m., bride · lidayat, advice, instruction iot-u.o, f., habit hēfā, adj., in difficulties, unyon - -onj-on'ej-o'no, m., nazir, present, in attendance: lay-on-onj -o'nei -o'no, m., nyólki ham hayllüs, Ji. laugh hā'y-ĕ-o (m. azarmo'no, thousandth iliza'r-, gen. -ki, thousand : hawala tholki, I ac., entrust, ntiór a t'i z'i-ó, m., bammer ablendance ıdii- -ve-yei yo, I., shop Mt- i, m, hand, cubit: duchstraitened iast-o-e-ti-o, m., elephant jak, one's own townspeople bolki, to be present, be in target: huyončí trůn můzha h. nush, is or areabsent; h. hit centre of target target : h. băyarölki, ert up prosent (same sense as górin; hāyŭi mor thoĭki, to joke sometimes sing., as haya (or mitzhānět) trku thotki, mor, joke, jest (see mor): hand over You h., right hand : kha'bii lantern : see tāwu h., left hand : hätäi lältin, pl.). to play ljazat-, gon. -č'i, f., permis ultite. puramino take onth

Hindii'- -vi-vi'i-vo, m., Ilindu

ikh-ayolkj-am-atus, II, come

sion, leave of absence

out, emerge

of snow, ice

lis-† gen. -iti, f., breath (I is Y

ici, adv., the day before yes-ifayaroiki. I I ac., cause to arrive, conduct (causal of next), like Hin. pahuncana if- ayoiki-a'yum -a'tus, II. hu-ji-g, m., owl iç (h) -i, m., bear bushyar, alort, awake Hünzá, name of district hun boiki, get up. stand : hun thoiki, raise, lift, carry, take hosh gen. -หั, f., sense hud-ล", gen. -หั, f., inoculation hiina'ris, cross piece of wood h ŭna'r- -6'-e'i-o, f, craft, hun hung, f., oath: h. doilg hü'kam-- i f. order, comunikn, f., flax ho thoiki, call (w. dative) hĭyë'lü, adj , brave bl<u>zh</u>u, used w. zā, brother, *su* ht'-ŭ-6-6i-0 (t is I long), m., hisā'b - č-ti-o, f., account his-á-a'i-ā'i-ó, m., part, por-10, then, in that case distent from sisón ut head or foot of trade, craftsmanship off (saddle, bridle) pawon, q.v. mand: h. thoiki, to order brother, sister, etc. sister, etc., to mean "full" ber : see gututi heart: hiezh tholkj, rememh. h. tholki, be out of hreath long): h. thoïki, breathe: (financial)

Half the Mito, A, mamedyra L offerit, treat medically, cure

Turn, gen -ni, knowledge't f.

digitiffe, liberate, learned

finking gift, regered

THE VOCABUTANTESS.

jakiten gen si, m. hair on haad and body (honouse) : jakurat balu, one sudu hate jalidiki-gim-a'gda, I. sov து மக்கையத MIN-E-E T-E-T-6

Jald dez, m., bicch-day raes dez, amembly.

išma 'bho'ki, collect, gather, 8.m8.86

inkalit. gen. Ei, refusal. denial :

II, thorky, retuen, deny ... Institute thorn, break a fact (at

proper time, used of Muham-

nisdan rom, Arabic Ifter

Yradu, f., desire

Treatte, adva, on all sides, all

round

make sign, give hint (w.

lakambu: eyinvelinyo, m., ven-

dative)

sellof lang

igherm, top sign : i. tholki,

Ingh- eg.f., religion; imsne-kgn ''by the religion.'' (an

ikmat--g, E, wife : see jumst; jkm-izholkj (v. as in '' man '') -r'zbam-r'dös, iI, month, vawn

Man thork (cerebral j), to bite aren - ape, f. sook bolkj, stumble: j. sharolki |Kng-wkc - i-a'i-6', m', bird |angal| - i, m, forest |angal|; wild, savage ap thorki, hide (a thing) in, where?

jk'rū, adj., did (man, naimals): pl. je'rā, fem., je'rī, pl. ikrof-warvarvo, m., orphan jar-izhotki-l'zham-ilda, grow old likar-e, f., wasp lilitar-e, f., blackberry lab thar, f., advertisement lakurke in, dysentery, diar-rhom: mail, buzhen, l'have

diarrhusa

to let rtumble

jitt, winther? jäyn nar, f., tendo Achilles javivo, whence ? jasū'-s.-si or -zi, spy Mee U.K. je/rvë Lzraille, m., angel of deuth (according to the Sins) and L, resignation : i. dorki, Isputa greet at juice of fruit inprivity ansky, delicious istile a yle is for or -5', m.

thibar, same as etibar, q.v.

other, something else; see matta: jek zeli, how'i jega jaze', f., husband's sister jaz', gen. iki, f. ringworm jek, 'what'l muth j., some nuch (for jek ga), there is nothing at all: that aniser jek hanu ? what business is this of yours? j. bet, j. thet, how'?

jadat, f., property jage-a-Ki-afi-o, m., quarrel: j.

jac--e, [_(cerebral j), grape

jim-tt--466 of. mosques see July, grass-green L. L.-or L. -ye, -yei, -yo or Jun- - E, f., red-billed fackdaw Triman - f. c. due Triman - e. Elfrast-d, f., stua (Strong) felkhifits aff, m, prion The st. A. life soul, etc. j. ghistel makkylk, angal of des in (life taken angel); f, arolkin rush at one to at

kibaz, in phrase atvi, or at k. borki, die (iir, breath seized er-compass to show Qible, käbaristan, m., graveyard, kabalnam-a-k'i-afi-6, f., kaber -e, f., grave of katabakma - WO, GEOW cemetery

cerebral j)

Ep-be-bai-bo, f. tongue (not

jing, sliye

used (for " language")

lo or zho, prep., from

lon- I mit, snake

born

jothi-i

MODE

ill or' zhil boikil rise (sun,

moon, stars)

il bellor zhil bei, east

tack one

kitos (t. 1. ve., f., lucifer match. kKonk, how much or many'? katok z-ti fem trite, mule kko-"gen-"i, f., grass "Ro tholki, "lac, soratch olki nam or jom jalus, II, be ordital-re-vai-yout, apricot: -yĕ, f., female para-

khol-ye, p. seissors
khol-ye-yel-yo, f.; grass
shoes of kho
kholine e. f. Abies Pindran, or
kholine e. f. Abies Pindran, or hence with jor-u-6-li-o, m., chiicken jor-i-e-8i-o, fr, birch-free: see just just just f., salutation, Sir u-s-Ei, gambling if. dolki, f.

kafár-a-s'il -a'l-ó, m. fine for prayer or failing in other not, observing time of Muhammadan religious ob-Lidimi, ancient, long-settled

us b. d, m., answer: j. dollej,

to answer

see jorditi

uabar, m., gambler

khel tholki, to gamble

d'-1 - L'louse

kagu'n-j-ve, f., widow kagu'n-ŋ-g, m., widower kai† ka'y-e-ei-o, f., thought, desire; k. dizhoiki, feel desire for (w. dat.) of thing kafils, f., cage (of every kind) kagaz - 4', f., paper servance ūk, adj, and n., painful, pain : wound made body very dim j. bulu, body is aching; gaise dim bodu juk tharegi, in-i-ve-yai-yo, f., apricot tree juán, goung (man or woman)

kaiavarj (ri surd) direction ? desired) jūk-gen, -ki, m., wood (only to child) f. thorki, convole or soothe child

painful

.크

jēl. -i, m., forest

iakini i.i.a'i.o, m. (cerebral, j.),

k hefore surd)

ikk. gen. jago, m. pl., people :

jähä'nnum: -i, m., hell tholki, to quarrel

agent jakse (q before sonant,

kaid, imprisoned; k. thoiki,

mprison

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THE VOCABULARIES

kē, adv., why?

informed

kărăt, f., internal pain kapastair-i-ve, f., tumple (part kancani - yč. f., harlot : sce kamt'z- -e-ēi-o, f., European kingiili-t -ye-yei-yo, f., blackkanāli, m., moral advice: k. kama'i, hata kamai, n., carnkamólki, zame as kramólki kämäl-ü-ē, m., blanket käm, little in quantity; (of knl-yolki-l'am -l'gäs, il, comt kāl-u-e, m., large rag kalj, adj., fighting: it. botki, kalēl, m., revin, glue kal (don), back (tooth) kiliánı- ∗č, f., pen křílá-i, gen. yěi, f., soldering kākās--i, m., partridge (cakor) kak kāk-j-Ki-o, f., cork tholki, to give such advice of face); hi is short sight) dim religion: ptrekan, Qur'an : imanekan, by my God: Kuranekan, by the as nothing, despise throated ouzel (1 ac.,) number consider, regami kalye, fighting to fight: also n. f., pl. share k., next year: pers.) : jek ne k, consider k., year after next. kāl-i-K'i-ó, m., in Khudayekan, by as: abuse (dat by the phěri year: kē, fem. of kō, who?

kaiavaryo, trom what direckāvii, kāt or kā-vē, -vāi, kāii kaw∙i-ă'i -ó, m., olive katin-0-0, m., kates-† gen. -ei, m., dark half kāt gen. ki, m., wood : cf kästi'-(h)-yē, m., castrated Kashiri', adj., belonging to kayotki, v. tr., 1 no., boi katóiki kātum kati'gis, kăi-i, grn. -ăi, î , îrost kāti knie', f., promise : sechati, hārkāti, cf. kāt käsri, f., defect-Kagh-Ir† gen. -irt'i, f., Kash kāshu, m., onion karz, debt : k. ginoyek, pl., k karyo. prep., for, for sake of : kāru, m., burning piece of cont : pl. kāre, charcoal in kartūsh - &, f., hen kārj, see kārņ kāri, prep., for, for sake kari'- -yr, f., beam of -vo. m., bracelet, link in kărē'l-ŭ-ē, n., ram karë'-i-yë, f., basket calf : -i-yc, f., female do. of month kāt.† anisti karvo, therefore coal not burning Kashnir ginnučk, creditor kāryo, for me: itnisē sometimes concerning : mai general: kar-j-ye, bit whenever (รถบาร ลธ หลักขอ) (m rool) male buffalo wood

kare', when? when: k. ga with neg. never: k. ga, or /:

rolki, q.v.

displeased

temper or disposition

I., shield

khan-oiki-r'am-r'gas, II I ac., khanam-a-ki-ai-o or -awo, m., khan, adj., kind of sugar, khamtama, adj., avaricious khalt-et-ezhe'-ezhe'i- ezho, n. khálbií gen. á'i, secret: klinka-i-ye-yai-yo, f., green khaky-ë'-ë'-ë'i-ō', ni., engle khairkt., gen.-gte'i, well-being, klinir, well-being, health khuinróiki. I, same as khayakhň'-i-yč (a like a in " man "), khäcárf, f., ingratitude khäcalifi, f., miscrliness khafa, adj. (indecl.). angry, and adj., false, falsehood, lie khäbü, adj., left (not right) go apart: khalbat mor, klincü, adj., bad. ngly, barren kháco'lii, adj., miser, miserly khabóm†, adv., to or at the khabar- -ë', f., news: adj., khalbat buzhotki, go aside, khübardar interj. take care l kōn kepš', f., rock kēsši, gen. of kō, who ? khalbate'r, adv., in secret: (of land): khắci mìzāj, bad khōl, see jun khāz-u, gen. -nii i, f., itali : see khazhojki khazhilu, khitzán-a† -di-a'i-o, khityāghi, stony khivas- .e-či -o, f., cotton khāyaróïki, I I ac. rei, dat khava'l- -g-ei-o, f., thought, khāi-u, gen. -ē'i, m., lid of box, klistorki, 1 1 so., bury, conkhalaru, m., knife: k. doiki, khitt - i-it'l-o, m, bed khitt -h', -fi'yt, or -t'i, khiltam bolki, be finished: k. ence-z and zit. khazhoiki and note differ kbāi-ār†-ārē'-ārē'i-ār5. khat-gen.-ki, letter khās biizhólki, creep, crawl (o ment treasury klike bolki, slip: k. thoiki, khăzū of kholki, cat kliffs, adv., altogether (gen. II, be itchy; itch: see Khārĭzhi pers., leed, nourish: causa desiro vessel, etc. with 2 ac., stab kharlzh, ejected, rejected : k. ghab kharac thoiki, spend knife: k. doiki, with 2 ac -ñ', vo or -ñ'vo, f., fault khhrāb, evil, bad, worthless: thoĭki, finish child, cripple) sweep, brush with negative) Sunni (name used in derision by Shi'as) see kharizh tholki, reject, cast out k. tholki, spoil Kharízhiyë, Govern

khăpă'-i-yĕ-yăi-yo, f., spoon

khēl-i, -yĕ, f., little finger

cook (Europeans)

BCratch

khana'r . E', f., sword

ngreeing w. shkki'r

khaltekis, liar, lying

khalt-á-ú'i-a'i-ó, m., bag

secret matter

khäl (khillek) see sūrj

Kojnyo, whence

LAMMAR

Rhint (8) 4

attoller of khin-- 选. f.

wfairds, b

wards khiri'nt

Philes, adv.

khūteh, lianpp, m mood hesish : k. shorel, like, approve oft k. sharolid, emusertomania k, tharolid, amusertomani thurstyn thon m., Though for hüshan-i, gen., İybi, £, same as khüşhi nulli, without one or both hushi-, gen. -ei, f., happiness, utto, adj. short (in length) home, goat, sheep, cattle) different from chan, small char-6:18, ma, foundation ០បំឡាន់ នេះ នេះបាទ នេះ ៤០ប៉ុន្សា arms or hands good health

French gn)

dollej listen

Kon- Tar-or

v. fn., behd

ite of egg izard m, inside of egg: hilligit iron nail: jūkši or rellow of eggs then k. disk, wooden nail -B-8 1-8 1-8 YOU FT 1. kind of deer on] suthat f. envr

khôp-a-6'i. khotii, adine) kh

thorki, or Khudaye Khuk aj, n

Khuda

shue gen.

khola, adj.

tion a .ef.

chojóľkí.

ear

kunuli

the kirdyste gindiki, to hire mat, f. fate someone else : kō . . . kō. sitt, gen. -8'i, f., crioket -ve, t., line: k. viotki pini, where? k. ga ne, ke'ski, who ?: mutu , gen. ke'sai, fem. ke, EKTEL-ye-yel-you, f., ht-f-iye, f., boat some ... others rheaten bread :2b, f., book ine game) iraw line

khûn: , 'r mu' 36

khür 흡 shūr 댝

Ebūn- -6,

khūkānkhūkow-

labour

hanst, what raja's people

quilt for chair, also for horse

hen ~

rū'i-ų-g, m., a grain ·

are you ?

kulyo, Brep. w. genit or prep. Han Joole (for door, box, sto.) Hyat, meostille, under the tables sing E. along giver स्प्याद्धिति मा.". help: हि वेठाक्ष्री, के kur-6-1/17, m., lot (as in draw-ing lots) L. violici, draw kūri, f. (a narrow), strength: kūruk thēf, using strength: agdi k. thunder kure kure kurk kuro, C. , vall : kūņ-ā-ē-ē-o, m., corpse kūņai 17g, f., pigeone kōti eaflatifaleo (Shid in parrow) kuru, adj., hard (ist it very kür, gen, kű'rái, f., generally wooden wall: u in kure is d kūm, u., m., see kchi. kūnu (h., gen. kūnio, nineteen Qur'an : kuranekan, batal k., stone wall : katal k. m., knee. kutezh kŭtŭbnim-á-4'i-a'i-o', f., comkuyoc, in. inhabitant of villnge, country: ko rasi k. kutu, adf., deaf (u is u long, köstle fanler fek k. nüsh kürül'nijye, il. ohair kürül'nijye, il. man's shirt oath "by the Quran" kus - 11, f., seeres hatred pass: see kübálnámá kunimo no, nineteenth tending towards o he is blameless bayolki, kneel K. C. Gove see kürü 上前七-0-高 bank KÖrā'n, Tielp long kotifita adv. slittle while ago shoop, hend (se in Muhamkon kon kallan m., sama as krom konyo, same as kojnyo komikin fi, efford: k. thoiki, knit, anotted, bents It, bolld, 4 kū-i,yē-yēj-yo, E, village, oountry: see kuyoo kūk thoiki, cluck of broody madain prayers) r ic molici, congrigg, t., comb: (n pronounced very far forward, krom kromi, slao kom komi, külpac-a-sil-a'i-o, m., padded köç. Ağımı, fort köçi,mın sost of English style business : E. tholki, to work, krikp. B. E. wrinkle, fold: On- Ist-o. f. s.rrow Limost, like Italian m:, work: kromezh, almosty like Italian, gn) kri-u-ve-val-vo.f., shout kramon-u-g, m., farmer konkoroc.y., m., cock crum bolki, to embrace suar-u-e, m., vulture konj, samena kojnj kridů, adj., rottan. kôn-ũ-ĕ, m., thora Krig nye, E., insect coner, m., famine krainôlki, spand

to bry

y-5, fem. -Il, ple -e, of what

ve, how ?

(perhap:

chiricis, quille

Jower, khíh, in

fion

Eboften,f.

Serve

madan, p

khō-i-yē-yī head khoiki khi

Kç-, gen. -o, m. pl., goats K.-i-yè-yki-yo, f., torch (unlit) Kk- -e', f., little wave

100, 000£6

100,000: JKkmö'no,

lelt, adj., visible : J. bolki, to

lel. m; blood: l vtvólki or nikhtvólki (w. gen. of part, lekin, conj., but leg thous, renp lazim adj., right proper layotki layam le igas, il 1 ac., Mzhega'ro, adj (2nd n long), layek, adj., suitable, worthy layek, adj., obtainable (agent lityāķitt, f., ability, worthiness lāvāk, adj., suitable, worthy láyű, pl. lã, fem. lái, pl. lã' or Rspik, - a'-a'i o, f., handkerla<u>sh</u>, gen. -ñi. f., shame litsonki, 1 l ac . v. tr., liok : see nyesh-j-g-ei-o, f., broom (for **հե**ւս, ուկ.. chief Mi∴4; m., small bill lity thorking we tree lick a see litp - &, f., mouthful of solid: limit, f., curse: til 1. böt, län bolki, v. int., shake: l. lamöiki lāmam lami'gas, II l l'ilth-i. m., or hithi l., lan-ከሽት, pl. latt or läli (n in läli as ignyhi, from the finger). Insofki to bleed: cf. next word hite cf. lotkj oblain, finde imperat. sing. awceping) of layölki, q.v.) ndulterer lave, adj., very curse you! las thoiki see dilki ne. seize, entch, begin thoikj, v. tr., shake very short), m., ruby low brouze, copper

lolyŭ, adj., red: 'l. rilf, m loku, adj., dirty: contrast loku, edj., swift, light (not loiki lam le'gits, I, resp, cf. lo'i lo'y-&-bi-o, f., fox lolky-art fart -arti -art, f., la-j-e, f., long rag lishoiki lishum litus, II, r. int. logu, adj., belonging to another litu, ndj., secret; hidden; l. ojlyü, same as lölyü lis thátki, v. tr., join : 1. bořki lilam- -&, f., auction : 1. thoyki ikh-oiki āram-i'gks (imperat listik- -ď-k'i-ó, f., brick lisharofki. 1, hide (someone) lip thoili, to leave Bon "lovied" for service swiftness lk- -ĕ'-K'i-ó, ſ., bribe Ifhaz: -ni. f., consideration, liçu, ndj., destitute hnate: contrast lókü henvy): L. tholki inyölki twilight (lit; white light) le lieğ', f., nil es -c. peahen place: l manúzů, stranger cling to auction Chor li<u>eb</u>úlki, q.v. causal likhar-oikj-am'-c'gas, -āri) II lac., write: cf. partiality hide oneself i: Ir'khöyek, likhóikik aube visible, appear: of last

mähälyäm, ointment mähzhät'--ë', f , mosque midu'r--&', I , manger mafer, adj. (surd r), old (resmailt, m, butternilk máidán- i, m., plain magar, conj., but dolki, to console to help madrys-a-&'i-a'i-o, f., school madite - & i, f., help: m. dolki, mach-l'-iyei, f., honey mā, gen. māyā'i, pl. māyār-ç, gen.-o, f., mother: bāri m., mother's elder sister, father's elder brother's ma, L, kiss: in. tholki, to kiss ma, pron.. 1 lūtu, bare, bareheaded lüşlikü, adj, of the morning lüştülk-i, gen.-vei, f., morning : lupotki, I 1 ne., v. tr., buru lüpi-zhótki-i′zhĕi, lüöikj, I (1 nc. rei, jo pers). lük, small piece (of land) lot-u-e, m., ball of flour or ghi pectful word) vounger sister, lot-j-ye-věi-yo, f., football younger brother's wife adj., of the morning lüştikal, nı, morning i lüştiki, first Muhanımadan tük, very enrly l. stů, morning light : Jüştiki prayer: lüştik-ö', fem.-I', Jupizhen, the fire is burning (wood, etc.) light (fire inmp) lamps are burning : agar burn: shamki lupizhenen, sintch away mother's V. father's int.

maka'-i-iye-iyei-iyo, f., maize malüş-_-e'-k'i-ó, f., buffalo : see märistä in-ist iso, m., slave manzur tholki, agree to marōe- .e.ki-o, f., mulberry: mā'rnn--ē-či-o, i., doath many-ort -ore'-ore'i-oro. f., manúz-ù-&-ki-o, - 3 m., mitriik thofki, v. int., turn minya thoiki, forbid (w. dat) corn on foot marocai tom, mulberry tree round (homo)

manu'k u.c. m., frog mänü'kür, adj , humble, silent row), in shūṇ-m., mouse min, m., maund (weight of manólki māngm manl'gás, Il manolki, I l ac., agree to, obey mamal-á-à'i-a'i-ō, f., tax māņ izve-vei-vo, f., or dodai mumiy-o e-ei-o (u very narmamuli, adj., ordinary mam-u.c. mother's brother, manual e.o. m. pl., parents militakush. -i, m., plum (alu mal-j-ve, f., mother māl-ṇ-¢, m., father: börű m. rub w. hands or feet ndmit, conless m., Adam's apple. about 82 lbs.) malaylk, m. angel (in heaven): father's sister's husband mother's brothers oldest of father's mkzhinu ni., unele (paternal or 'maternal) older than youngest and younger than m., inthor's younger brother, tholki (w. dat.), to rub. mother's sister's husband: futher's elder brother : cunu bükhārn) denth. jil gineyek m., angel of m, rubbing; m.

nalstin tholle, mixe off mistin and note differen s

marder- .. m., Inbourer : see mas, mate, pl. mark, mil. month

malgar, time f rd Maham-

makaha, day prep.

angla, E. condiments (salt,

nda, Intoxicated, pr ad

THE 100 INTE

loll in, med pepper

mindan prayer

tahit it, re i

Michi

w terpot.

maxedar, adj., tasty,

megundari mazuri

Kasiliff m., black pepper?

ma Tio-, gen. - &i, E.,

pepper

offs, al. I lea, coursel le misarchia, I lea, coursel le misarchia ce misman can course mistation and notes, shows in the or or mistated or or mistated or or mistated or associated (intacfnext word) mis-olki -a'ram digas, mix associate someone or mak

him partner n business or

goodness, health misth, good, in good health, mistillart -

Il s plder than

d younger than

Youn est

9倍. PI

Ghe b

+ e jeó, m., vojosa

Think in (t

Watercarrier

TO SE OF SE SE

magin ler +,0,88

mash busy

September 198

OT.

er brother who

ion iwi mi].在一一一

EZ AZS

good (off in) am, tholki thatotha, w. tr., oure, heal mast sauda, good bargain

miskin-"i m., adj., poog mism, adj. (qualifying, shakar, sugar), kind ofisugar

Azū't, ing > yil int, wages:

inn.

me ka (ii) newly

Lakel E M. J. R. C. Saldi

est)

med-1-Elifetta

mehr- or

m, joker,

mäskärabaz-

pester mestaric

sahooi

teacher, in

rbi

mastricho in andiadi, con-

mazdur

na zur- -ë f

A . I

mas ich biyen

ROOK

Voice

miz rd

niza'y., gen. -di, E, temperament, disposition: misti or mitabile . e'-e'i.o, E, oivet mizajár, good gentle, tempered narm

möngen si, in, urine möchel ye, m., shoemsker möhger si, m., sesie m. dolki,

mike, m. pl., urinet: m. doiki,

Inkt:

coupled with

mînătzari

18'-B'yi

Sunni

DB U VO

th, m

matilab e

chalk

gent -yar E fat,

ologio of earth

9 3

masticho mat u-e

eit d

f. conceit

81, f., fine

coloured

mor- gen, -ai, pl. mor-jor-ve gen, -o or'-yo, m., matter, word (Bindi bas): Ity m., morkăli, gen.- ăi, m., converkhálbát m., secret matter to seal

moru, adj., sweet a (metaphor. mos, gen. mozki, m., meat motk'l' chürólki, or tholki postpone, adjourn: (Urdu humble mild-hearted.)

mova, fem. moi, i. q. mauvo, mötargat. -i. m., motor car munital.

THEIR OWNIGHTS

muscriki mürki muter, İli. B. İnte, gurdiş (milk), müte mora & edds moža roftarotki, II I zo_{ti} वंगस्योह (माग्रीह)

escape, be, sayed a sid. m., remain, in, memory (Urdu yad raihna : mad mucei, it dut, errelled milk muoolig muoom, multita, III. will not be forgotten

mūchinū, adj., former, front mūchō, adv., prep., leiore, in front; used also of advance of money, mucholift, to-wards the front, forwards; rns, jo muchol, in front of

muchur -e, ft., weeping willow mudair ive, m plaineir mudaire, or est, est, est, est, -6, in:, defendant

munkbut, gen. ai, f., love mukabila choiki, v. tr., conmöger- -i, in he goat

műk- (h) -i' -ik'i -6', m., face műk- (h) -i'-sk'i -6', m., peari műkdam -á -á'i -ái'-6', f, law front

mükbösn-† -é, f., verandah mülä,-Y -ye -yai -yorfi, girl mäl-i' -iyë, E, root Case

munāsīb, adj., proper guitable munkir-, gen. di, n. ndj., refusmülis, dropsy, mülk - & -8î -0, f., country Mülki Salub- (or Sab-), gen -&i, Asst--Resident in Cilas ing, denying: m. bolki mum. gen., mumši, f., vex mun. e. f., lentils

műrmű'-i, m., file (of iron) : m. dolki, fo file. Müsalman, in., Muhammadan refuse, deny

S GTP.

mTsótki.

to die

re kāry ment

müsh-ā'-ē'-ā'ái-ē'yo, m., man

courage

gen.-á 'věi,

CHE VOCABULARIES

nămin-a -ki -n'i milish--c'-ë i-o, f., netion at naler dolki, to yoke unla, prep. (indeel.) with, na'kall - e, f., copy (of writing, näkád gen. - Ki, n., cash ntijis, adj . impure naft-lfak-i; gen. -y-ëi, f., disunitifak, ndj., disagreed: n. najni, adv., here Night; name of district nagir. f., bamboo nal mali. m., voke (for oxen): müzhotki. I l nc., v. la., save, mű-n-ç-ði-o, fem-, műv-i-&-ði muty, curdled, see mucólki mitii, adj. other: m. ko, műsek, i.q. mückő', q.v. műsekk - -e' -a'i -ó, f., fist. end: us m. pay debt. müthüshe, m. pl., straw mut; (h) i -h'i -o, m., fist: mushkil, adj , diflicult müşmü, i. q. müçhlmü, q.v. ngninst. along with: ina nala, along ctely ii. thoiki, to copy lnw'; n. thotki, bring action with me (money) agreement bolki, to disagree -0, dead : see miróiki other man. gidóiki or zamólki), all with 2 ac., strike with the fist someone else, some other: hird: m. jek müshak, some jek janawar, some other m. jek. something elsa: m. litt m. thojki eleneh one's fist: litt m. the† doiki. (or Lpai tern në (è). adv., not në, ndv., ngain ni, fem. of nu, this năziir, Sir năvăl no l

navi new navari (ri surd), in this direcnary, difficult möño, ninth naukar- 4-a'i -o, m., servant naukar-i -ive, f, service nat-ŭ-č, m., nose: nate zol-j nket-p. gen -bki, f., fortune ná-ú, gon.-vino, nine: naunato dolki, dance nato is m. nksvar, m., snuff: for nose, nitsiät, i-, advice nashoiki nasham natiis, II, be nărm, soft: n. mizājāi, good nkmü's- -&'. f., good name nara buzhotki or vayotki, fall nanü, adj., naked: n. uăn-,gen. - ăi, f., commendable กกักรัz, displeased nār- ·c, f., sinew, vein, pulse: nañ.† m., lead ո<u>ահ</u>իներ, generally ու băndո ոռթոk. ոdj., impure -yg f., nostril tion: navaryo, trom this direction Peshavari n.; for mouth tempered n. cak'otki, look at pulse (pl. bKndK'it), ungrateful from height: n. viólki throw down partiality or zeal for some barefoot

maznr-, gen. -6i, f., sight nňyolki, I l.pc., v. tr., lose

nirā-it, gen. yki, f., pity nīrānu, adj. hungry nĭrin-a'r† -are' -are'i :-aro, f., nir (i very short), gon. nirai, nióiki, I l ac., press (liberally). thoiki, pray nylyölki. I i ac. (causal of nilizholki hide; kkō n., hide nimāz- -ĕ, nilų, blue, green, unripe (i.e. nil-izholki - zbei - ili, 11, กป้-ค์นั, -กี or -กี ัธ, รัก i -กี ัธ. เน., hunger nikh-ayolki-am-atus, II come f., sleep nikhaloiki, I 1 ac., take out. oppress ni-ezhoïkj-ē'zham-adus. II, be Hasano jüt-milg, grass-green still green, of corn, etc.): sprout; see nilvoiki lorehead small-pox, etc.) climb (hill): out (lit. and of eruption. off: Hindi ոĭkālnā eject, dismiss (servant) take Hindi nikilma pressed (literally), be op-

t., prayer: n.

nüksa'n- -i, m., injury: n. nom nom -i -ki -o; m ;; name nn, pron., this แก้r ·น · o, m., nail (linger or niz -á -K'i -ā'i ó, f., lance nist Kizhotki -K'izhči (also thořki, to injure n. chüroïki, to name (gen. -adŭ, pers.) got; roof, tëshi, roof, etc. from which trickling occurs nomin, is word for house, ·izhólki -l'zhěi) -ayl'jù, or II, trickle. The

pāk, adj., ceremonially clean,

paizār- .g, I , shoe

gniler (pittil)

pait -ō -óè -óki -óo, m., cloth palis a - &'i , - a'i , -o, f., pice

(farthing)

pacut, fruitful (said of tree)

pkęćiki† pa'esi piku, II, ripen,

be cooked (of bread, etc.

paida tholki, I ac., create

Paida Theyek, Croator

păç-, lip: see öty őt-y-ç, m., lip, only upper lip: «Zhinŭ o., upper lip: pā- -yō -ili -yo, m., loot (of ōt · i · yg, f., lip, used only for lower lip, khīrmi ōti, lower orn, prep., used with jo. as okovátki, to dig िंडो। -i -9, f., air, wind onokis, m., cushion for chair on, m., grain (corn, etc.) odorálki. I, look for <u>ւն</u> -ն -ŏ, m., guest 13110111 Bee Ö(j nush (u very narrow), am, is or tal- -i, m., sole of foot : see hobble (horse, etc.) muchlne paye ganoiki, to person, animal), leg of bed : cluding (common in Clins) orn, except, apart from, exany verb. by itself, not being part of are not. This word stands gen. : Ki, m., half a

păl -i -ye, f., grindstone pălăn -i -ă'i -o, m., bcd (esp. pո1-izhóĭki ,⊹t<u>zh</u>nm, II, Palet (e), f, Baltistan paku. ripe, cooked - (Panj. European) pákka) sec pacúlkit

1.67

Mathull dwiedifrnie fün Allagas

used for any fruit

wife of mothests brothes than at take ina indi -thiro, f.,

1820 Ter - B. - P. - Will on Branch and

atbacked, ofdlasase infeats attack, canne (disease) (to to southentie, dista median Beibnel, II A. a. B. Bring Te, thing See mext Porti last word

animal, such as dog, cat, palyoth, I Lao, mb., panj -a di shi -o, m, paw/of

panz-Bi, gen, dino; afteen: panzaimo no, fifteenth per, last year

par in mi, nih of pen pen, prep, adv., across, on other side; p. bizhotsi, co

paran ady, in, year before para, stage, day's march pare mententry

pard a st. fall-of, m. curtain parara kto, fem. i. helong-ing to teat before last (ad) parlate, gen. - si, m, mercury quick-silver rom parar

par fige f. fairy [village Bari Banla gen, si, name of parn si - k ve - s vai - s vo, f. saw (small)

par, belonging to last year parolici (causal of polki) I l acii cause to alighe or fall: partition's fem "It, adj. from paralia, adj., level, equal, cathp. Trefrank similar

păruzharótki, I, explain (cauparwa, care, interest, attention pasand tholki, approve, desire, parazbólki ru zham ru dus, II. hear, understand: see last) sal from next

pacifolks parabam pasifona, il. 1. ac., isee. cf. qikofiq, look pat-1 -ye, f., large dish. (a pardistrolla, III L an. reff., det. participated - calls - right - right III pata, (m., laddress (on letter, pas-6件 (6) (6) +-8件·5、 面, be seen, be vistible. pla, m., sleeple wool nak, f. ma.ifnre There's show turban efc:) long)

pation is to trousers of Englishing shape pashota t pashon pashi ghat payal-u -e, 'm., shepherd paron- gen - molloot of ped pittering, (m., leaf (a long) goatherd, cowherd

or.

pharac thoiki, 1 ag., v.

pea dal, adv. on foot pealagi - ye, ff., advance of pezoliki pezam pezi ms, II. l aci, to grind II 1 ac., cook bread, Panj pazh, -u.gen; -u'wai, E, sait pazhulttu adj., salt packans) money

bolki, be left, demitted

phat, adf., blunt

phatal-u -e, m., thigh

bolkl, come to an end

pharkatolic, to, quarrel

door, drawer, etc.)

phackat, quarrel

phacat i ye, t., wing phacatra dola; 2 ac., to kick phagiphag i ki-o, m., fig phaga'i tom, m., fig tree: (final g in phag is surd, int.; burst, be broken phale in the lot (for drawing pha-izhotki -izhei -1'lu, II, v. almost k

phal thorki, throw, throw away pháls'† phála'† phála'-ái -o, phil bolki, to ride (ash pezh m., apple tree on borseback) (RgO)

bofki, be scattered

our country

pher file, phem pracie, II, be birne, found phayoffly, I 1 ac., burst, tear phere, adet, again, baok; p. pharolki phéram phenilis, II, arch (building) smooth कर्गिरि (वर फ्बारीय फ्र. स्. phiolip (t, is T long); adf., phiti, same, serphére, ger. phit-izholig trzham ilits, 11 pheroiki, I.l. so., 'v' tt., turn, pherikal, m., yearlafternext philifi ye -yer -your, ant phig-u -e, m. mosquito phēr-i -yg, f., whiclpool v. int , turn, return same as pherolki, II same as pherolifi, II return,

phigratic thorks, I ac., v., tr., turn, upside down, topsy

int, turn, (of milk) burn

MOUL

plant for turnelly boiled,

father's sister

phic. ye (k long) E. village, tom, phoryes dk, onels

türay

phirting, kind of cloth (Urdu

townspenple

phoe, m. pl., small pox: p. phirotki, I to tr., same as phirotki phitam phiritis phillie holki, take a hiff phillie holki, take a hiff phizh-u-e, m., shoulder phoc-ôf-êf-a'l-ô', m., tail phite thotki, leave reject; permit (with infin.) : p. pharatell we to handle (of phacpit -- e. f. boot-lace or phás thoiki, finish (tr.) : p. other lace, made of leather

phü thorki, blow with mouth or bellows: for "blow" of pho pus - i, m., blister: conphot- i, m. peel, rind wind use "come" out gebenall pox trast'phuph's adj., fr., phátú; following, next: p. ewell or baris, following year phato, 1 -ya -yai -yo, f., butphatoru, adj., thick (of things),

phunur -e' -e'i -o, f., blossom, phūkēkis, adj., boastful phūk- -i, m. (in full phữ n -ē, gen. -o, phuluz, m., cedar phukilu, boastful phuk), orumb moustache after, afterwards: phatu't, ásěi kuyě zho phátů, beyond adv., afterwards, in future: phātú, adv., prep., behind, phau tholkj v. tr., scatter: p.

coarse (of.cloth)

թեմերեն, ռdj., empty phüpü's -i, m.. fireplace (Hin. phirg-ū (h)† -ū (h)† or -uvi, culha) contrast pho'piis -uva'i, -uvo, m., feather

phiit, i.q. phot. q.r.

phütu'n- -i, m., Şina eloth phūta- Ki, m., dew phüt -izhólki -l'zham 1'lü, II, phöjölki, 1 1 ac., v. tr., break be broken, break (int.)

ptr, m., Muhammadan saint : piotki pram pigks. II, drink phyöl-y -c, m., shoulder phyaru phya- -xi -vo, m., Barint ! shoulder (part over scapula) pirekan, interj, by the

přehřh-, gen. -Ki, f., time of georid Muhammadan prayreached the position of p.m.: biffi 'p., about 2.0 p.m.: sūrj p. bili. sun has er: citui p., about

poc -i io, granddaughter (both pij-u -e, m., hack pistō'i- j, m., revolver, pistol píshin pís -ō', -ē' (è), m., small poar

po-1, .gen.-I'no, five : polmŏ'pöc -u -e, grandson (both sides) no, fifth

polki pom pölüs (ö as aw), fall, be exhausted, alight Ê (of bird): cal p., CLUCH

priz-u 🧌, m., itea prik dojki, to jump prkyólki, I I ac., mend prāsli-i ·Q, f., rib pran . fit . fi (not) or .uvi, poyonii, adj pon et, f., way, road -uri'i -uro, m., soul, moth

> püşizh ofki -lzhiti, samo as pughi, f., boil: p. nikhayotki piisin-izhotki -r'zhki -ilii, II, puri, adj., correct. complete, pülā'-, gen. -iti, pillau (food) puronu, adj., old, ancient purólki, I I ac., fill preceding thing as stomach) of shaint., swell (said of hollow boil brenk out

r, sullix Sinar, in Sina gofer, also gofer ari) in house, at home: gotor, in houses; ürdner, in Urdu; meaning "in"

rachotki rit'çham racht'gic. H rabot , gen. - hi, f., report rabate, gen. ati, f., obstinacy rabiin-, gen. -iii. French beaus r. thotki, to quarrel ako r., abstain from (with (or razho) m., king, rajn 1 ac., preserve, rear, keep:

rafali--ye, f., title rádii, rnzholki cooked (in pot,

rahät-, gen. -ñi, f., bealth rak=-ñ' ë'i -ó, f., desire, wish : ramolki I ac, keep or rear rak -u -e, m., palace r. thoiki, to desire, wish for

ranolki, I i ac., v. tr., to dye raņotki raņum raņi gān, II l ne., v. tr., cook (in pot, Panj.

pii'e. gen. -Ki: pl. dārj, q v .

ra rüjif (or rüzbíf) raïli rkjyö

Rafizi rafiziye, m. Shia Mu hammadan (said in scorn)

ras-, 'gen. -ki, m., sap, juice

rāt-j -yo, f., night: trăn r., midnight: rātyōt, rātyo, by răthóiki, I l ac., hinder, stop rasid - i, m., written receipt rasi., gen. -e'i, m., eyesight rath-izhoikj 1'zham 1'dus, raspu, ratious night, at night II, be bindered, stopped

rayóiki ram (a very long) răvan bolki, set out, start ravari, (surd ri) adv., in this direction: ravaryo, from this direction

rēl (1 surd) rēle, f., railway ruzhóřki, rāzhōi, rádu, 11. be tram cooked (in pot. Panj. rijjhna) accent (as in foreign accent, read : raitu. literate : rayo-French accent) Ikyěi or rainíči įtariká. re'ghe, I ac., say, speak, tell,

ril-t, gen. -ai, m., brass, bronze, copper: halizŭ r., bronze, bronze, copper

rin- 1-19 m., pilițu (kind of tweed doth

rōg (surd g) rō'g -i -ŭi -o, m., illness ro, fem., re, pl. ri, that (prorighvat. -e, f., bribe noun

ron- - Y - ei - o (n far forward in rom | rom-f-Ki -o. m., tribe rolki rom rolüs, II, weep rogoty -ār† -arč' -arč'i-aró, f., illness rogotu, adj., ill plur, almost rojii, m.,

roz-á -k'i -ã'i -ó, ros, n. adj., anger, angry, esp. of taking buff: r. bojkj, colour, dye take a hulf fast : r. Shi, name of village

rüksk't-gen., -&'i f., n. adj., ruh rüh -j -ăi -o, also ru rūv-j rozin - á - K'i - ā'i - ot, allowance. röz- -j, m., kind of deer roz--j, m., kind of bird -#i -0, m. sou permission, permitted: r bolki, take leave: r tho'iki livelihood ginólki, to fast

sab-, gen. -ii, m-, sa, m., breath; esp. in phrase sa-, gen. -ñi. pl. săyār-ç, gen rup ai a've a'vei a'vo, f... rup-j, gon. -K'i, silver For words beginning with a rundt, gen. syöi, f., mange rün--ë, f.. pasture land (generrumil- o, f., handkerchief sa kübáz bülű, breath was seized (by God) i.e. he died ally in hills) see after sh and before si rupec give icave, permit to go Sahib

saç-u-g, f., dream : s. pagh sabur, patience: s. tholki saçu, casy sabut thotki, v. tr., prove sabu'n -gen. -it'i, f., sonp sh'bab- -ö, f., cause: anise oiki, to dream have patience săbăb gi, for this reason European: börüs., Resident in Gilgit: Mü'lki s., Asst. Resident in Cilas

sahib-, gen. -ai, m., same as shfhr' - . e', f., journey săfă', adj: indeol., olean; s. sădăp- -ĕ' -ĕ'i -ó, f., bronch sāb, q.v. made of shell bolki, become line weather

턜

THE VOCABULARIES

saths -ah un, groum; (for Hu-

sakhat, ady. hard: s. mlzkj,

ill-tempered, hard duposiflon: s. miragal, ill-tempered

skitch in gent, ding, seventeen,

skite Ind Do. saventhenth

satdězy, f., week

shonú EL TIKK Story glam, shamel esty ed, m., evening: glamelt in the slatifit, strong alia'm'a -ki -ai -avolin., light-Anthor - The I of In thick Margu, ff., ching for cow, shar-of, gent. Fil and oct m. Shaya'f, adr., perhaps when fem., means fourth Matii-izve, f., cob of maize evening see shee sham, slint, gen.-a.i. f., strength: 5. sbar-a, gan, Adi, f. Muham shannadan - i, m, lampetand dinkalin gen -all m. dagar shara kal, next year see kal shirtyu, adj, cold (di food) machin law: see sliervat shally it with in thener aliavaran. m., polo-ground Michora of the man arm shami-"gen.-ni, f., shame slide - are, mother-in-law shamil thorig, clean gice Muhammadan prayer with grains taken off. Sharan-u g. m., fenoe Manal-j'-ert, chain hundred. gi, forcibly hundredth wild gont strength ntitumin ed long DOTSe)

male wooduldmalantish

really pronounced before

virestling:

salutolki, Lac., to fold

salk'm, f., sulutation

sala, E, advice

ings

astering of the theo, the courset (r'ils understood, but not

schipter, Hith, slong Hith schifter-f. f. geraffiste skimöfne, see elt

saud-s, gen, -ai, f., trading: mistis, good bargain

samaroni, t. ac., divide: see

lamoist, to wrestle

samele lamote:

saudagar, gen, -ki, m., trades-

man, merchant

samb-a-afi -ati-6, f., anxiety; thorky, think, take

prep. (prep. case),

equal to next word

sayu; i q: sk, breath, qiy.

savit-i-ye, f., sister's daughter savit-o-e, m., sister's son

ment

money

samon' -- - - - - - - - - - f., arms (mil-

sambakje, adj., anxious

thought

Marsel ye of -wo, ft., punish-Marh-u, gen. el, m., half of produce of land; s. delyek,

m., tenant, pl. denetk (lit.

is dawhing sanatu, ndji, bright (of colour,

san-i, m., light: s. bult, day

ite rgo)

uand .a. it .E'i -o, m., male

light, star)

buffalo (diforward, near pos-

Thion of English d)

giver of half-produce Sazint, name of district

sel., gen. -II, f., walk, journey for pleasure: s. tholia, to make such fourney, go for

ser se'rei tif to, m., weight,

walk

sandu/kart an o, f., box

as sab qr. [family sapay-article and m., m.,

sar (caurd) i, m., lake, flood

sårds r-im., leader: see si

two pounds

shäfakhan-a -K'i -fi -o, m.,

sha, greens shao-j -e, f., squirrel

ghair'-ff -yarg -iai -yaro, m.,

saroutiful Inc., put to sleep

sărp - u - e, lioraeshoe m.

sāru, adj., sol -

sarpit, ease, e.sv

wife's brother (ai short)

shaihar- -e, f., city town (ai

ţ,

sărkâri, adj.; belonging

Government

short)

hospital

sarkir; gen, -ai, m, Govern-ment, the authorities

shai'ur- -P-ëi -o, m., father in

shakal- -e, f., form, appear-

MDCG

law (ai is short)

saf gen: sai no, seven: satmo'no, sey "th: sat chak,

Week

gall), esp. women's: s. Alei-†, gen. -ai, f., soot Meitan - i, m., Satan dolki, give abuse

MATHER - C. AND STORY STORY STATE product, ger det it. Maisum. product, land: see allen Fo williten's a childin, evening allen, adj., white in tholks derifire mischnel

twilight: of seil ewilight: 8. 10, morning Elife-f.-E. -E. -E. f., goodness Nuhammadan

likk ndj unleavened (eyer, thing except wheat) MILENOIN -E . Ada, II, to Ridarit, adj., cold ablikast, defeat: khoikj, All Kar- 9, f., conecous defeated

Rillokki, J. ac., roothe, appease allifoki, adj., beloved shiloke - a - ai - o, 'f., narrative,

Saturday Milly round. HJTmslier.

good! see shiert shod-u-e. fem. i-ye, monkey shok- e-ei-o, f., desire, liking shom shome, f., spleen shon, f., n., edj, care, anxiety, awake, alert: 8 the take ship-rege for wrist show interj. with

care, carefully ... s bolki, int., to wake up : s. tharolki shoii, barren woman: see shon-u, barren (hand, etc.): -i, shot -ō' -oë -osi -oo, m., shoecare L gently ! a. thet. barren wonnan to vaken

nınker

shu shuv-i' -n'i -o, dog: fem

elitizliátki shüzliti shüdü, v.

Sinakoc .u., e, fem. -i-ye, a Sin

Trom

Yāgistān : sec next

Şiņālk-j,

Shukar. gen. di. f. thanks. shujóiki shūjei shidii. II. Eliügüri- ye yei vo, f, large shuguly art -are' -are'i -aro Bhugul-u -c, m., friend shiiglii, f., a thorn with yellow shu-dart, -da'rj or -dar'ye. gratitude: s. thoiki, thank: jügül-λi -šyĕ, f., friendship grow old (moun, clothes) soci shu (declined as masc.) ·dark'i -daryo, boy ., friendship

shiinminniy-o -6 -6i shuniter i. m., wren Blumal- gen. Ai, f. north shill-, gen. -ili, f., love ghükür-gen, ai, m., Friday shūku, dry: see shushoĭki shū'-o gen -ăi, no plur. boy: see shudar | and dar oxomananoyo very unrrow], m., mouso: Dard tense ė (E

shūsh a Ki āi o, m., glass shuryarolki (i narrow), l l ac. ehdry-Art -are' -are'i -are, f., Hhiru' bolki, v int., begin: a. shükprgüzā'r- -j -ši -0, n v: ir. to please ndj., grateful happiness (ŭ narrow) tholkj. v. tr. begin nashiikar banda, ingrate şēv-o -ĕ, adj., blind: fem. ecu thořki, to whistle in order . së i -yë : cf. shën sidoiki, I 2 no., bent strike surujki: cf. shōii to call sameone : see surkya

ອຸດເກວັກດ, see ອຸກ nlao from one's hand): \$.
boiki dish, slippery place
sak, adj., full: \$. boiki, be
full: \$. thoiki, fill sā bolki, to embrace (w sāti, ealt boiki, slip (on ground sak- -i. m., neck (generally skdar- -i, m., servant, sneoiki ga'eum ga'lüs, I, be sa, six, gen. sai'no : samo'no sa-, gen. iii f. breath: s. sarun-, gen. -ti, henna skdari-† y.e. f. service man's, seldom woman's) attached, etc. (Hin lagna): SCC NA with, of pors. embraced): ace să, să wii and să bolki encil, busy : sec solki with 2 ac. to hit mark (of wayorki. breathe: 's. s. inizhoïki (2 nc.), to miss: komezh gun, arrow. stone): no s.. tholkj, be aut of breath:

etc): cf. punizholki, piigint., If, swell (of flesh, bone

suruik-i. gen -yei, f. (and s. sŭrkya-, gen. -ki, whistling: sunk büzhölki, to crawl (esp. si'- e ei o f., army : si'o sữ thaiki, to smell şû thoĭki or nĭkhälóĭki, take som- olki om I'llis, be tired so-I, gen. sorno, sixteen: sot - ii - e. m., thront, neck sol -u -e, m. small branch sok, adj., slack (of rope, etc.) solki sam sogns, 1 1 ac. tholki) same as sürkyā, q.v. s. tholki, to whistle (for of snake) pleasure) : see seu solmö'no, sixteenth pine, car of wheat, barloy, rice, etc., should s., ear of house : see sacolki gotezh ngar s.. sot fire to attach HIOHE BOS maize before cob is formed : (Hin. lagana) :

suçu adj., truc, straight, di Sunt. f., name of district sut suv -6' -it'i -o. f., needle, soui souvare or souve, f. son-, gen -ti, gold sony -firt -arë' -arë'i -aro, m., soma-i -ye -yei -yo. f., friend sõoj, adj., female solki som siitiis, 11, skrop : see Muir- -c. f., untive banjo sobilt-. gen. -it'i, f., association goldsmith (a is almost pure a in nom, elsewhere almost reet (of road): interj. cersarolkij Sunt pine needle raja's wife, queen us in Eng: "man") water, etc.)

sifit., gen. -Ki, pruise : s. sicoiki si'cum sici'lus, tholki (gen. pers.) to praise: nom., (not agent case) cither dat. or I ac. subject taught is not menlearn: subj. of verb is in tioned, pers mey be in pers.,

signett--i -ë -a, f., eigarette sikim--ë', f., silk (2nd i very si'gül-, -üi, m. sand Flort) see hämäd

sis-u -e, m., cone of fir or siso'n-t, gen. -ai, m., head of sig- -i -n'i -o, m., head sin-ni -n'yō -n'yni -n'yo, f...

which is inhabited by Sins inālk-i, gen.-yči, f., that part of Yāglistān (indepen-dent country below Сийв)

wild rose

sisi'ni, adj., pure (of oil, sirk -n, gen. -a'i m., vinegar sirf. adv., only ลเ๋อัไเร่ ฟ'กูก สติเร II, sew sir-nu- ave' -ava'i -avo, f., sin--e'. f., rivor (esp. Indus) sipilt-, gen. -iti, same as sifil with (abstr. noun): s. thoiki associate with razor

Flicuzh gou, ho went struight family; yes, that's

sik'r--i, in., wick of earthen-

sidiciti = gent -ti', m., blotting

other superior officer sardar or boro, general or (less often al'ei) asar or

signrölki, I, teneh, I në:

ware hunp

shuyotki, II I ac., v fr. to shijink i e m., bud : throk shut-it-ive, f., comer: car shot shuti, m. mushroom

bith s., slightly open bud

Sinā (ā as in French " page ")

MINIMA

Şinā baş, Şinit baş, the Şinā lauguago: sex baş

shill' Jour cornered

shushofki shūshti shūku, II,

sik bidal thoiki, disgnise one

Sint, sint or sin-i, -K'i-o, a

μι, τ Şiņ: Şiņ† σδί, Şiṇa

lii• •i, m., horn

ON CO

became dry

prepare

hàta teru, crooked, tere schiye te'nis-, gen. -ki, fl. tennis bavit ta. -Ri -vo, m., in tēn, sdv., now : tēn táza, indecl adf., fresh tand, palm of band bel, gen. tělši, m., oil squinting eyes immediately

Parish . to the section

Shares es, in a of the Cafrauder B, ohear-क्षिक न् न्यू प्रभावति अस्त्रांक्षा The Total Shagopo 2 -re. E emperitarions te ing fraud garpenter

thair eye ati -yo, fr. hall (a short) thikur-i -if o, m., barber lial) i -if (i) -if coyo, large hum hollei, pass off (said of sunshine from places, e.g. ditiniti niki, to awant Ing or linsket

hill tops than of the mar fairs panklin. than of im. complete roll of than ellotki, v. tr., l. att. v. tr.,

thapety, adj., iluli (colour, lighe star) thar dolki, to fiy thaten -8, m., turban talk: -4' -4' -6' -6' E, drop (of water etc.) : talkek, vai, a

ਮੁਹਿੰਸ਼, ਬਹੀ_{ਤੋ-}

onet

thiko-i-ya -yai -yo, fi, drop lof water, stole thikoya vavoiki, to drop (water etc.): in this and this the his- -e', f., errort to tholki, commit mistake little water: see next k is ruther far back

or thi'gas, v. tr. do, make, speak language), cook (bread etc.); bear (son, daughter with word for thos-i, gen. -ki, f., bhang thorki, them or them, the gks son, daughter as object) : riki thë'i ck or thoikik, a

SHINVIOR YOOA SHLL

llok sir se, m., hill cook : ke (äni, äi) thigh to for what (this, that) reason : jok hitni thign to, breanes,

thules - i, m. Pinns Gerardiana thu'k-i, gen. -vii, f. saliva thit. f., saliva: f. tholki, to dute, gen. -ii, m. dirt or edible pine; see garójli,

thilli (first i namow) . thick

thün- e. f., pillar hur- & f. f., whip: 6. gi dofkj,

thurbn' doiki, 2 ac., to whip Thür: gen -si, name of village on Indus below (Alax 2 ac., to whip

thuri'i, i d, m., beak (ii is u hiryoki, I I ac., v. tr., open thing of od or oi, oid over my bit in horse's mouth long)

three equal parts

tikiit - zi -it'i -o, m., bioket, postage stamp

brend, "enpati"

bimoiki ti'mam bimigusi, II, tilen-i, m., saddle ilk.-ji -g, m., spot

im-i gen ai m. tin (the marrin!) cuclure

thin. Sharp (knife, seissors, razor) : bright (colour, light.

bin's art art' -nre'i -aro. f. cleverness; see last word; brightness, sharpness, Flar), elever

till rii; m. one of the two n not fully cerebral

tob-a, gen. -a'i, f., repentnace: d. thotki, repent brens(s

> toltop-n -c, m., lenvened cake tohmitt. gen. - äi, f, blame, toliski, t t no , v. tr., weigh of bread (made of anything blame, accuse accusation: t. but wheat) anīki, to

tofan .. gen. -ëi, generally

storm, burricane tofanëi öghi (see öghi),

tom - i -iti -o, m., tree : cănă t.. shrub

top- -i, m., cannon tomű, own : Hindi äpnā

ior - " - ". m., large unsmoothtor -i -ve -vei -vo, f., a cork trăn, half : trăn măzhā, cen otá (h), m., parrot t, three and a half: çe trăñ ed bit of wood, stump ga t., one and a half: ce ga handle of door or drawer tre : see yun, sūri, rāti : &k

trănf-a" -an'i -an'i -an or -avo trăn thoiki. v tr., fire gun tsairi vě, m., sentry short) m., headman of village

üşpük-i-yë, f., kestrel üskün--i, relativo üs-ôiki -l'am-l'gäs, II, v.

ustad- i, ni., teacher

üşkür. -c, f., kind of chat

teanál-ü -ë, m., native trousers teak, standing: t. bolki, stand upright, make stand moment i t. tharoiki, set stand up: t. bo! wait a

tsandii'r-a. gen - di, m,

tair -ë, ni-, scratch (from nail tsüplü-i ;-ye, f. chapli (sandals) t. tholki, v. tr., scratch, ten etc.): i. bolki get a scratch :

tshäg-ü -ë, m., garden tshänzä'r: -ë', f., before sunmadan prayer rise, time of first Muham

> bushār, many, very: t. dam, th'rüm- -i, m., bugle tur-ut -uwe't -uvali-nvo, f., tii'n-i-ye-yei-yo, f., small bag tiin, ndj., tight tii'n- -i-kii'-o, m., navel tümör- i, m, bag, amulet tümak- i, m., gun țükûc'-i -i-' -ti -0, f., phalanx tu (b), thou tirk- -it'i. m. mud' (natural, tshiit-ii' -iii -uvii'i -uvo, m, tshiitoiki ishutam tshiitiliis. tshupnos, adj., i.q. chupuos, tshir doiki (gen. rei), v. tr., or basket, (ii narrow) telio, you teliči, your luble (ward e) talans ar tala're, small dish of finger or toe due to rain) : of. taga not w. direct object annoy: used w. sati. with, dwor! f. row (of houses men, etc.)

uchaenrotki, I i ac., send, uch-acolki- -a'oam -a'tiis. II, tügliciki tü'shei tü'tü, II, be tütä'k- e' f., native elarionet conduct, cause to arrive filled (esp. of stomach) many times fith, in., camel uthit li, adj., high; tall (of stature); loud (of voice): u. mitsō thē†, loudly, with ithaly art art art, art, f. üspäü, tasty, delicious

üch arólki -ā'yam -avi'gits, uc-u -c, m., tongs beoiki uço'm, H. run away 11, send, conduct, cause to

ud-j-yh (ii long), fo bolt: chafiri or chagrài u., iron u solk) or dolki, fasten bolt bolt: jükki ii., wooden bolb: long),

> üva'l-ü, gen. -di, m., summer uts- -i. m., spring of water

u. halo'i, m., summer solution

üthyölki ü'thy-am-Y'lins, II, ütharölki, I l ac., waken

rouse

height

rise (esp. from sleep)

urky--i k'i-6. m., lamb ürlu f, ürlyf or ürh-i', -k'i -6, unyótki ű'ny-am-T'lus, II, üsāran--i-ēi-o, m., debtor ün-yölki -l'am -yl'güs, II ushaly-u-e. m., hare, rabbib ns-c-ki-o, f. (u is it long) untly ma, pl. untlyg mayarg ŭmēd∙ -ñ, üpilii ianly, pl. ünile male, unnir Mano, I., ago üknsci, I., descent ükö'ni (1), f, denoent ŭdū∫, gen., üduvK'i, m., dust műzhótki or dotki, discharge debt : u. nrójki borrow : u. kind of deer, wild sheep nourish I no., v. fr., rear, bring up, husband of wet nurse cxpoct nugry hope: ü. thoiki, to hope, f., wet nurse f., expectation.

THIS YOUR BUTHERS

B. Jage waterbill: wenigge

NOT (BENEZI VERVEL) WEIGHE - MINO

(ristal vowel) same declan-

Con), smallhandmill. youn or Pan Tord bat, stone of

one of these a azhing bat, upper stoner khinna bat,

Cemirqiana or edible pine valo (Lnarrow, and long), adj.,

ower stone

apart, separate; F. tholki,

如此五年一二进一年時以上所, 巴 Tang-all -Ryd-all-cv6, E. Tord, vades 等在中 (国际方, m., promise will, gen, Fill in, water tr-i-E, in., hefer Thister his huingry Burger Stream

valayire (three syllables evenly accented gen. ki; f., Bingland, Europe, America vapas, ady, back, as in give valetin, conj., but van- if m., pumpkin

biona in w. in that direction. Sky Eld. v. bowards -var-, gen; -yel.(surd n); diback, come back esch other

Vater and sountry native and sis viter vana, nofses v dolki, make noise, talk nousense -8' -6' I -0" F.

minister, Vizier, etc. vaval-izholki fizham -ridus or-rilus, be thirsty vazire, gene att ma prime

azăl văi v., triokle : vitvolkyei lebara tholki, to beckon: val aveld or barm, the coming year, next year violki vi'an vi'gds, v. tr. II, put in insert, sow, fire (gun, etc.) : nara v., throw

yachaly-art -are' are'i -aro, yacháll'tű, adj., mad f.. mudness

16 the tre tree tree end and ittle independent criphity owing ruerd esp Watchebitante of allegiance, to neither King Englisten, counter Selow (mists. THERETO, G.W.

प्रमाणी नं बार्ष्ट नीकी नहिला जा. nor Amir

yadi yar, see yor (o nasal) yani, as if (not, is in Urdu, vaktin, f., certkinty "that is "

man's yar isher paramour) : variation warker. friend (wowir- w. f. female paramour. min john, in front of me: rith, gen. yabit. E. waterbute jo ve previous to all contrae for irrigation first of all

yach adj., former, previous, next v chike previous tax-gatherer or steward

varotti, i il ac., (cansal of vavotti), make walk of go yarn'hu, former, next. y. mor, the former mather y. (of coin) : imperat. vair : vayolki yavani ya'tus, walk, go, come, circulate or pass Yasan, the district of Yasın yarı'nu, adi former next chak, the previous day

yonuku. adj., belonging to winter: y. hillo'l, winter yon-u, gen. -ni. m., winter: see next word vee yarolki veeki, suitable vo, m., barley

Solstice

yā'd- -ēi; f., memory: y.

thorki, remember

unif-in gen sei, I., nacessift uniakli e. I. ve e. in, I.ali uniakli e. I., ve e. in, I.ali zell, l., manner, killd. Re z., jel z., how, of hybrat kind a soft kind a soft kill kind. zavni, clif mece (brother's daughter) pzavří půc, nephza zang za valizaro, m., brother; zlining to thim til -afro, m., Rister's husband, son-in-law ew, (brother's son)

zabatrifre, f. medicine (word plen, in: plt, geschwister, brothers and sisters zhandb-, gent Hi, E., south

moon, y kholi bolki, moon

puri og panzali bolki, be full become amall : 3. Erfth boild,

moon be half: The shudi,

moon has grown old ydparolki, J. L.ac., reconcile, oause to be joined

variotel, I na., v te, join yuvolei, I win zait-tentelinkiling, m., farm

servant who turns on or off

zalibmi, nounded: z. tholki,

Wounded

water for irrigation

yun--8 - . c. f., 1000n; yun

gum vu'n -! -ai -o. m., liver

to separate

zek ndj., lying down; z. zakalófki, Wöc., & Ec., pull zakt tholki, T'ac., pull mre in Gilgith

zhuki t. fouch: z. bolki; be touch zuk. 6 m. kidney; of zhukt stars): zhil lifi, queth; also alii bolki, cise (of sun, moon. zígu.adj., long,

Zindagani- -ya-yai-vo. f., life zo zg'yi zg'vni zg'vn or zg'yo. m, generally bapifi zo, hybrid between vik-and 2It. gen zidsi, f., obstinacy ziafnt- e', f., feast zincia, adj., living zk'khūm-ei or ei, m; wound: z. thoiki or dolki, to wound: zamanate -e', f., suretr. bail: to wound : z. Bollti, be zans-a-atit; m., smallbrass pot

z. bolki, be wounded

zoravaria f, strength, tyranny zūrūn-, gen. - «'i, f., dunghill zun; -e, f., little vallev züngür's, gen. a'i, m., rust:

zangarse khegun; rust has

eaten it, it has rusted

zamólki, J.2 ac., strike, beat z. ginólki or dolki, go bail zamındar. -i, m:, farmer

ENGLISH-SINA VOCABULARY.

Sina-English vocabulary c. s. z. indicate cerebral c. sh. zh; cerebral j is specially marked. For details of conjugation and decleusion, etc., see the

ntandon, phát thuiki

also permissive tense,

ishows the low tone.

about. concerning, hàkér. both with gen. absence, leave of Jazit, f., nboyo, hzhv azher ability. läväkät, f: taufi'k, m. able, adj. layëk : be a to, bolkj nbide, băyöiki (sit) "Bate, tr., āpii shoikj: int. apii bolk kāryo,

absent, be, use ani nitsh, is not here; häzir nüsh, is not Dresent

neeede -to, miinzūr thoiki, abuse v. kalvõiki, shiiye dolkj abuse n. (= gali), shiye absurdity, beväku'a abundant, bedü, be'du nbsurd, fuzirl, bevilkü'fi abstain from akō' rachôlki w. jo, from (i.e. keep oneself from): në thotki phitt thotki

account (story) cit'ga, accompany, sati buzhotki necept, see " accede to " necent, prayotkvēi radiči tariká shilo'k, f: (financial), hisa'h tariká,

art: ** see 🛫 " do, " neross, par, re khin, in vari acquittal bari, f. acquit, bări thoiki; he acquitnecustomed, be, adit bolki acid, adji. cir'rkir nocuse, tohunt solki accusation, tohniqt', f nedubintance see a limban nche, v, whilasighi accurate, see " correct " ted, bari boĭki " make,"

> admirable, miştü ndjust, bändibits tholkj address (on letter), n., pä'ta, m. adjourn, motăl' chürôiki or admit (permit entrance), aru action at law, nalksh, f., davai " accept " valotki: see "accede to." f: bring n., same w. tholk! tholki

adornment, minëlya'rj, f: for kā ryo the sake of a mindlyare

advice (moral), kanā'ü, m. advertisement, ishtihar, f adversity dimizha'ri, f advantage, faĭdá, advance, use mucho', beforeadulterer, lighegiro, m năsiat. f., hiduyat : (opinioo) sklā', ſ. hand : (of money) peshagi, f

adze, tăci, l. after, prop., adv., afraid. be, bizholki affront, to, heizit tholki advisable; be, avāzholki advise, kanā'ii or nisiāt thotki Gittiell րհենն,

all, biito. pūrų, tamam alive, jing, zinda aleri. Mon, highya'r allow, phát thořký w. infin ; alike, pari'lii alight (of bird), polki nlas! hai iiso's! agreement, čkrár (surd r) agree to, see " accede to " nesophagus, dodu, m. agnin, phiri, phère, në air, öghi. nge, iimar, f. . afternoon, billnital, m. afferwards, philtiff

tive w. ga, esp. in negative

nssist, assistance, ace "help"

gKii tholki

mand, běchořki

although, akhanat afteration, badli, f. alone, čk bě (for bē†), čkit Jü mond see " lond" nlong: along with, sati, nala : almond, bădă'm. allowance, roziná, m ulms, niaz, f. along (bank of river) kūlyo bayo't, let him sit

nnong, mazhā nlways, dezgo, har whak allogether, khis am, banŭs

amuse, khiigh tharoiki: a. amulet, tunnit; m Allings, oneself, tomui hio khiish tholk gati tholki: jil'mn

angel; in heaven, malaylk: and, ga ancient, see " old" a. of death, jil gineyek máláyik, his name being on earth for man firi'shta: tharóĭki

urns (military), samo'n, f.

any, anyone, anything, anyanxious, sambakis, fikroita anxiety, stimbi, f., fiki or fikür, f., slign, f. mt, phili'li, .f. answer, jua'b, m.: v., juab annoy, tahutoiki anna, ā'na, I. ankle, gülü tsü, m. animal, haïwā'n, m angry, ros, kháfa; khūsh w. anger, rös, f. either omit or use interrogawhere, etc., no special word : dolki negative IZFRI assembly, jälsá, f. assemble, int. gati holki : tr. ass, jükü'n, m (corobral j) ashes, dal, m. (surd liquid !) usk;~question; >khojólki ; deascent, cokči, f. ascend, azhot buzhotki ashamed, see "shame" us if, yam article, see " thing" arrow, kon, m arrive, üçhacölki. Yayotki: arrangement, bandibas, f. army, si, f. arrange, bandibas thoski

üçleyőiki, ifávaróiki

Cause

Ö.

Moreovina

THE VOCABULARIES arm, shaku, m. : armpit, giti'ti arise, üthyőlki arch, m., dāt, m.: nake a., dāt phirotki approve of, khugh thorki, are not, nush apricot apple, tree or fruit, philat. appease, shiloiki apparent (visible), lelt apart. vi'lo (u long appearance, torm, shikal, f., appeal (legal) "hpt"l. f. anyhow (without reason), f armless, khushii (tree), minii, i... see nemplagus" m.: Adam's a., mani, dodx pitskind thořki Burit, 1. marrow) ga ne, not in any place clauses: e.g. kojnj ga пйві), ін пос апуснеге: kči dř<u>ah</u>či (fruit), jorojii: I.: 17

THE TOTABLE ARIES

or the still willy: a, with asturedly, certainly, sign a.-rd, hairan bolki, trazhub with, sobst tholad association with, solut 15300Jabe

stradi.(Urdu lagana) votto: be attock, in, har, it, hamala, in : Enlather hamala thothi : see Astor (milage), Astor f. a ed, sacolki

attempt, n., koglitsh, f: v., be present koethall tholki Ltend

bolicies an amedically, tholks

Auction, Ham, f. v. tr., Ham (Oare interest) tholki attendance, in hazir al tention DALLWE

nunch; father's wistor, phapit: mothers rounger sister or father's vounger brother's wife, cuni ula: father's elder bari mife, bari mak wife of brother who comes between father's or mother's eldest and youngauthor (literary), Il'khëyek, est brothers in mazhini ma

suthority Thitter: under a., tabedary the authorities Butunn, sharof, ni. If horking.

Bvalanches of stones, batha', awake, adj, shon, bushiar; m of mon, hinall, f. avaricious, khámtáma avarice, ta'ma_f.

To became, a darged of (small) back (part of body), pibe, m. bed. khiton, khariba b. tembag, khilta. m : large, thalyo'; small, tain f.see ""basket" baggage, sabaffl, E. mmian, aware, madunn'(i'et linown) zamanki, ginolki or dolki balance (hiizaold), baki', f. waper: see " behind " phére Saulislor- grane thitte per, khňoi mízáři. at waist, dally f back (again),

balances, odkate, m. pl. balcong, bildrift, f., nee verbail, (legal), zzímánát. f. égo b. andalı

Baltistan, Pale't, f. bail, ghairi, fl.s. football, löti, f.: of ata and ghij lo'tu m. bare nanff hareheaded, luta : banker, bitzh gineyek barber, shakiir, m. bank offriver chap, in. bamboo, nagie, fi

bark of tree; dilu, to remove bargain, sandă, ft: good b. misti saude

barren (of tree), shond: (woman) shoni: (land), khilon barley, yo, m. b., dilrolki (i.e. bud)

battle, birga', f.
bat (animal); tältä'pän, or
inore accurately, allomä'i
tältäpän, m.: see " fox, fyenail, tuni, see " bag"

tharôlki, uthar-

olki: v. int. shon bolki, ur

basket, karel, f.; big, thally6';

basin, ellainei, f.

below; ' khĭri ? downwards,

belly: der. fr (surd r.)

khīri'ni klitii

beloved, shildatu

bend, w. to., koffy though: w. firt, koffy boffg Bend for limiter Lolly boild beserch, minsk' though minstand thole on patision), belt (aloth), delabouth a beside, kaker prep)

berle, phundith, m. (millille, it

Dazzar, bezar. P. be, bolle, asolici bean atwood, bot, B. kkiti,

oeans, Franch, rabita,

bear, m., le (h), m.
bear, m., lendure, timoticia b.
child, aulia, without object.

or tholk; w. word for son. daughter overy, han thotha

betravi (take something by dedetrothal, hange f. (surd r.) bet.n. (stake in game), billy. between, unzlug harkatt. f. bondant.

sat, şidörki, zamótki w. white, thurek dotki, thúr gi

beat.

beard, dit, f., see "whave "

knyst alto phate, beyond our heyond, pan par bet, mount re knin ralso phatu, as and country

because, wirsel karryo (lit. for

this reason)

heauty, intoelinery, f.

beautiful 'nrritelt'u

VRYGILVER

bedkon. cloik

higness, hirikith t. bing, ganotki, tsk thotki bingh tree, jözi f.s. birch hark. bier, babut. m. big, born peanly pallant, un cross niece of wood at head or

Jel (native), khat, mt. Buro-

become, bu, bulki

birl., brft., inc., jannyan, m. little, b., oat., f., apecial names are inpute, f. kestrell. Kingalit. f. black throated eagle: kinall, pigeon: kötikanili, f. doye: jun, f. ied-billed jackdaw: uskur, f., kind of chat: kākan m., chaker: būtbūl, f., bulbul: bāyūsh. f., lawk: būt, f., hawk: būt, f., penhen: gun, f., quail: hunter, n., wren ; kna'rg, m., vulhärl'edu. m., dl. sparrow: ture; other names are bulfoot of b. hundring see before, adv. prep., (muchō:

beggar, faki'r, in behälf; on my behalf, mit

bago"; see "for," "sake"

begin, solki, shūrū' tholki, lamoiki (lit seize); intr.

Spuru bolki

bed, ga, m.

behind, 'adv prep. phatú: adv. phatú't hehold, see 'f see," '' look at "

bell, gări. f.: toll b.. başbörkj

he tolled, bashotki

(in sense of Panjabi exbbbhirthday, jūli dēz, m. bite. jūn thofki (cerebral j); esh. f.: růz, m.

THE VOCABULARIES

blind sevo enkt/li blister, phō pius, m. blood, lel, m. bolt, 'n. ji'di f. ("i long): iron b., cîmă'ri udi. cimarit'i üdi: boil vetr (used of liquids) boil, n., pü'ghi, f. : see " break out." hoastful, phaktly, phakekter rody dim, m bont, kishth, f. honrd (wooden), bitilli, m. detting paper, statent, m. due, min : light blue, sky blow, v. (with mouth) phil blossom, phiinar, f. dunt (not sharp), phili dunder, gálatí', f. dow: n., cot. f. tr., juli doški, udi solki wooden b. jükai üdj v ciili'lų, citlekis' blessing, bitrktt'. m. : [itza], f. Ree-" cook: " küyőtki : int. bi'ri väyőtki : blecd, let vayotki, let nikhableat, bashoild blanket, kämii'lii, m dess, břírkitt dořki blame: v. tohmät' thojki, or bladder (for swimming), mayblue, agai nilg bitter: qi'tii thorki: (of air), vayorki black, kinii ifgityet, of the linger yolki w. name of part, as jek kúsűr nűsh, there is no use word for fault, küsü'r, nā, ent such things as grain) capólki f.: gulati'. f. blameless, use

breadth, calvart. f. brend, tiki, f : (capati) capati branch; báku, m.: (small), brenk. v. tr., phiitóïki ; tár thoïki, krāp thoïki ; b. in bray, see " ory" brave, blychi, baha'dir brass, hKlizii rll†, m. bracelet, kāvii, m. boot, hut, m. : see "shoe" box. skudůk' f.: bitralik' m.: bow (for arrows), dānüț, m born, be, joiki, zhoik boundary (in field, etc.), dir boy. ghuo, shudar bottle, botal, f both, balt bootlace, phirpit, f disen e), nikhavójki break out (boil, eruption, tholki : v. int., phutizbolki : pieces, ittro thri thotki: b. fast (at proper time) iptar len vened, eiirkii (genit.) f.: wheaten b., kistá, m.: badur : Hee "courage" f.: bănă, m. (small), dabi, m. : dibi, f. bootmaker, see

borrow. iis arolki : see " debt." non-wheaten, toltópy, m.: unleavened, shiikk (adj): "Mhor

breast, esp. woman's, chei, f. :

breath, sa, f.: hig, f.: breath ace " chest" leave body, die, za kabaz

breed (bring up, rear), ünyötki raçkotki bolki, savű káhaz bolki broathe, sa váválki; hly I in his is (I long) out of breath, sa sa thotki his his thatki see "sigh" tholki: breathe hard, be

call, n., hō: v.. hō theïki camel. fith, m. canal, dälá. f.

calf. batshur, m.: (female).

bitshirö'i

Buner; (district), Bünör, f. Bunji, (village), Bözi, f, bundle (of various things, bull, döny, m. build, dolki w. word for edifice vullet, dr'fü, m. bugle, tii riim, m.: bi'giil, m. buffalo (mule), săndi, bulbul (bird), bülbül, f. bud (closed) shūtiikii, m.: buckwheat, ganāri, f. bucket, pail, baltit, f. brush, bürüsh, m. : v. tr., khäs brown, garu brother, zā: sister's husband broom, láyō'shi, f. brooch (of brass) chami, m.: bring, valólki, arólki, atólki bronze, lölyu rilj, m. brinjal, moru billigän, m. bright (colour, light, star), bridle, gKpi, f. (K long) : lenther broad, calg bridge, saŭ, f. : rope b., gal, f. cloth, etc.) bokshá, in. : (at bridegroom, hilëlyō': m. bride, bilāl', f. bribe, lik, f. : righvitt', f. wood) bart as object (female), mains, f.s. b. calf (slightly open), throk bitin (male), shiitükii Tylouri m. pl. full (brother) h'zh'ŭ brothers and sisters, zāsā zhamço': wife's b., whairi; (of mother of pearl), stdhp', u. up, ŭnyóĭki tling, situation halter, thur go', m. käijuo; (female), : 13

cabbage, gobi, f.: band gobi calculate, andaza thoiki enge (of any enge), killis, f. cake (leavened, not wheaten), cable, dărābi, f. (i is lialf surd calculation, indica, m buy, gae ginotki, sometimes mailt, m. : see "ghi" by; beside ktoj: by monus butterfly, phitiói, f. business, kom, krom, m.: see buttermilk, see "butter" button, tük (h), m but, conj., busy, missingul, komčzh skof † bury (person). diffu thoiki burst, v. tr.. pháyólki : int burrow, n., hâlol, m. Buro (village), Buró burn, v. tr. (light lamp, fire, idonto malus rallii, what was said of verb, or passive pareither active construction gaç dolki. i.e. pay the price f.: sec cauliflower by my lather ticiple w. agent, as mill of. gi: by (of agent), use milgiir, villékín " busy komězn alight, burning, lupizhotki on some (conceal) khittolki plux yolki, plux izlicik, v. int. dnzholki: to be house, golë'zh ngar soiki : wood), dăvôĭki: set fire to burn wood), lüpõlkį: (burn . lčkin, Kuma business, jēk

ustr, see ""ulble."?

ahaliiber, gol, (ii. - odija gol, w.

गोस्तरह ए ज. ज. ५,द्राती शीठार

chupil, tsap,6,,

विक्रि, रामा, मां, प्रवृक्षितं तो पारबते,

THIRD (SOUTABILITY SATISFIE)

विषयमाः कर्ण, वीच्च्याः अविष्णः विष्णाः प्राचनम् Gever, thru Gilak a. piece of works affeb inkempt, f. entolwite Tours, plant

chapras., caprasi, m. charcosi, ka'ra, f. pl cus piece.

kan, £ : piece still burning

kāru, m.

climate, ab have, to climb, initianyolki climb, initianyolki cling, la bolk clock, gan, i.

ohariw, alms, mis(z, lfi charm, m. (b) be wom), 'timisty', m.

chat (bird), takūr, f. chatter bashofki

ourriage; tumtum, tamtama.:

same caste, ringondi

tongh, whigh ourres (porter), bark'li, m.

carpenter, thangent a female of

enge) ng glydi, for take onte.l gign the i khaligrdae! oarpat, skirfinji...f.

care, (Alpal, the Wearing), Libel,

mennon, top, m mendle, beth. B.

chenp, Kiji, gaodi

olod (offenteh) m film 1, olofth (n. fhan f. fhan f. flan f. film ohit), phárknag f.

clothe (oneself), ohile banotik; Someone (else), chile bannclothes 33

cheat, v. tr., thand dotki, fireb dotki, n., (man) this : see "deceixe," "deceit."

clothes, chile, in pl. single grement, chile, in. aloud azu, m: burgalf, f

obest, titifch, man see

" breast"

chenng tree, bug (ii.), m.

cheese, liaming, f.

cheek; bikróm, £

onse in any (without special purpose), gu cu (adji); in that case (inferential), to, ho cash, nakad', m onst, y. tri, phal thotki : cast

enrtzidge, knrtūkli. f.

carm. linn tholki on rroth, kaçun, m.

gu'en (adj); in

opigastric

region, hist gututi, f.

chew, capolle

olub (iron) dafüs, m. oluck, val laging eggs, külk tholk at other dum f. m.

chicken, joth, m. Chiles, Ollais, Sunative of C.,

castle, rec. !! fort!! ont, bught: temale: bught

catch, Jamblki

away, phile dioth;

oastraled, knatt' (h)

chinnneypiece, (and fire-place)

ontille, go done; 'ni. pl. (sheep and goats) lee, in. pl.

caudiflower fruil gobi, f.
cause, et lake, f.
cave, kho, m. chārnī kho, m.
ceiling, ki (l' liquid)

bokha'rı, f. chin, chom, f.

Boto', Cilasi, m.

coally burning bit kan, m.; not burning, kan f., see "charcoal," "cinder" coarse (of clobb), philibring oo chmalze) gkrolu, m.: with coat, kot, m. : see dahirt " fimes, basholki

> choose, tal thoth; (also means eigarette, signret, f. oinder, kan if black, kan if

Initeal, Chok'll, fr. Rort, out)

rams off, shittil, f. : see co web, talbūrki hklöʻl, m cocoanue, khôpa, m. CORE

circulate, of coms, see "coin"

cinuamon, dalcin, f.

burning

oirole, bidl'rů, m.

oeistre (of circle) trků mězhá vertain, a certain one. falāni

certainly, that's so, such

cernetery, kaberistan, m.

centipede, galáç, f.

celebrated, mashhur

circumcise, bismon thoiki

complainant, mudáit

culate (of coin) buzholki, shkrawu :. l. feel og, ma ça cold, adj. shidalii: of food. váyófkī

broad file strate, bill, the colding the grounds bill, the rogalander ginisk byga my hands are heve become cold see heve

oold. h wing a, chrippos: cutch c, chupnos boik; collect, giti thoth; jama hioiki; be c.-ed, giti bolki. jama jama bolki.

colonel, sio d'fisar, sio boro, ato offour, 19th, in a various-

sword from seabbard) the bolkin gomeralong! of l see comb, n. kohyi f. come, vevolic, revolki; c. out, niklayoki, (of nail,

doinmend, see " praise "

complaint (legal), Krzi, f.; compass, n. kütübnümá, f. (for Muslim prayer), kitbill bring c., drzi dolki nama, f.

complete, pūry, tāmām conceal, klutciki: see " hide," conceited, mästikhö'r, mits couceit, mistikhö'ri, f. " bury "

business is this of yours? that jek taluk hani! (auge concern : thit aniser jek hann? thy this-in what is, what menning)

bigas, ma on thare'gi: gamük, ice, also used, as mal hati

olaw, agui, f.: whole set of

claws, panja,

cluim, n., davái, f. (esp. legal)

chaff (from corn. etc.) grup,

m. pl. (also sing.)

chain, shhnali, f. chair, kurst', f. chalk, shéi māti, f.

desation from work, chiti

certificate, satifiket, f.

certainty, yakin, f.

city, spaingr; t. (ai short).

civet, mitsbir, f.

circumcision, bismon, f.

clarionet, sūrūnā'i, f. : tūtāk'

THE VOCABULARIES

condition (state), bal, f: balat. console, see " comfort" consolution, see "comfort" consideration, see "partialconsider, see " regard," think." connection, see "concern." confront, mükābila thoiki confidence, Mbar, f: etabar, confess, manořki, I i ac. cone (pine or fire) gişu, m. conduct (cause to arrive) cook, v. ir: in pot, ranotki conversation, morkel, m. eorn, ner (on foot), manyort, f.: see "wheat," etc. corners shift't.": four-cornered carshift', carkii'tu cook, n., hřísříři, m. (I is long), tiki théyěk, tiki thóřkřk: (European's), khřinstima correct, adj., mistu, pūru, cost, see " price" corpse, kiinii, m. cork, n., tori. f.: knk, f. cord, sea " rope," " string " copy ve writing, nakat thotki: copper, lölyo ril† m. f. : see "depend" " concerning " uoliayóĭki **Ifit yarólki** razhótki (Panj. rijlinā):
cook bread, etc., pazhótkif
(Panj. pkkāṇā), thotki: int. n., näkäl, f. other things, paru'lu bolki: undercooked, fimu cooked, rádii (in pot), pákii: pheoikit (Panj. pakkna): (Panjabi rinahua): nchacarótki Kinch

condiments (for food), masala concerning, prep., haker with cowhouse guyki', f.
erack, n. ekt, f.: v. int., ekt
poïki. ekt büzhoiki; (or co wherd, pilyalu cow, go. I. court of justice (local), tastl. f. country, kiii, I.: milk, f.: counterfeit khótű: c. rupee cough, khu, f.: v. khu tholki, cotton, kliáyás, f. crickel (game), kirkii, f. oronin, shainalt, in. orawi; (general), khūs büzh-óyki, dali büzhóyki; (of child), dol doyki; of snake, craftsmanship, hüntr, f. count, kalvoiki craft, see " trade" Creator, paida Théyek oreditor, kkrz gineyek cousin, courage, erop, harvest, fankl, m. crooked, kölij, terji creep, see "crawl" create (of God), crow, v. (of cook), ban dolki cross; v., taroiki, II, tarizhoiki crow; n., (hird). kh, m. " sister " "brave" müshelit'i. khu wityöiki khóti rupái watun', f.: within, f. ckt parálki, ckt hkrálki native c., above words and paida thoïki no legs, dal† būzhóřki suak buzhótki : of man with larger c.), çăt boiki :. v. tr., or "beyond" with buzhotki: II: also words for "across" tako norosa, tarólki, I hasholki: n. (cock-crow) 1150 dűlyőlki

i, piglibig, dance, n , nittë : v., nittë dolikj danger, dangerous (fear), oustom, col, f.; aditt', f. cut, v. tr., cuthp tholki, ithr eure. v. tr., mistů tharoiki. bilan thoiki, ilaj thoiki : see cushion (for head), anokis, m. : curtain, părdă, m. curse, cursed, landt: curse curdle, see " milk " cup (of whatever material), cunning, calak kätēsf, m. dato (in calendar), tārī'kh dark, darkness tütüi, m.: cubit, hat, m. cry, roiki: of all animals, crush (both literal and of erumb, (tikiti) phük, m. cruelty, berailmi, f.: betarsi, cruel, beraihm, betters' crowd, bodu with word for Dard, see "Sina": the root anmp, azu crystal, bliavar lamage, nüksān', f. thoĭkj "dard" is not used in " treat." niezhóĭki cut in pieces, taro tari thořki: split. tshřr dořki: small razai for ground), (for chair), khülpáca', m.: you thit lankt but bashotki oppression), nĭöĭkj : be c. ed, dark half of lunar month, khĭrikie, m. people, men, etc. kKcāk tārikh? tanikh, f.: what, date? a delirious, bekhabar bashoik delay, n. : delayed, adj, chut descitful, jibngi'lu.zhibngi'lu deceit, dokhá, f.: fíre'b, f.: debt, ūs, f. (ī is ŭ longi: kŭrz; pay d., ūs műzhótki defeat, n., shikkist: be defeatdeer, mayaru, m. (markhor) daughter, di (h.)†, f. defrauder, thig, m defendant, műdallá, műdallá'i, decision, faisdlá, m decide, faisith thoiki deceive, bidrójki; any word death, margin dead, min dawn, lüştiko skn. m. (morning delicions, dejected, gamgin deformed (without one or botl defent, n., käsri, f. deep, gutu'mu decline, see " refuse" dear (beloved), shildaju: (in day. dēz, m.: chikk. m.: mid hands), khŭ<u>sh</u>ŭ trän sūrį, f.: see "tomor-nw," "yesterday": every day, har clatk; dē'zgo їнрй' ий (ndj.) od, shĭkitst khóĭkj kil, m.: rőz, m. hitlvotktk (i.e. talk deliriously) bum, m. : others, urbit m. : for deceit with dolki thicgi. f. or dolkj price), bódi gā'çki day, důzo', f.: half a d. light): day is dawning, san bülü ŭspā'ü; – mizedār.

Walke da

desire) tilk, f., shok, f., fals, f. falda.
Gesire) tilk, f., shok, f., falda.
G. f. r., passkad khilykila f., properly mean-ing dizholki, to desire despise, jelenë kalyolki thousing see, "approve": goinedimes khift ft. and descend, khirty visiolki buzholki

destroy, bathan thoth; destroyed, barbad bolki devilor, absitan, f. Deril, gheiten iff. destitute, Jion

dingings, see "dysentery" die, minikis st. (or sāvū) kalita bolki difference, fk'rick, f.

difficult, gira'n. naru. (a. very different, vullu (first u narshort) musikili in straits, LOW:

direct (of road), suga dim (of signt), kam

d. navari, ravari, ai khin, aliyavari, aliyavari khin, angvari, anë khin, angvari khin: in what d kaiavari: direction, khin, f.: tarf: in this for "from" this, that, what direction change final

dingrace, 4. (fil., beitale abold: ediagrace), beitale Changree mandiki wanganin Dish. m. firste), gicture, m.: Dish. f. (f. long); (small), turing f. f. (f. long); (small) district once of the file bridge

dismiss (servant, etc.), nikhaidisposition, mizaj. E.: habit. displensed, min.z, khalis dolki, mink dolki hetil. f.

divide, atmarcifi, divorce, falik, ff.: y. hathays doebor, dakthr. in. do, tholki

dog, "hů z female, soci shu: see"(puppy") (middle n downwards, khiri. downward ndj. double, daga'nd. doubt, glink, f. door, dar, m. khīrit: down. lolig)

elbu, m.

buzhi

draw, see l'pull :: dream, .n,. săçu, £.; v;, săçu dozen, darjan pashótki khiri mii

drink, piotki drop. n., thik. f., thikói: a drop of water (i.e a little to drop (of water etc.), "trickle" vå yolkj: see water), thikek vai, m.: v.,

dry, v. tr., shuvořki: become d., shushôřki: adj., shūku, shūshi† dropsy. muliş, badi, f. drum, däṛki', f.: dāmāl. m.

-ri to -ry'o

dirt, thrik

ogge Aben laileh, in a mellour, मिहिन मिहिन का मिलिक ग्राम enginthy carbino (n. asin, free oh mall a cighteth, certigio. oiglideen agine: bighteen !!. नायान किर बोह्यको निहास्त्रोत asteemer no Altho, Miller mogno dung for meny acts, dug, glike, n. pl. house, thargu, is eject di. clike or thargu with digital medata balle.

klinrizh klıarizb, eleventh. eject; nikhaloiki, thuski ejected, eleginnt, lianto, in: elbow, bilkhu'ni, f. Klen'in electrioity, bijli, f ickaimolino ele yen,

dye, n., ron, in (n short); v

d., inki isknikë būzhën

dwarf, n. 'nutzely, tshutu', m,

dint, oda'f, m.

dwell, bayorki (sit)

dungbill, zurin, f.

embinee, kruin holkinga bolki and V. tr. 1911zligiki, bardiki, 1918a tholki : Hins boiki : emerge, iklavólki, niklavótkj enolosure, see "pound" empty, philyky dysentery, lakirke, in : I have eagle, klikkyč, m. eag, kon, mistoffmalte (includlyone war of mile before ing/cob). wheat, barley. .rice,

enemy, grit 5/hy, med galtim; med dualimen, m enmity, galring f. dashnani, (point), chāp, in. enduro, fimoliki formation of cob. aljonii, catly, cal (in morning), cul carn, gradies; see 'carning"

(European, England (Kurope, America), enter, Arú buzhilki or Ardt American), thire's, firsh' eta, walayat Englighman bitzhóřki earth [soil], sum, m.:.the earth, birdi, f. kumai no kamai hatai

earning, gits, f.

entreaty, buyst', f.: arz, f.: faryād. f.: mināt, f., minātentreath buyitt though are tholki, farvad tholki, mludt entertainment, timasha or minitzari thoiki ease, frest, ctc.), arkin, sarpit east, jil bei, zhil bei cipice or height, bil (liquid edge, chúp, m.: edge of pre-

easy, sa'ou, asa'n, sarpit

eclipse, grå, m.

eat, kholki

epigastric region (hidi) gütüti, entrust, havála thoľki envy, gili, f.: king', f. zari, f. egg, hitne't (c), f.: white of

effort, köshish, f.

effect, M'sar, f.

1

TITE WORALIDISALINES.

(coloun,

thanatu

dutal, onthe

count.

sitmār',

estimate, andáza, m.

escape, mucolki

panzaimo'no

THE VOCABULARIES

lace, muk (h), m. faint, šùs -bôlki, bchōsh bolki eyesight, rash. m. eye, achie, f.: asi', f.: eyeextraordmary explain, paruzharotki experience, distini, expensive bodi gaçai expectation, umed, f. ex pel expect, timed' tholki exhausted, polki, somolki exeuse, zari. [. exchange, badal thorki, dimin except, prep .. jo bignir',even; adv., gn exactly as in exactly three evil, adj., khk'eii, khkrā'h; every, hir: everyone, hir čk: ever, kitre'; in neg, sentences, evample, ene, ēzh, f. evident, çilli" cyclid, Kebipati, asipati, f. Kzhōnu, Kjah pl.: exclastics, kümç. m. pl. (ningle-hair. kümn, m.): brows, achikote, asikote, m. Buropean, see " Buglishman " Sprope, see " England" Tarolki çe nki everything, har jek 70 010 (pattern). Kliff Karo nikhitlorki, kharizh ក្នុង ការប្រាធ (strange) fence, whiteling, m. lemale, süçi ieast, zinint', f. vilyőlki

uax, human, i. llame, gui, I. flag, K'lkm, f.

five. poi : filth. poimb'no

forgive, biikhsis (hoĭki : bŏhŏ)

forgiveness, balchsis, f.

tholki (anly of God)

iork (for enting, etc.), cákár'

նցև, շիմ′mű, ու

jo yar

m. : bokhāri f

galati, f. : see " fault " f.: kiisūr', f. pării'lŭ, intigued, be, somotki, potkj kīriyu, I. farmer, grēstü, fault, kúsű'r, f. : a'b, f. : khitá, father, málu, m. : bābu, m. : f. late, kismitt, f.: nitsp. f lut, n., mi, f. : adj. thulu (first fast, n., rozā : v. int., rozā fare (price of ticket, etc.), inr, dür famine, köner, m fan. thit'mit m. tamily supaya'r,† m. iniso, falschood, khalte', galat : famous, mäshhür fairy, pări, f. fakir, făkir, m fair (weather), skia : n., bezi, f. in law ghaiur, m. " quickly" all, dizhotki, tam botki : from u marrow ginoîki; end a f. at proper time, îptār thoîki; see and off water in fields " alight" zaitű, m f's servant for turning on coms not genuine, khôtů (esp. ol a height, năra büzhoïki, năra kramöny, m.: zimindār, m. : false (of man) khaltokis:

feed, khuyariiki: see " rear" feather, phürgū' (h), m.: seo fear. v., bizhóľki : bo startied ar bolki: n., see "danger" f.: galati, f.: see " error " gristii, m. "alip.

fist, musikk', m.: muth, m.: first, pilmüko : f. of all, but lisherman, chi'më la'mayek fire, aga'r, m : set f. to (house), finish, phás thotki, barotki, khatam thotki: be finished, safa (i.e. sky clear) linger, agai, f.: middle f., mie, n., chii, f.: ju ram, f.: line (wenther), bezi, f.: ndj. sidólki or zamólki, all w. strike w. fist, hit mith the dolki, or (instead of dolki) find, see "obtain " fight, killi. f.: 'byigh', f. (battle): see 'quarrel''v., blugh' thoyki (in battle): dolki, chärgäi dolki ill, see " full" fifty, dibyo ga dai : fiftieth, ile (iron), n., mürmü', m.: fig. plifik (plifig), m.: fig-trec, viotki: fire-place, phùpüş, (gun, etc.) trin tholki, field, çēç (h), m.; b%'ri f. (gotë'zh) ngā'r soïki: lire klintium bolki, phás bolki khēli, f. (khēli is an adj.) mazhi'ni agiii: little f. last or prayer), käfara chärgäi, f.: v. tr., murmit (for making (eeth in saw) jürmána, f : (for missing dibyo ga dainiono kälj bolki (quarrel) րհնցնi tom, ու panza'i; filteenth, lorgetiulness, amüsliyarı, f. forget. amushórki : he forgo foroign, beginn, divinu : sec ford, wnight, f. (also means forest, jel, m. jängäl', m. foraibly, shift gi forehend, nĭlúii, ni. forbid, mänya tholkj football, löjj, f. foolish, fold, v. tr., silitionki, krap thonki: fold, n., krap, f. see "wrinkle" fly. n., misi', f. fonl, filikër', m.: f., do. or, kāryo foot, pa, m.: f. of mountain, foolishness, bēvilkūfi, f. fonn, ff pë, m. pl. me, mit Kmű'tű following (next), phittinii ily, v., thár dolki flour, ato, m. pl.: ball of f., "strange" Bute, tarni. f. ilood, săr, m. (surd r), also means "lake" llint, chmak bat, m. lower, phünär', f. düfüjá, m.: f. of phyont, m. (see "le lea, prizu, m. strenin) and foot of bed, hunt'ris cross piece of wood at head foot, peidal: a foot-rule, (of 12 inches) ful, m.: on tree, pillar, etc., gabu'n, m. : mor, m.: see " mad " beit'kül: f. matter, abom յումում tarádű. (Ree "leg"): bevikul,

THE YOU'S DULL SHIELD

that the thuisty - be dilled [thoiki (female, air collective, lac : m. plac'wild g., shara', in. : go. 'hūzhořkj, 'vhyořkj' go, come along l'çë! goat (male) ... mulgar: m., maya'iü, in mitte g. sherd, get (Didu'nilna) dok botki give. dolki u cansal, darôlki glow-worm; agardefo, m. glue, dôk(h), f.: kniế'l m. girdle, (cloth), dak bō'ni girl, mulati, t glacier_glundkimm(ice) gati thothi. gift, barigis, f.: Inkm Gilgitz Gilit MI O. Rishin, ship boro garden, talik gu, m. garinent, child, m. generosity, willold's & geting, see " Aftind" man graniblings film glove, dhe moza, m. Ruburte, Im, planting ghara, see "port" ter, etc., hain glass, shūsha. m. gafferd partfol, m parra lu ront, in inucho': in f. of, frost, kathiji: ganiük', m. frujt. mēva, mi: phamūl (in yár, aműöhő acáls† : front, Gilgit tins means only dried fruit): fruitstone, hani' f.

gruble, Jun dolde, Jun dilet auglieffer, full brother sieganie, see "play," "liop" านาเล general (of army) : Flowardar, gentle (character), mn1 mizăjai, nărm mizajalit, gentliv! shon gha. gr (h) to newly made ghi, make gil) to ball of ghi,

Rood, mistu, we also means win good bealth. single grain, kuly, in.: grain forthorses, cattles baspur gold smills, sonorith, un takinki, grain (in general), on, m.: sides) grass, kit; for pasture, car, Government, the, sarkar, m. granddaughter (both sides) graze, M tr., carólki int. grave, n. kabar, f. g. vard. grandson, pöqu, m. grape, Jhc, E. (cerebral vine, guirbi, f. f.: very short, just f. grass green, jüt, nilu grateful, abdkarguza'r (both grandmöther (both gratitude, shükpr; f. roose, hinza, m. gratuitous, guou ka baristan, m adj. EKrleari Brangs, British, de. po'ci grandfather dadi/f. f.

grandstone, pall, Englinding machine for sword, dirling for Boropeans liottes, safts, champite, m. pl. (used for ments hunt) a (on body, not grow (increase in size, general gum (In mouth). likritis, f. : head and face, jach for sheep, goats, fur in gonerall, word), birthooki nor person gun, tumnik', m. agi-powder see "band," "hinstnehe" tr., dlk thotki hand, n., hat, m. . see 5 left," inter frankle linin balu ni half, tekn, cak: in land pro-"Tight," without give or both hands, klinding liand hair (or liend), jakur, m. havale though trumal. t. tools, axe, polo stick, golf hammer, n. hateim, me.; v. y. trien palotkie h. over, E. pharati, f.: of carpenter's handle (of door, drawer) tori olub: racquet, etc:), donu, groom (native), haliton, (mucilage), kälel, dõk(h), fi halt (gtnge), bast.f. f. hang up, bill thofki hail, in, alyert, f. duce, Mzjin, im. guest, öghu, m. bilent, 'nt. 'pl. handkerchief, dim violki grief, gi'm f.: fikr, fiker, f.: grieve, v. int., see "anxious": take huff. phitik boiki, ros green; nilg, jut nily; greengage, álubúkhára "Prass" " greeks " greatness, blittert, f. carolki, carizholki

happiness, gluryart, e.f.; khûghi, f. khûghanî, f. (also good health); see " health" lappy, khugh, khūshán hoth also mean " in good health ": see " health "

greens, sha

KIEŌS, f:

great, börü

frog, mkuiffth, ni.

troin, Jo. zho

adj., inüchtnu

grind (corn, etc.), pezőiki

Sod. Dabū'n, 'nı. : Kliüdk', ni.: by God! Jihudayekan

all, sak fill. v. tr., parciki

ruitful (of rree), pheut

THE VOCABULARIES.

hell, zauzkkh, f.: daulok, m.: help, kümäk, f.: mådat' f.: heir waris, m. henvens biblisht, m.: berr, aini, ani, unini: up to height, lithitlyard, f heel, klijiri, f.: see " hoof" hodge, see " fence" henyy hgü'rü ner (posessive), eski offing tability ven_kärkű'műsb, f. : henhouse heart hi'u. m. (i is i long) heap, chot, m.: chin, m. health, mhitt, f. : mistart, f : heal; w. int., misti bolki: harvest, fashl, m.: see " prorenc. paringhólki: hendman (of village), trknfa'. bead, się, in. : h- of bed. șișônf, liat (Sina), khôi, f. butred (secret), kirs, f.: see linsten, lõku Choiki hank, bayosh, f.: baz. f. barp. see ".low's harp " harlot, kancani, f.: male of 10, 0, 20 and 3, 28 hare, ushal'yu, m. 11 3/3/11 karkāmiisbiti diikitr'. f. v. (r. Kiimak' dolki, maditt' "listen" khuir, khairat : see "hap-DV. .. happiness." "good " trans., see "cure" m. z inder him is birii, m. here, anyed than: to this "cumily" sume easte, dâlu (å long) row). sákhat this direction, 900 house. got, 'm: Europoan, banglik m: in onumerating հ.-Կիշել բուրու ա. hospital, չչիննոկինոս, . m.: hour, ghoia, in ; ghii, f. horee áslipu, m : see "mare!": hot. tiitu noru, gřij, in. iispatāl.,T.

hard, kurû (first û very narhole hope, see" expectation" holly, bani, f. hit (of gun, arrow, stone, etc.), m.: see " mountain" hobble (horse, etc), muchine hither, anyel hop, contest in which man boof, khiiry, m ; see " heel " home, at, gater's see "house" holy pāk: h. man, fitkir: see his, esti hire, n., křríja, f.: v. br., hinder, răthofki : be hindered, honey, miichi', f hide (something), jup thothi, high, iicha'lii llindu, hudii', m. " clean " dökn, m.; animal's house, halöl, m. seize heef for this purpose, bitisharo' lamotki opponent, bätsharo', dolki: sneolki w. hopping tries to knock down holds foot in hand, and (small), ichuni : small pit, păë gilijolki křrávití ginořki ráthizhofki lísharólki : see "sprout" ako nilyöikj: (someone) nilyóiki : (onceolf), lighóiki ang vari, anë khiji (Intge); iichūրը, m. : nt.: sec

illness, rog, m. (surd g): rogoimprison, këid thoïkj jimpri iminediately, ton, ton aki', ek illiterate, Ylam dasiitü nüsh, idle, abā tü: is sitting idle, bill be bēļin (lit. having husband, baráŭ, m. : h. of wet lurricane, tofan, tofanci öshi hunt, n., dirii f : 'v., dirii hungry, üyünü, niránü : be h., hunger, üyanárt. f.: nirmart, hundred: Bhil: hundredth, how? jāk zēli, kē zēli, khyē, jāk hē†, jēk thē† hull, take a, ros bolki, phitik become an idol. be is for thorki: gone to h. daraye home, goter: h. for sheep doors, is used: in the h., at dārit, MANOS itchy; be, khazhóĭki, see "itch," "scratch" is not, nŭsh. it, same as "he" or "she" itch, khŭzā, f. : see "ftchy" iron, cimër, m. : adj. cimā'ri intention, alkhāu, f. intoxicated (esp. with conceit), interpretation, tarjumá, f. intellect, intelligence, itkil, interest (on money), bin'zh interpret, tarjuma tholki instruction, see "ndvice" instead of, dishër w. genit inspect, çilkölki inside, Krii insuit, beĭzit thoĭki insert (Urdu dālnā), violki inquiry (legal, police, etc.), inquiest, see "inquity" inquity " insect, kri, f. inoculation, hüda', f mjury, niiksā'n. m. injure nuksi'n tholki ingrato, nashükür bändi mformed, khabar industrious (said of farmer independent (esp. of frontie ingratitude, khitcar† f. infect (disease) income, gkiṇi, f.: amdani, f. meh, enoi, f. incorrect, ghlkt tilikikā t, m. and f. cause to infect, palotki gristu, grestu Sina or Urdu Sinar, Urduër tribes) yāgi palizhářki : languago

in, suffix -r, müzhā': in house,

goter', goter' ari: in the

Jait, Jat, ashton jest, see, "jako"

anitor, caprisi, m. nokdaw, redbilled, jūņ

impure, oxiis, napak

soned, knid

dKm.

iyari, f. galiza'r

idol, but, m.

be !

f, agar.

ice, gimük', m

I, ոյո(h)

hut (thatched), dükür', f.

nurse, unily mály

hurt, see "

pain "

hugga, ellim, f.

Hunza (district), Hünzá

unyork

humble, mõru, mänü'kür

boĭki

gonts, bh, m.; for donkeys, guyül', f.

houses in village,

shalmo'no

ill, găli'n, rogō'tú

rattu nush

-SENT OKAMARE

whitemathers. augh, bayorki Ander, trans, F. argo, bofgi Engl. seljn, mëljarlem, mëlige. E 15 HOW King, rit, m., see "oneen a paneen a हांडल ग्यू (क्योश किंग्स), किंग्सी वेर्गित: knife, klifter f. : khiltgeif, m. theterbang mellembeni. E ह्येठ' ः वृष्ट सिमाप्ते स्थि negana, E a botal, fa kneel, kütezlı bayötki white le kinds land, Ballalia knee, ku to ini Tow's lutth, diffin, ft (ft. veny jom, rupolle, la Liolki, gati biolki John handsha suppli-eation, fitti dan biolki : see

oint na (in body, sugarcane,

"Youllest"

jewel, bankohre, te

baylicite Shortbamboo, etc.), ban, m

knot, gift, R (both in skring and in wood): N. Er., gift, dolk), gone dolki knot badly and confusedly so as knock down, zelo tlanotki, to be difficult to unrayel. galatizholki to be so knotted, nitra violki - see "fall" loke, n. haysi mor, m.: maskartimor, m. : maskara, mar was same words 'w.

ludge Letomekir.m. ludgmenik, ústom, E: Hjustice

ng cajual, f.

Course, Allie, E. r., joket, maskarning, m.

Eholiki

tholki

knuckle, ban, m, i see "foint" kotwal, charbú, m. : caukiknowing, Allm see: " learned " know, dastôlki, suvotki knowledge, Ilain known, 'malum juice, fept, m., ms, m.: see jungle, jel, mil jengal, m. just (iii sense of jūst come

ump, prik dolki

labour, see "'work"" da'r, m. here, etc.), den't justice; fraff, f.; sealitt, f.; sea." judge "judgment" Kashmir, Kashir ff.; Kashmir, adj., Kashir ff.

etc) 'phirpīt, f.; (made of cloth, thread, thread, f. lace (made of lenther, shoelace, These words do not mean lace in the sense of Houtton labourer, mizzdű/r,-m. ace, etc. kernel nant fit or to distinkeep (rear, bring up), rächötki, unvõikir le birds, rämõtki guish from stone of fruit,

ake' large, shr, 'm. '(surd r).: small, bari, f. (a. long, ri adder, chro(h) f. aub, ürän, m. ame, khuro

key, che'i'n fir (e'is e) kick phacutya' dotki (2 ac.) kid, chal†'in.

kettledrum, damal, m.

ne photici liant" kestrol, üspükil fr lamp, native unlit, bati' firdo

kill, marotki : for food, hals

kidney, zülk, m.

kind, manner, zelj : of this k.

lit. sha'ma' lamp vessel iskambu' mi lamp-stand

latters (nove), dails & level, adjunkriju levv, n. Evi m. liar, khálaki ip sijarāt, f lawosse, niūkdņinā, ifi : bring case saminšt, nālīsh, bhotkj, 祖書祖 lanti, see " comitmy", p small law (Muhammadan), Boryat', angenge, bay fi antem lälling hölkeliklin, m. il i litte, lateness, chart in landlord, dabithyling lamp, leftin, et.

acet dolle action at law eader, sardar, "ee "Colonel," earned, airm, uam dastitu eaf, pictu, in (a long) nallen, E. Krzif, E. Isvetul (food) halal lesic, roe trickle lean, stooiki ey down, opportiki end, m., manifilm. "general" The Tallett RZV, SUS

thork, churctki, In thork; take is rikelt bolk; give leave, in child, f. rinksat, f.: Ijazat, f.: v. tr. phat eavened corkai: see 1 cake." "sour'!: 1. wheaten bread to go, rukskt tholkj leather, com, m kists, m.

left (not'right), khabii: to the pa, m: : upper l. (of body), leg, gangfirt of bed, chain, phatalu, and leg. entila, balai, f. : -mazur. f. left, khabömt

eren, apt the st thus leapard, bandinge, in.

lick, hadita a though in lick in.

lic in that it is bolk; (acrelic down v. jet bolk; (acrelich jill; in zandagin, f
lift, hin bolk;
light, adj, (not beary, loke
light, adj, (not beary, loke
light, adj, (not bark), see lupolist be its lupisticist

lamps are lift; agar limithen, the fire is burning: see lightenng breus, in.: like (similar), parti lu like V. sr., khūsh cholki "paring,"

line (for building), cuna, m. link (in chain), large, ka'vu lip, upper (azhinu) ofu, lower, khirrni) oft, f. Finall, klitkiif, f. TIOIR

isten, kon doffej : see " hear" literate, Ilam dustitu, Ilam kam: a little, apu, kholu little cănă (first a live (dwell), bayotki raten

list, n', férist, f

iver, yum, m. (u is ii long) living, alive, Jun, zinda ivelibood, roziná

izard, kirka'li, f.

THE VOOAHULARIES.

mane (of horse), ëspur, f. (ë is man (homo), manúzň, m.: make, thořki: make some maizo, mäkä'i, f. madness, ynchâlyār†, f.: devlying down zek, jek (cerebral ung, bast, f luggage, áshāb, f.: samān, f. lower, adj., khĭri'nü: see "down" low, latu adj. loud. üthii'lü miso the (7 is ouse, jul, f. ove, (vir) müshä, m.: young m., cakür, jüän thienču also genit, as riki cilim make a hugga out of brass: rill gi c'lim thanon, they thing out of anything, gi, as anyart, f. dēvā′nii lot (drawing lots), kiira, m.: look nt, çxkörki: sec " acc": lock (for door, box, etc.) oincloth, cakō'ti, [lond, bart, m. (r surd) mehr or mehar thorki : n., shill, f.: mehr, mehar, f.: mühkbht, f. vičíki nashólki phāl; m: draw lots, kuri look for, adorolki kü'lüf, m. (second u narrow) cinólki, shūl tholki, "ynchálltű. nayotki: he güderű lost, mend, prayótki

mange, runt't, f.

menstruate, chilezh bolkj

" enruest"

mulberry, marög, f.: m. tree

glin; rāffzī (scornful term)

maröçiti tçını, m.

oiki: misoiki also means

associate w. onrself, bring

Muhammadan, müsgimān, m.

Sunni. simmi; khārizhi

(scornful term): Shinh

into partnerehip

melt, v. tr., bilyonki: int. melon (musk); unripe, galāti, meeting fillen, f. assembly meet, he obtained (Urdu memory,.yād, f.: see " remember" measure, v tr.; tolojki medicine, bilen: zabāti, f.: meat, mos, m. meaning, mätläb, f. mnund, miln, m. (about 82 mattress, ghapus, m.: small matter (Urdn bat), mor, m. match (lucifer), kacati, f. master (owner, marriage, gar, f. market, bāzār, f. march (day's), paça': see mastificate, capólki marc, bam, f massage, v. tr., capi thotki: mantelpiece, bokhāri, f. (also bilizhóiki milnā) dak boiki marry, gar thoiki markhor, büm, m. many, bódű, tüghár: so m., manure, pas, f f., ripe, gawün'; fr: water manner, zēli, f.: see "kind,"
" method " m., buar klıĭrikĭe, m. mor, khillitt mor see " rub" manger, midü't, f. tencher), dabūn', m. (r surd): secret m., litu " stage" kncak ? Kenk, ityak: . how many, fireplace) eto.,

not . money, see "rupee," "ensh," Monday, tsändü'ra mix, v. tr., misotki, misizh-thotki: be mixed, misizhmixed mishāru mist, (azki) bürgalt, f. : dumf, miss (of gun, arrow; betc.), re sacotki (2 ac.) miserliness, klinoplai, f. miser, khắcố'lữ mischief, shoiláni, f. mitror, ky'nü, m.: glass m., bilkvarki (crystal) or shū-Minor (village), Minor

shii (ginse) Kyinu, m.

millet harvest

millet, cin't, f.: pl. cin's', mill (water), yor, f. : millstone, milk, dut, m.: curdled m., midday, dazō', f.: midnight, tran rāti, f.: it is midday, dazō' bili, sūri dazō' bili, middle (central), mäzhmi : in method, táriká: sce "kind," yörki bit, m handmill, yörnyar, f. (vowel in yar is olki: to become curdled, mītu : to curdle, tr. müenrunboiled m., mud (ordinary, due to rain), moustache, phùne, m. pl. mouth, ñ'i, f.: mouthful (of solid food), lap, f.: (of mucus, unsal, khimi' f. much, bodű: so m., űenk, move (shake), v. tr., mouse, shin mumiyo, (u recy mountain, chis, f.: char, m. motor car, motargai, m. mount (horse) nshpszh mother, a'zhë, f.: mā, mālj, f.: mosque, jümāt†, t.: milizhŭi mon, tăgă, m mosquito, phi'çü, m tük, m. : prepared by work-Kyāk: how m. kacāk thorki: int. län borki liquid), dākt, f marrow) morning, lústařki, f.: lüsti kal m.; mas, m.: half m., piiç: m. in law, ghis, l monkey, shodu: female, shodi san, gheu lo lüstikü: m. light, lustiku zar. f.: adj., hodiko, listiki tük, f.: time of prayer before dawn, rshanm.: call bitzhi, very early. rupee more, ek rupái báski dark half of m. katest, m. more. ěk máz básků: one mütü: more in addition to this, băskii one month (other than this),

milk, v. tr., chau thotki

mucolki : hanāu dut

mild, morn

m., mäzhā

sīrj tritičk ālj

micburate, mike doiki

mew (of cat), basholki

" how "

messenger, dürkts, m. moreary, parbat, m. merchant, saudāgit THE VOCABGDARIES.

(rathve) <u>मार्ग</u>ेट जिल्हान, मा : जिल्हान, है माह्येश्व म., जिल्हा, है therp, thungs thus having alither. Hitting

Angro (districted), Neglic Lasi (ou body), notre, inkrije wooden n. jukai krij. krije drive in n.,

name, mom, in: good na nanids, ff: v. tr., nom unked, nin ab Brotki COLO

untradivel offen, f. : shilok', f. गम्होत्रा विष्यती, जिल्हा, हिः प्रिसीnarrow, Gruty

nkvel, tan, m. All I.

darkir: be n., hecessary d near, kifci

necessity, see " need " intter word preferred in case of women)

m.: brother's son, zawki nephew; sister's son, sev'uo, need, zamitt, f. neigh, bashorki, needle, suit, t.

never, khas ně, lotoš ga ně, nettle, jojmj, f. nest, hilot, m Kare ne

new, nawa

next (following), phätinu: nice, see " good,"" beautiful," yarūkū, nib (of pen), par, m. former, yart news, khubar, f. yarinü

miece (sister's daughter)

nthebeen, kanilyly: nine-beenth, kanimotho filichy, quabyo, ga ddy: nine-tiesh, quabyo, ga dar mo'no nipple, dudib'ra m. and the Chrobharts dans महामे मही, म ार गडिमे प्रकार प्रदिष्टि : गणतिमाद्वीय, स्पर्धत न्हील uthe usu; minth madmothe glittell, garyin dift, f.

not linva : noone, ko night: nothing, jek ga nugh, jegn nush ! nowhere kolai

noise, glugh, f.: bilth, f. kred f.: vava : make n. arme words with sholk! kojni, ga në : NEW YEAR

basholki nonsense, talk, north, shumal, L.,: vitva dolki

nourish, unvolki, khayarólki now, tén; at this very moment, ten aki; a little not, ne : nm, is, are not, nash nothing, see "no"" nostril, nata zoli, f. nose natil, m.

a long time ago, kadimi

(for mel) vs. kli (for wooath, bun; f.: take an o., bun nurse, see "foster mother" nowndays, Kab bkla nowhere, seen no men

(saint) pirekan; by God, Khudayekan; by the Qur'an, kuranekan: by the dorki: I swear by the "pir" obstinacy, zlt, f. : rabšt, f. obstinate. be, zlt tholki, rabšt obev (hükam) manöiki nith, imanekan obedient, tabedar thofki

some other hich anigal, might might. mutet ko autivate alse; e matal Jek (sonfelling wise); God'needed Jim, i.e. he, is some office man, mitte ko avadi. deadl: see nyagiotki in Simi-Cood): arkeborej, avaztzborki, ofter, Tizh, im. माण्ये शेर्य हि

o'olock, basife: at fire, o., pos bashe: 'white o, ladak

obballnable, layer.

dolb both

officer, Kisar (civil orinilitary);

of, suffigeaff, ett: plum -o

dolle, gan, m. Dasheren I

sea mgeneral, "" colonel."

anull district, tasildar, m.

ointment, indialvam,

oil, fel, ni.

object, shif, laredidg: be o.-ed,

own, adl., kömű owner dabun's gee "God" unt, outside, dürü English voonh: out, huu, m. our, Kski official, see" village": o. over old, parofau: jafra (used only often bodu dam, tülhar dan

pain, feel pain, shilnyond; as din jak, balla, the tody is full of pain; galle, din body juk thangan juk thangan juk thangan has liade, the body nobemuch pain, n., jul, fr. kitrat, E animals, : respectful words used of human beings, liuman beings or grow old (human beings and animis), jarizholki of ninier fund rf. Ketakali. moon, clother, shuloiki: of

palmi (of hand), hitta tavu, in. palmitate, dar dar bolki (san palace, miku, m. palate, talu, m. open, adf. hatu: v te, thuron, upon, Tzhe": suffix -zh

onion, kateliu, m.

while ago, kotair

only, sire, fakht

one, ak

paramour (female), joilit, f. of hio, heart) laper, kngdz, f (male) var, Troiks to o mouth, jami-zhotki adj slightly o or apart, as door, or two boardanot properly foined,

Dareuts, mainale, m. pl.

partiality; Itha'z, f .. taraidari f.: (good, sense, zeal for Pari Bungla (village), part, bagn, ni.: lifsa. m parrot, total (h), m. Bunla opposite. to, cala': mat gote' oppress, miolki: be fo.-ed.,

calft', opposite my house

niezbőľki

opinion, sala', f.

pass off (of sunshine, from partridge, kakns, m. (cakor) pass, of coin, see "coin." pinces), thin bolki friends) nan. m. past, prep., dandr order, n., buknm, f : bandesht. f.: v. tr., hükgın tholki,

bandeen † tholki

other,

other, mutu: some

orphan, járo', m.

ordinary, mamúli

pasture, n., rün, "graze"

Ξ

point, n., curu,' m.

pierge (niake hole), ächiinn or penknife, ošku, m. peel, ii , dilii, m. (i is Ylong),:
phot, iii.: dilii is specially
bark: zv. tr. dilyóiki pig, khijk. m : sūr, m. pickaze, căk. f. piec, paisá, f. polition, buyit, f. : krz, f.: Join perspiration, girom, f. perhaps, shayat' pepper; black, kashiri márüe. people. jäk, m. pl.: some penia (child's), căī, f. peg, see " nail" penrl. mük (h), m. (ü narrow) pay, n. talith, f. (surd b); v. partu (čloth) rtii, m prece, tar;am. phalaux, an finger or los. permission, see " leave" oen, kălăm, f. pebble, bathui, f.: see peagoek (really peaken) les, f. pench, eitkanar, m en, klinkiin, i. huw, see "elnw." "foot," patti (gaiter) paitō', m. pattern, nămina in ear (fruit), small, piec, m.: Kehini thotki hands in p., hitti bin tholki large, shúgüri, f.: p. treç, pişóki tom, shügüriki tom sábűr (holki prople, cak, m. pl. doĭki: see "sell" tr., gāç dolki, rupái dolki: p. debt, üş müzhólki, üş " hoof? tülkü'ci, 'f. " Stone " f.; red, löli mārüc, f. pocket, chudh, m. թևոր, (ռևոշռ). güldürü†, m.: álubúkhára, m. : maltakugh bikyőĭki

patience, sahür, f.: have p., 900 pilgrim. zavá'r, m. : to Mecca pleased, s khūshán pigeon, künüli: sec "dove" pleasure, shûryar†, f. : khüshi, f.: khüsháni, f place, n., digh. f.: v. tr., chiiboiki, in p. of, please, shuryaroiki, plateau, uncultivated. pipr (hugga), c'llim, f. : smoke, plough, n., hith, m., v, dony "awcet." " tasty" see plaintiff, mudáit, m. pine, see "tree" pillau (food), pülā', m. plain, n., maidan, m.: barren pity, nīrāif, f. : rishām, f. pistol, támitneń, f. : pistol, m pino-needle, su, f. pillar, thian, f. pilgrinngr, to Mecca, haji, i րմե, վԾ**ե**լը՝ ու. nı.: see " plain " m.: see "hop," "stake" games; cricket, kirkit, f.: " pintenn " under "bird" tharcifki, khiishan tharciki karewa). . dās, dighër' w genit. p., täunaku piöiki in general, ha'yo tho'ki; ny, v.: on instrument, hashoiki, l: game, doiki: tamasha thojki be played table shüryart. khüsh land Kashmiri m.: 8cc khŭgli

pregnant, ăgūri, ümēdvār praise, n., (God), hämäd: (person), sïfät, f.: v. tr., prepare, tā yār thoikj pound; weight of two p., ser, prayer, nimā'z, f.: 5 times of powder (gun-), bilen, m. pl. poverty, gäribi, f.: fijizi, f.: pound for eattle, fatilk, f. րօնոնօ, <u>ձ</u>և, ու poistand (iron, with three " evening" pot, large, for cooking dek, postpone, motitl chüróiki or postage stamp, tikat, m. that sham, m., means simply prayer, lüşliki, f.: pighin, f.: digilr', f., or müzgür: ghām, f.: khofuün', f.: note hamad thorki, sifit thorki post, n. (letters), dāk, f. portion, see "part" porter, cooly, barāli, m poplar, pháltsa, m poor, pond, see "lake" pomegranate, danut, m.: p.polo, bülā', m.: polostiek, "loia," misharba : small police, native police officer, water pot, sura'i, f. m.: small do baloși, f.: a ghurā): stone, large, balos, earthenware, gait f. (flind) legs), ckiiūl" m. f.: small do., zňisú. tholki mjekIn tree daņúi, f. <u>ա</u>նում ու ա. bülü dolki: polo-ground, ցիմբես, m. bülaki donu m.: play p.; _gkrip, khüār, afrz,

pumpkin, witn, m. pulse (in wrist, etc.), nar, f. punish, săzā doik pull, zakaloikit, zās thoiki : property, jadat, f. proper, mimāstb, lāzīm; be p. puddle, bürü, m. (a is long) promise, kātt, f.: váda, f.: ekrār, f. v. ir., kātt thoik). prove, sábut thojki proud, mas, mástikhör prolit, faidá produce; half of land prize (stuke), háltbón†, f. prison, jelkhūnn, m. print, chap dolki: printed, previous (day), yart (chak): prisoner, kaidi, m. prince, king's son, gishpūr, m. prime minister, väzir, m. priest, (Shin), akhun', m.: price, gāç, 1. çăkóiki (surd r.): look at p., nai avāzhiiki pride, bărlăr† î. present, n. pull out (nail, sword), tas press, níolki: be p.-ed, ni-zhpreserve, rachólki thoĭki váda thořki, čkrár thořki precipice (edge of), bil (liquid säzhű: see "tonant" chiip ditu (Sunni), maula', m (an long) górin, m. : hityón, m. (Urdu tülıfa), 7 Title i

H.

puppy, khukŭr', m.
purr (water, oil, etc.) sisYnii:
see " elenn " " holy "

punishment, stzā', f

punkah, see pankha

purse (native cloth), phittin',

m.: (lenther), bit tuit, m.

DESCOO STATE R. nearl, institute thouse of the kentering of the fact of the (jusedauple, ceitgion (firstallist gradi, golg. C put, plate chite in chaboth . putin richer, og elather, lightodia, hanardiker bee Edalliser quench (thirst. hunger, etc.), krolki in word for thirst. question, net "ask" BIRAL Character transfer. ASD BTB

refusing, u kir regard (no leine, such and such), kij of jus reject, i he chriki, il. 121; tholki: rejected, il. 121; religion, mazeko leg din fi Tot e, et "ing py we wilk entre entre n., askulf im. see "take out" 五元 がい Iman, f.

Signing-long,

F. large, ha

A small.

Ilway'tra's, see 📽 train " rain, in; ord. in: v.,

inbow. bi 3n+

. 5

ĕ'lüşim !'de' ter niir)

eng, legabolka, Jaha F. (keep, Anfinala oles, Unolyd, mighalkije bird ramolki gucu. "therefore"
pt. rasfd. f. gnise, dystó ki e. věparotki eď 16 súslojist ef sa sítišan f. ngon, [willing s

In., f. : smill, ga, m. : on, stars, jil bolk ise; ürbvolki, hin bolk Mesel, f.: vaigat for nere channel 0 1

sand, sigal, m sandal, tsaplai, f with thofki stone," pebble " f. (I is f long) : kën

roof: under welf, A. lower

mininente z. an thous, sa

Cresto and a Court

cositt, Scalel, mit.

(t is T on all room (inhousely goth m. roothy, skilv root, in the fi-rot on kride uris hirothy in, adj., biditu ng)? all round return, fint, pheroliff, iff, fin, but phere of phere rolls, pheroliff, I send h k fine fre h hi also p i the phint [m. revolver, to man of, f. pistol,

(sur'r)
rub, palyofki, maliali tholkir
r: with hands, or feet mangifal il row (of men houses, etc.), iln (exebral j): tablr, rouse, see "awake" des, Irgilithh

Esta, grist.

re va d

rib, prushi ribbon, sei, f

rise, zangar in.: be, rusted, zingaret khegun (lit. rust rabbing, n. maligh, m. ruby, latts in. run, lide or hall tholks: r rupee, rupat. f. :: dabiil, f. nwily, Bootki ght, proper, so "proper" nish not left of hini: dist note the P, skilbomt; dist rice, brili, im.: Gooked, bat im. earr f. sq. m. rich, boyo d. dilkilar: see fider (lost sets) pinal balk (on jorseback, de pez,

गंतिक, ग्री क

sad, chupus, gamgin saddle, tilen, m v. tr., tilen sack, bord, E. s holding one, two maunds, Ek mani, di lins eaten) mani bori right, Anne f. ring glag m.: flu, m. (more

n griff anth stolk botoni

often

thent stone, kniki'n, f

ingworm; Li f

phy ning

salt, pazhūtijadji, przhifittu salutation, salute, n', jū, fil súlāii, filvi, to salute, do. ke, for's of karyo, kar salary talko, f. (b'surd) sal va, thu, fe: thu'k', f. : see Sai. (village), Sai # spit# doĭki

sap, asii, in, i ras, in. sarcasın codo, in. Satun, sheitan', m

THE NORWINGSAMINES.

THE VOCABULARIES.

saw ; large, save: müzholki: be saved savage, jängali Saturday, shimsher, m. salisty (hunger), hárólki (w. mucolkj satisfied (hunger), sak word for hunger): be s -ed (hunger), būzhótki, băyótki; for two men,

sentler, philu thorki: be s.-ed, seabbard. Sazin (district), Sazint suy, rayölki, tholki "sword" ngid" m.: Sec harági, I. : small, parnáï, I. philu droika

werntch, n.; on hand, ote., see "itel;" oral, khanolki, kāc tholki: tsir bolki: seratch in genfrom mail. etc., tskr. m : v. tr., tsir tholki: be s.-ed.

ecoffing, codo, m.

seissors, knci. f

school: madiasi, f.

soal, mohar, m.: v. tr., mohar dolki

search, talish, I : of house by search (by police), talagh odorniki, talash police, talashi f. : s. for thoĭki

ecud, chapóiki seize, lamótki प्रशी होंग्ड् तेत्रोतं self, aki's for oneself, akūt' seer, ser (weight) ser, m. seed of grain bi, m; of other things, gono, m. ree, pasholki secret, adj., libu, khalbat; in second, num. adj., dimit ha sent, v. tr., bayarolki secret, khilbillör; go aside, go apart, khalbat boiki

> senseless, see "unconsoious," servani, sadar, m.: nankar separate, adj., yülo: set apart sentry; tsairi, m. (aj short): zaiti, m. m.: farm s. for irrigation also chījóĭki, chüzhóĭki same words w. tholki: be " senseless ": s. ed. same words w. bolkj. work, aligm krom for oneself, chito: v. tr., senseless

service, sädari', i.: naukäri', serve, see "service" words w. thojki I.: khīzmit, I.: serve, same

settled down, (from a long set apart. (for oneself), see set, v. int. (of sun, etc.) out, start, rävän bolki set " separate"

seven, sitt: seventh, situnö'in seventeen, sittit: seventeenth dent), kildimi time brok, said of old resi-

severe : (character), khāci seventy, cebyo ga mö'no seventieth, cebyo ga daisKtalmö'no

shake, v. tr., lin thorki : int Fliade, shadow, chizhot, f. litá bolki mizājili, sākliņt mizājili

sharp (knife, razor, etc.), tinu. share, n., bagō, m.: bāgņ shame, lish, f.: sharm, f. sharpness, (sword) bā tipyārt, f.: see

shave (board, etc.) (dhi, etc.), "sharp" valoiki

shawl, kar, f.: very large

khội, m

sheep, Blue, e(h), (c isf:: fat-tailed ė), ro, nnė(h)

shepherd. payalu (also goatherd, cowherd) sheephouse, bū, m. bakta, m.: wild, ürin, m.:

Shiah, shia, Raftzi (derisive word)

Shina: Sina man. Sin . m .: shield, dal, f.: khiii, f. sini't bas, sinā bas, f. in Sinālki : Sinā language, sinā, Sina man from Vagislan, the S. language, sinar where inhabited by Sins, Singkorn m.: Yagistan Sina woman, Sint cei, f.:

shiver, dädar bolki : be cold, shirt, kürtáni (ä long) f : s., kami'z. f. woman's chili, m. : English

shoe, paizār, f. : enpli, tsapla, sărpu m.: shoe lace, tăsmă lish s., bil, ni : horse s., çã bolki f.: grass-shoe, käçeli : Eng-

shoemaker, sheto', m.: mōci

shoulder, phyōlu, m. : phizhü short, khiito (different from shopkeeper, dukāndār', m. shop, hati, f.; dukan', f. cănă, small)

shout, kriu, f.: v., kriu thoiki show, v. tr., pasharoiki, odkaroiki: seo Sina-Fagl. vocab. phyāvii

m. : . . s. -blade : (scapula)

shut, adj., tim: v. tr., (door, shrub, cinii tom shrine, itslān, m. show, n., tamashi etc.), ikm thotki : shut up,

ganôrki, bitud thorki: see

sieve, dillis' f. side (direction), khĭi, f.: in dhphr: on other side, par right, dissibout: do left. khabomy: by side of, prep. ete.: from that d., ayavaryo. khiii, ai khin: or ravari. this d., angvaryo, na varyo, ravari khii, re khii: from that d., niyavari, aivavari ang vari khiii, and khii : in this direction, anavari

sigh, hais, f.: deep s., shida'li lmis (lit. cold s): v., bals holki

sign v (write one's name) right (eyesight) ritch, m mazir, 1.

sign. n., íshára, f.: make s. Ishara thoiki daskbat thorki

silent. mitnikiir, ciik; be s signature, diskbut, m cuk thoiki

silver, cupit, m. silk, sikim, f (second i very short): white silk, (native), chūshi, f.

sing, gaë dolki sin, n., güna", m.: v. guna Sinā, see "Shina" similar, parii'lii bhoĭki

sink, v. (of sun, moon, etc., of sinew, nar, f. (surd r.): tendo singing, n., gaë, f things in water), burizhorki (see also "set"): v. tr., Achilles, java nar, f. bürölki

sister, sn. f.: full s., hīzhi su: husband's s., jitzē', f.: wife's sir, jū, mazūr spin, carke kutoik, katólk,

spingingwineel.

grindstone" spill, ta a thôlky, birôlky : intr.,

spleen (part of body) shom, f. spit, thu tholk; : see " saliva" spoil, kharab thoiki

spread (carnet. oloth etc.), spoon, khilps'i, f. spot, tl'kn, m.

băba;r, disroth

sproud (of plants); dilizhoiki Bpy, Jasu'a, m.

squint, tere acht'ys (crooked oc khätart eyes). squirrel. shāci, fi tab, klistarii

stable, aslipalit, f. stage, halting place bast, f. day's march, pare stair, ghio(h), f.

bont; fa: v. tr., halibout stamp, postage, tikat m. stand, ŭthyoiki, hun boiki ; tesk bol (from task bolkj); stand wait a moment! thorki

house for storing s., gilspur',

start, be startled, ar bolki start, set out, ravan botki star, tāru, m.

state, condition, hal, f:: halat,

sheward traja's, barakroi, magatherer, parta, m. stick, kunkly, f. n.,

sting, n., anrut, f., v. be., aurut stocks (for punishment), guns : put in s., gina dolle still, yet, adv., dirtim tholki

stone, hat, m. : of fruit, han! f., or phutiti hant: see 'kernel "; s. in ring, phiệi, stony, khayakhi batakush stocking, jarap, f. stomach der, f. (surd r.)

stop, y. 'er., ritthölig's int. an (Government), guda m shorehouse, (native), dano stonp, kola boiler " stand"

stony (narradive), shiloki, f.: storin, tofa'nti 3461 far tofan straight, shour he went s. sitoezh gou

straw, muthushe, m. pl. : nernage, gtranger, dari'ng. azhonn: logu : strange, üfüb straightness, sucyairt. 6 straitened, heir. Noe" foreign "

highbandedness) : ...with s. strength, shall, f.: kuri, f. or force, shift gi. kürük thet (u narrow) : slightllyar't, atreet (of shops), dhīzār: f. Stream; see "river"

strike, sídóiki zamólki : s. gong, başlıdiki 1 : be struck (gong). bushotki II, seev sting,

string, (twine), dulit', m. " whip," " knife "

THE VOCABULARIES

(fiote ocrabral t).

birizhorki

spring (season), bahrir, bahardi khen, f. (of water)

dolki, both w. 2 ac.

stake (or bet in game), half-

rise from sleep, fithyolki; to stand, v. tr., tsak thar-

steel, fülat', : for fire, camak', steal, cori thoïki

E.c. hrother's brothens and Sisters TANA III. pl. 4, 5810'ni. Wife, 53, f

II: of birds TIX, GR. r. Sixth. gamo (no alight, polici bandiki.

sixty, cabyo: sixtieth, cabyowixteen, goi: wixteenth, wor-DO DO

mo, yo

slack (of rope etc.), yok skin, com, m. skin, agai, f.

slave, maristan, m.

sheep n., mir, fr. (surd'r. f. very short) a vi solkj: put to eleep, sarolkit eeve (of graneat), boti, f.

slip, sak bolki, tas bolki, khas

(place), sak, botki tas bothe (dish) (dish)

sloping, besko (ein e) slow, slowly, adj., 8 batu, chüt taltakus

small, chou, khólů; see (n. is h. long) slowness, chut, m.

smallnox, phoe. 10. pl. gets., phoe nikha vorki smell, gon, m.: v. tr., si

smart, adf. (olever, deceitful), **EhoYk**i

joke, (n. dumt, m.; v. (s. tobacco), tämäkn piölkj smooth, phiellu (r is I long) snatch away, luciki snake, jon, m. amoke,

snow, hin, m. snuff (for nose), Pēsijāvari nāsvār, m.; for mouth, sneeze, n., ji. f. v., ji thuiki, ji vayolki

Sino nasvar', m.

SINA GRABINAIR.

SOOK Jarkp, f. ffor chrysis, soil, m., stim m. PORD, Frienn, F mast. i.

soft, mauvo (an is hall long) udeni

sole (of foot), pie tal, m. soldering, left iff. f. solid, sarm

solstice, halol' in. summer s., uralu h.: winter s., vonükņ h

someone, usa ko, who ? especi-

some .. others, ko .. kō (sings): some people, cak: son, puer, m.s. son-in-law. something; use jek, what'l

soothe child, jul thoth; see soothe (appears,), soot, slieit, f.

soul, prindt, m.: rū(h), iu.: (u is u long); jūt; f. sort, v. tr., tal tholki " comfort"

sours, cürkü: become s. (of milk), pher botkis currile sound, n., Miono, m.

space, bel, f. spark, curtui, f. (with agardi, Sovereign (coin), Ashirk pit, f. sow, jalofki, wjófki v., south, zhanüb, f.

speak, rayotki : s. language, spectacles, dinak', m : cash speech. (Urdu bat), mor, m. sparrow, hariçăn, m. f. of fire ma', f. thorki

spend, kamólki, kramólki, kharác tholkí (surd r)

talısildar, tasiidār m

THE VOCABULARIES

summer, üvalp, m.: s. solsuitable vřski, láytk, mināsugarcane, no word. It is not sugar. shilkar, m : gir. misri. auck, cüsciki stupidity, bevakiff, f. stupid, bevakuf; see " mad " stimble, lam boiki, järgän where it with thillow, m. sib. lityim qualifying shicker ent kinds of a., are adj. rini, khan expressing differto let s., jiirgän tharölki bolki: stumbling, järgän:

sun, suri, f.: put out in s., summons (legal) sümün m. summit citif. m. Aummon, hō thoiki switch wintki : see " set "

gwear, see "onth" Swat (district), Süät, f. surcev. ziminit. f : po s., Sunni, sunni. m. : khārīzbi zümánit ginólki or dolki Shinle (derisive name used by

sunshme, suri, f. Sunday, add, m.

swect, morn, tala, üspau, sweep, (häm thoiki, khās thoiki Ispāvu, mäzedār

swim, tkm dollei : awimming bladder, mityūs, f. sword, khinir', f.: unsheath swiftness, lolkyart, f. swell. vi. (of bollow thing as B. tie tholki stomach) püşizhótki püşin-izhotki: (of solid, stesh, bone, cla.), shuzholki _ficeh, -

talk, rayóiki, mor thóiki: t. tail, phoco'j, m take, ginolki : t. away, har tailor, ditrzi, m. tableland (uncultivated), dag: table, mēc, f. nonsense, bashojiki, 11 off, nikhalóiki : take hold., ólki: t. out nikhälóiki: t. bridle), hūn thoĭkį lamölki: t. off (saddle, Kashmiri karera

target, n., hivon, m.: cin tape, fitá, f. triin thoïki: t. practice, can centre, hilyaniti or canti mári, f. triti mizhā (or mizhanet') or cance bring thatkin his f.: set up t., hiyon or can bayarolki: hit t., hiyonët

come t. .d. gülatizhólki

tench, sĭçarúĭki gatherer (Raja's), yitti, m. ten, en, f.: Kirezi en, f., a tax, büp, f : mamala', f :: tasty, műzedár: see " sweet" with milk milk : Bämbäi kind of ten taken without octroi t., masi'l, f.: t.-

temper; good tempered, misti tear, v. tr., tsar thoras, philytenpot, enjū'sli, f. teur, n., ūsu, m. tell, rayolki tencher, ólki, I : be torn, phityólki, Il masiär", üstād nipple). dụdữ ru, m. or nitim (animal's, iistād : mřzňjňi : bnd 'n woman's School

together. nalā': gati (ā long) toll (bell, etc.), hashiiki, I; be

toe, agiti, f:: big toe, iigii'to today, ish: see "tomorrow"

tobacco, tiimāku, m

tomorrow,

lüginiki, :

tomato, cúrkü billügilp, m.

tolled, bashólki, 11

Longue, jip, f. (not used

or Or

tempered, khici or sikhat

tangle, v. tr., galatofki : be

tent, gut, f.

tendo Achilles, jävanār ten, dái: tenth, daimö'no

beimple (near ear), kapastairi, comperament, mizāj, f.

f. (ai short)

tennut (land), sazhu devek

(lit. giver of sazhu, half, to

tepid, bübű'lii (middle u is ü

the owner)

thief, coriiu, m. there, all (i surd); up to hieve, cari thotki then, interrntial, to, ho that, conj., kr thence, a lyo their, äinei that, o. ro: see "he," "she," thanks, shükar, t. bankful, shükarguzār thank, shukar thotki testimony, gunit, I. things, phatoru Sinā-ling. Voc. there, alyet than

thorn, konŭ, m. this, anu(h), nu(h) chirty, bi ga dái: thirtieth, bi thirteen, - çũi: thirteenth, thing, clz, m. think, Krmā'n thoïki, kúi thin, talunii: (weak) ashati'lu, blirst, thirsty, vayalf, f.: be thick, thilli: of ենյցե, phatālu therefore, anise kāryo, anisei ga daimō iio thirsty, viijalizhojki çõimő'no sămbii thoïki thoïki : khāyā'l thoïki, ashā tu stibit gi: see thoiki in

> tin, tin, m: soldering, käläi, f to, prep., suffix ! tired, be, gomořki timid, blzhilu tight, tim ticket, tikül, m. tic, tak tholki, gandiki thus, nue zeli, keük, ade, ade time, khōp. f. (ē is è) : another tiger, dl(h)1 Thur (a village), Thür thy, thici thumb, agir'to, m. dirow, phat thork; t. down Phursday, biri'sfitt, m throat, so'tu, m.: Adam's three, ce: third, cemb'no sand, likk: -th, likkmö'no thread, güni, f. thousand, hazar: thousandth, thought, arman, f.: kait f.: kācāk bashēgen? düm, m.: col. · f.: "four, five, six times," time, üyükör: time azbina dam: in the meangunta: what time is t.. mütü dam: next t., zeli, aye nara wioiki apple, dodu, m. hazarmono: hundred thou khayal', f. : samba, f. elc.

品品

202

traped (iron for p ta), caudil, brousem (native), banally, m

Philamn Onfentelle,

bugilt), mr.

and 是 祖可隔 中

And an

(B)

"(Ahgjmire, di)

dheita E.

trunk (bree, dim, m.: base true, sting : see " straight Baglish), publia, f.

truth, sugyart, f. gribū'ii, m.

Real auch achon in a sees, a war .

nolit, list, E d., 'ealo'f, im:

t roll

borre 6, torrent bed. touch, n., zhukt, f

demockroads wyching don topay (Morn, abom: see hip-side do 1911

Bodifa, don. an. back the Jani

nut " in goeab

pear, piso', m, : shuguni, nea, uk, n. f. po oh, o kanar (1, . f.

v. tir., touched

Ö

zhuki bo

t weather

Ag. P. C. decui.

tom (Ordu

wer, 21 9 '6. E. was, altest F. F. (18

cownspeople

hours, fir

hopfire Phalten in. Milder Ben. B.: Weeping w michiala. B.

Tuesday, sheary, m. th u, m. turban, phso'h m. th. u, m. turmeric (Erdu haldt), l'altri trey, v., koshish tholki

I int. pheroiki, phroiti If ther phreizhold, mark'k b ik, phae bolki ii, phae, fl. see" upside down turn & tr., pherofk "ph rolki twelne, batt twelfth, baimo no fiventy, bi (h): twentieth,

twilight (morning), shen lo wist, plinear tholk twig, gaohi af.

bringal, Oru balügna,

tomato, curkil i

wild a h t t ff blackberry, t ff dhatura, dhtur'to, in, g fillogi, f.

carrot, ko u '; m.

henna, s

blokus, f. mis.r.

treasure

ernment :

KURZE

ti (0)

Kahu, in.

oniona

traip turner le 0 ha l'inche l'and de l'inche l'and de l'inche l'el sa de l'inche l'els sa de l'inche l'els sa de l'inche l'els sa de l'inche l'els sa de l'inche l'els sa de l'inche l'els sa de l'inche l'els sa de l'inche l'els sa de l'inche l'els sa de l'inche l'els sa de l'inche l'els sa de l'inche l'els sa de l'inche l'els sa de l'inche l'els sa de

date pulm, kinkm ff.

tra es (on test b)

lund), lund , f.

tradesm u sa ga .

trading, u s d

trading, u s d

translate, the u a t

translate, the u a t

holly, at .

two, dur second, dumono udder, chiri, f. ngly, khācu

born malo. m.: father's unable, be duborki ungle father's elder brother, vounger brother or mother's sister's husband, cuni malu: mother's brother or father's dister's husband, mamin: father's brothers between eldest and voingest sŭs, bebō'sh, are called mazhinu mahu meonselous,

undercooked, amu · see " un under, khiri, kulyo bekhiibar

of); got or izlióík or is house, tal ceiling,

Kile - (ETE) STABLE V& YO KI

t E.; (egal) kont

tr bi jaeguin Thein the Y

kk iil.

allangful (desperantily footh) wheath anno sec. ".

dripe, green, ened" undige

upright (literal sense) tsuk : standszill wait a niument Hon: sufficient and tes le Vollei

abom a foolish mafter (Urdu tum upsi le down, phican ulti bath allom mor, m. thorte

icine, mike, m: pl. - mō, m, valley (little), zun, f. urinnte, mike diffei tari-coloured, clau useless faru'l

reny bodu, lavo, tughar; in ne this e time, ten aki gery wall, all right sho this r place, e dialide aki semndah mulkhearit, क vein, infit, f. (stard ir) Ξ

villager, kuyōc; but this "subject," ko raai kuyoo hanet? what raja's people really nieans "uninabitant," tom hetini jak, tom phäryin are, you? fellow villagers,

visible, whit left be v. vine, gurbioficase " grape " lel† boik, cala boiki, pashi vinegar, sírka, m

up, uplikardin, azhe, azhet गाए पित, टीम्बर्ग

upside down inside

L. (a.long) v. official, thinks, vessel, see "pot" village, lidt E kiii, f. Aplidri mistu! borū

ungrateful, nasht'kur banda ınderstand, partizhólkı

rst u is ŭ

THE VOCABULARIES

water-course, small, vap, f.: wealth, daulät, f. : see " rich" wenk, üshätilin, üşhütin wave, my small, lak, f.: big, waterproof coat, brankof' m. water-carrier, mashki' unter-fall, chär, m. watch, timepiece, sec " clock" valgr-mglon, buit, m. water, vil. m. watchman, caukidār, m. washerman, dübi, m.: washwash, důzhotki (ü narrow): was, I, a sus, as lies wasp. Jekúr, f. warm, see "hot," "sm": war, n., birgā', f.: v., birgā' walk, v. javálki: see "go," walk, ni (pleasure walk), sel, Trailing ? wall, kit (h), f.: stone w. wake, waken, see "awake" wages, mazūri, f. : mizurdári vulture, küñru, m. vomiting, chin, f. (n very dushing up, gahir'r, f. ing place diibi gai, m. "foot, on": causal. yarolki f. Ewooden, khür, m. warm oneself, tapizholki large; (small canal), dala, ächoi, i tām† tholki tholki fi i inke w., sēl thořki dried; itchot, m.: w. tree. biliti kül : wooden w., kalai voice, üthälü mäsöf thef "noise," " sound ") w. loud, green, khikai, f. : f.: of native lamp, sur, m

m.: (see why? ke? whiten, sheù thoiki when? kärë': when, rel., same who? kō?: whose, kē'ski whither? whistle, to call someone, seu whirlpool, pheri, f. whip, thur, I. (u narrow); v. where, kojnj, konj, jan: where whence? what, jek ?; what, rel. same wheel, arnbi, m.: cii'rku m., wheat, gum, m. : car of w. well, n., (of water), gii'lko, m. wet, azii: wet nurse, see wellknown, mäşlıhür weep, roĭki west. bur bei, bur beyavar well, adv., see "good weave, buyolki weight, weigh, tolólki week, sátdězi; f.: sát chák Wednesday, hödu wedding, sec " marringe" weather, fine, bezi, f. könyöt : see " where." pişu, m. şürüjki dofki, şürkya dofki tr., thür gi dolki, w. 2 nc. rel., same words thoiki for amusement; Word jaryo: whence, rel., same " foster mother" " pound " thără doiki w. 2 nc. **հ**նա, ա. mord word (surd ri) being, see "health " bart, kōnyo, ya ic. kojnyet, m.: sec ": wello.ćuřoy

wick, of English lamp, ball', with, sati, nala' (along with); beside, kkoj: instrumental, wood, jiik. m., kāt, m. large, wonderful, ajab: wi woman; edi, -f.: young wa wolf, shill, m. wiso, daná, Aklinia wish, n., iak, f.: arman, f.: winnow, dürkim thoiki, dälbisa thoiki; see " sieve ": winwitness (person), guñ', m.: without, outside, darii, dără wing, phácálj, f. wild (savage), Jüngali wife, grēn, gēn, f.: jāmāt, f.: of. " mosque." within, arti, ărti winter, yong, m.: w. solstice, wine, mo, m. window, diri'f, f. wind, öshi, f. win, vuwójkj: w. law case, willow, beu, f.: weeping widower, kagū'nų, m. widow, giūs, f.: kagū'nį, f. wide, roomy, shilly: broad, ajab hikmit abstract noun, testimony, thoĭki long) tree, etc., torii, m. rough piece, stump of with shok, f.: v., same words bắri thoĭkị (w. jo, from) mūchū'r, f. guail [nowing fork with five prongs yonüku hálöl, m. (ū is ŭ phyölü, m. haroc, f.: w nnowing fan, calii, calii

wool, goat's, jiit, f.: sheep's,

ëvelur, vai bitrizer : also for evelezh, mi barizer, ani

bărizër, we may

barrezh: nest y.

this y., and eveler, and

pheri kal, m. : other forms

y., ghārakāl y. after next. is pitráre'ko (e is è) : next

work,

yawn, jami<u>zh</u>ólkj (a as in English "man")

year, öve'lü. m. : barıs', m.: kal,

ilzhuko†: last y . piir: last m. : this y., azhú : this year's,

vear's, päriiköj: year before last, pärär: adj. from piträr

yard (measure), gitz, f.

simply, zo. m.

tholki, also pilskad Yak, worthy, layek Yagistan, the country below writt. shipi, f. wrinkle, n., kritp. f.: britk, f.: see "fold" wrestle, simula' (f.) lumolki wrest away, luvoiki wounded, zikhmi wound, n., gālf, f..: zii'khum m.: v. tr., gālf do'iki worthless, khňoŭ, khňrāb: write, lĭkhóĭki wren, shund ter, m. worthiness. layakat, f. world, dünyāt, f. work, krym, m.: kom, m.: v. word, mor. m. (surd r). tān, Yāgīstān ak, be'pu, m.: hybrid, m.: v. tr., gāl† do'ki zakhim do'ki or tho'ki zakhmi tho'ki : be wounded Cilas, on the indus, Yagisgālf bili. I was wounded gal† boiki w. genit., as ma bë'piti zo, m., loss often zikhüm or zikhmi boiki kom or krom tholki piis, m.: fine silky wool,

have svelet latherty, the foundation of svelet, the following we willow, believed, the few courted, the few courted, the few courted, the few courted, which were still of the few courted, we will all the few courted for the fe

p: 72, foll's pravious day yact for yokenal, in. (to yoke nalac aolig

Note, teho Noung (man or vromen), josn : (y) man, oskur : y-women, cumzikir, t

zeal (for friends), nith, f.

yesterday, bala: day before

KOHUSHANT AND GORDSI.

INTRODUCTION AND SENITARE

Nore.—K. and G. stand for Kohlstantand Gürösinespectively. Sinst möglin Kohlstan, the Sinst möglin Kohlstan, the phrasein the Gure dialect being sink möglin napeaker of the language is called Sin (fear, the sanie). The adjective is sin or sunköcu in Khhistan and sink in Güresi.

PRONUNCIATION.

Several points are worthy of attention.

Gerebral Lettern.—o, ch, sh, zh, j, are found both cerebralised and unoexebralised the cerebral forms are represented by C, ch, E, Z, and cerebral j. In Kohnekarzh sud j are often interchanged, especially after a vowel, as are z and cerebral j. there is n. tendency to prefer the fricatives zh and z after a yowel. The sounds are made with the point of the hollowed tongue against the back of the hirri painte.

Examples :

Kohlaskui : Jhçi goats : çel, three (cf. čel, wonian) : ¿ā, brother : Jabāti, medicine (cerebral j) : çāköng, look : jikmçőh, brother-in-law : şişü; coh .gf maize, cf. khilibi ; poplar : skag, dream.

Gurest: crou, vari-coloured chau; whip: seu, blind: pas, wools za, brother; of thirty kaoul, Abies Pindrau; mucho, before: 10th, n., bean.

The cerebral letters n. t. d. r. are all common and cerebral cours in the Dras dialect.

Another notable feature is the tendency partially to unvoice a final vowel and to aspirate a final sural consonant. Words are frequently pronounced without this aspiration, and it is always dropped in inflection.

Eramples: -K.; bak, bakh, cave: rook-hole kildat, kildath, how: taki, takih, button : biirkō, barkōb,

G.; afeat, ateath, you will bring: hat, hath, you are: kye, kyeh, why: Ani, anh, here: du, duh, two.

and ghada, in the river or at the river. constant. Thus we hear thaide and inide, was obtained: gade aspirated in K. I think, however, that such aspiration is not emplicing is slight, and of course disappears with the inflection. Voiced letters are not aspirated in C., but are not infrequently The final h in all such words is liable to drop off when the

of the language, for we have them in the 3rd sing, fut as G. asii or axii, he will be: Si or Ei, he will come: K. kansi, with the cerebials c. ch. s. z for these consonants tend to retract the front vowels i and c, and to lower the high i-all in and & Such sounds are natural when found in connection almost e and sometimes it. In G. ich. brae, the I is between I appears to be normally between a and c, sometimes becoming ō, i and o. o and u. kandi and It asile, asile, he was. We notice too that the the direction of a. They seem, however, to be of the essence vary sometimes in the same word, e.g. between e and o, e and fut first sing, seems to end indifferently in am, am, am, im Indeterminate rowels.—There are indeterminate vowels which Thus in Gürcsi cen, sycamore, the e

syllable the accent should fail. The preference is to have it as near as possible to the end of the word. Infinitives accent noticed. There is no one rule which will decide on which the 5 of the termination -ōny. Accents .-- The strong accents of the language should be

G:: pait'h, watch (noun): käski'h, turban: shaka'r. sugar: dumogii, second: of di, day after to morrow: pashizho'nu, yazā's, I made to walk. be visible: paghizhilos, I was visible: khåtos, I ascended:

K.: camál, haste: hagáro, heavy: taki'h, button: bandi' knuckle, joint: #Jing, high, upper.

Gürest infinitives is often very faint, so pashizhonu and of the rowel of the previous syllable. The v occurring in many pasinzhyönn do not greatly differ. taken as a very short vowel often involving the lengthening The short vowel (here ii) at the end of many words may be

thus in K. hanu, is, becomes in the fam. haini, whore the ai is pronounced like the a in English "man." but a final i frequently affects an a in the previous syllable Epenthedia.—There is not much epenthesis in the language,

duced after the a. as machairi. Similar changes may be bee, has an a of this nature. Sometimes a short i is introin French words like " page," "cave," e.g. Kohistani machari, A long a changes from a as in French ame, tache, to the a

called openthetical pected cakea, cikeall; cf. also katari, female mule, plur future 2nd. plur. of citkyony, see, where we should have exfound in the Gürösi dialoct and some which can hardly be called openthetical. We have caiken, caikeath, imperat. and

NOUNS

(Gürēsl.)

qualified noun is nomin, or oblique. Urdu and Kashmiri) it never changes according to whether the to the number and gender of the word qualified, but (unlike fom. -et; plur. -e for both mase, and fem. It changes according Case .- In Gurest the genit. suffix is sing. mase. . i, sing

The dat. suffix is -ig or -is which is added also to adverbs. The accus, is often the same as the nomin., if it has a suffix it preposition zhō. is that of the dat. The so-culled ablative is made with the

and Nyamkat -su. I should not like to put forward any it. Cf Bhadrawahi of for the plur agent, Bhatealt agent sing. c and al, Kangri agent sing, and plur, c. The latter the plur. has -si for both agents. agent becomes -orzhi. In the sing, fem it generally ends in theory, but the double form suggests the presence of influences reminds us of the Tibetan agent which ends in .s. and of Jid which has two distinct forms, one ending in -# for use in the from two different families of languages. In the plur, the all other parts of transitive verbs. The former seems to be o, as sazo, by a sister, sayo, by her. The first pers. pron. in Aryan. In the Roy. As Soc.'s monograph on Northern Himalayan Lauguages I have adduced forms which resemble past tenses of transitive verbs, and the other in still used with The most interesting case is the instrumental or agent,

The prepos. "\(\frac{1}{2\ln}\)n', upon, appears to require that its object should add \(\frac{1}{2\ln}\)i before \(\frac{1}{2\ln}\)n. Thus we have \(\frac{1}{2\ln}\)n', on the head: \(\frac{1}{2\ln}\)n', on the bax: \(\frac{1}{2\ln}\)n', on the him, us, you, them, we find mo, tu, sesi, be tso, sano follower house: ash pizhi azha'. on the horse: while for upon me, then

(Kohistāni.)

gender, number or case of the following noun may be. Neither of these is subject to change, no matter what the In Kohistant the gen. sing. suffix is generally et; plur -o.

in ordinary conversation no change is made. The dat. suffix is in which may become ret in the plur., but "As in the other

distententation the side of to advante and preposts ne with the ह्रकादम्मी विदेश जी विषय्कालम हिल्ली, पित्रका एम बप्तस्तक

tribe preposition "from" is go to or elfo, the plum form both g in provide the may the both the provide the may the psople to be file for

The two agent suffices are of, cellon-Lior the sing, of the fit, with Jelon of preceded by a short rowel for its pur, the second, boing ou or of for both sing, and plue. In Kohistani, I we the two forms are not kept so nigidly distingt as in u es and i the cas I nous the second t. With propouns from one Kontagani i we the und i the ons distinct as in u es and i the ons is fron ti torm is it go the forms. another

The preparation of the standard decreption of the grant o gozg dje upon the house: 8 gg on the head : athini the port el the additio

ce hetween Tes in actual, speech, to t tin final the sing, and the plr, except in the male little rehetwee for the first get Even in the e the condition of the is so faintly pronounced in K. Its in the first had been in the condition of the condition of the condition in the condition in the condition of the condition in the c

m. The sing. d b. nd as in t e found the g in Klajimin boh, while in the Aryan lan of North India. वे कि गर्ने तह सार ह Integricentive pronouns are used also as d te o character wing are used f any. The 6 r nanns - These do toall for munin the Tle root be found the 1 111person link 1 de in wild et anyth n- and/ga- are c

. take -a in th us a single noun, the when used as e unless used as indeclinable -71-Holv, is in consonant Khadae Pal Adjectives not change Dasc. plr. tional

J. RC

ge d c number and pe on of the a thect. It has not flightly then not the thing to have the tremps of passive, the use of five lager to s, eith ago only one is found in Elygnatic Sing and the lage the lager the allignative hear whether thingings or universifive, the verb changes absording to the Indi a Mareby the reth hanges according to the logical object with it Lecounes the grains official surbject.

The infinitive ends in Jonn the o always receiving the accent. It is a verbal noun and may be de lined like any other noun in -u, takin -a for the plur. mass and -i for the

fein. g. or plur. Il us we have:—

K ai k hong nistü, hanu, it is right to do this work.

mö püsü narı, gire, went to lo ik.

tiki khönel kleji isi ji is not the time for euting food.

The prat is frue by adding to the rot of the verb for the sing, and earlier or is the sume as the from the sing, and adds unaccented a in the plut.:— wie', K bri : har, hira, take away. The rot is found by the fam (the ending on of the infin.

As rai to accent verbs are divided into two main K ar thon bozha shall I go to pray? In this sentence

Classes ...

(1) Ti s which in the Put. Fres. Ind., and Impert. nocent syllable following the root. ' hey usually make che past in - s generally

syllables after the root. Almost all intrans, verbs belong to the A class, Goine trans verbs also belong to it, but vhich in the Fut, Pres Ind. and Imperf. accent the root. They have slight continctions in some of the most elon to the first.

The future adds to the stem the following endings: ---fim, -lm, etc., -e-bi or -ei, -on -eath or -ath, -on. The short of the first sing varies When the infin. is monot counting the final short-u), the verb is generally tirregular as will be seen from the conjugations in the

future is an common use as a pres subj. This correstorming but Sing has greater flexibility than Cf. the examples of conditional sentences given A table of the chief verbs exhibiting irregularity The irregularities are usually found in the zh and zare apt to be interchanged in all verbs.

the pres. ind., imperf and pres. perf. are as a rule n of two tenses more or less rapidly uttered vely fitture with pres. of verb subst., future with of the past tense.

Kiamiisa, I was bringing. has or hanus. The imperf. is derived from the pres ind., og. from Kilm hus or hanis: kiasii, I have brought, from kias their origin is obvious. Thus we have attenus, I am bringing. Kohistani these have been welded into single tenses, though pant of verb subst., and past with press of verb subst. In

future perfect by the past with boi. " will be " by the pros. of the verb subst. with bilos, and the the continuative future by the future with bilos, the simple A future indicating doubt is expressed in K. as follows :---

hargi bilü, be will doubtless be taking it away

hanű bilű, it will doubtless be so shīnīllű böi "Ferningi häng " thētö lākin püshou ne böi, he have seen them. will have heard that there are Burgpeans, but will not

The past of trans, verby ends in C. ar · a · a · ies · ieth · ie.

second class : yās, -ins. or -ins, -yā, in or -dā, -vaŭ, iaŭ or daŭ. K. -fis -fi -on or -dn: -es -eth -ege. Instead of the first three we may have in verbs of the

Verbs of the second class have for the first three. -yās, lās, -tās; -yā, -lā, -eā; you or -yāu, -lou or -lāu, ·bon or -bin.

Wein. -re -cgr -cgi -es -rth -cge in which the Gürest and Glightt pasts are combined

being practically the same. The intrans, past normally ends as follows, the dialects

Carallos - Ilo ि - भेल - भेल - भेल - भेल - भेल - भेल - भेल -Fom. 148 - 118 - 118 - 118th - 116. Fon. Ayes Mye -Mi Myes Myeth -Mye

The phyperfect in both dialects is the past with the past of

lighyönu, conceal oneself, litos: dkzhönu, burn, dādos: sarvānu; be attached. sātos: păruzhyönu, hear, părŭdos. wates : nëshënu, be lost, notos. K, rong, ery, rolos; miryong, die, muos; wazong, descend syllable have some other syllable, thus:-Q. onu. come alos: These words are almost identical with Kohistani. Others are the verb subst. as Ma isilos, I had brought. A number of intrans, verbs instead of M in the penultimate burn, dados:

form ; in Güresi some of them take the subject in the agent Some verbs with trans, meanings have past tenses of intrans,

> G. bizhyonu. fenr, bizhilos: mot bizhilos. I fenred sinconu, learn, sincilas: mei sincilas, i learned. pKrüzh yönu, hear, understand : mël pärŭdos, I understood

mozhizhonu, mozhuchilos, tinish, has both a trans and an thryony, to cross, tarilos, has subject in nom. case. intrans sense with nom. subj.

yazhony, walk or cause to walk, has yatos, walked, with ngent subj. There is also a regular causal vazhayona. sully, in nome case, and yazas, caused to walk, with

K. shiçony, learn, shiçilos. To be finished is mücony, mutos, otherwise the above yazonu, walk, yatos : yazonu, cause to walk, yazayas.

panyonu, read, past panyas or panilos. vorbs are practically as for Gürest.

luture and go back to sair, ar or ar in the past. They are Verbs ending in r(v)onu are a little irregular. Those ending in -nir(v)onu, aryonu or aryonu usually have -air in the mostly causals

G. di mairyong, kill di marom, di mairens: di for de, conj dűzh-aröny, wash partic of donn, give, here means "strike." paruzh-niryonn, explain, -ārēm -airöās--กีกรีก -กไทรีล์s,

regular. In K. the same thing orears, but the verbs are burdly so

cük-yarönu, stop (trans) di märēnu, kill, buzh-aryonu, awaken. bäkh-åröng, ride dizh-ārönu, wash paruj-airyonų, explain, bud-yārönņ, awaken, also as follous di māram di mārās : also -yaram -สิทธิกา สกับกร. -yāram -ārēās. เแน้มษ -yāram -iireās. without di SULIL. -ĭı'ĭās SOLLIE-

PASSIVE.

The passive is formed by adding if or igh to the root of the verb. This is much commoner in the Kohistant dialect than in the Gürest.

G. çikyönn, look ? çakijönn, or çakizhyenn, be hocked at

K. sanonu, build, make, silnijonu, be made. mărōnu, kill mirjoni, be killed

The partive se sentition of the sentition of the fine of the set has the

Where its also me aladive printive Barifieldies in the Soft distrem in The willth of declined like adjustices for in-

Rentla, made : philifft, broken. The corresponds to the Hind hearly paidle with how, an banker in made ; in the state of having been mades tors him, broken. An organic possive partie is found in many Arvan lill dislock as in north-easiven Panjabi kaddheadd, spected Cambalt herors,

THE CAUSAL VERR

Title normal causal form ends in room. In the simplest oasses this is added with an intervening a in Kohlatani often without this a to the root of the verb which is to be rendered Titie mormal causal form eude in -yonncausative.

| | use to be looked | onkyonn and onkayonn | ause to be Reen | L Dreberger | | |
|-------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|--|
| | catharonu, ca | cakyonn and | paglikyong. | Alnohvonu, te | shitey ony | de causal as change |
| 3 2 3 | th on Eyonu, look at | K, ookonii | Karabhona | G. sinobnu, learn | K. shiobnu | Frequently the root of the causal as channed |

valivong, cause, to: descend khairong, cause to ascend, (rain, etc), said of God) dayonu, burn (tr Ikhalonu K. Tazonii G. and K. dazhonu, burn G: and K. chizhony, tear G. khūzhvony, asoend K. tkh 125nu G. vázhony, descend

shakkryonu, dry (tr. sonu...attach G. and K paruzhong, hear, G. and K. shishonn, be dry, G. and K. skoly on, be attached

chinroun, tear (tr.)

(intr.)

G. puruzhairvonu, K. paruzh-

nirvonii, explain.

understand

AGENT .PARTICIPLE.

The agent participle corresponding to Hindi and Urdu -wala ends in the formation is not always regular. The most usual method of forming it is to add .e'k to the root for verbs of the first class, and ak unaccented for those of the second,

VH RIDES

G. and K. galett, looken; thek doer; stake, beinger Lad on the other days of we have

Walker, Mara Ly G. Linzah, Gessendern Gam khazhnöny;

khi is enter, thom Allony is confinedeed. from verbong

In Kohisteni the infin is used in this way in agreement with a noun, as medng mileba, a keeper; camen thong mileby a man mho hastens:

CONJUNCTIVE PARTICIPUE.

The conjunctive narriesple corresponding to the Hindi and Urdu -kir or -ke is formed by adding -e' to the root for verbs of the first class and -t for the second. There are slight irregularities:

G. and K. oake, having looked; the having done; ate, having beaten,

khezi, having ascended; mezi, having walked; perhi, pastitense gas (bozhonu, to go).

COMPOUND VERUS.

The commonest verbe used in this way are throng, do or make (K. thong): drong, give (K. dong): bong, become. Others and Urda, and to a greater extent than in Kashmiri, werb, are joined to nouns and adjectives to express a single iden. Na in Hindi are ony, come: valvony, bring down (K. valony): vazhōnu, Werbs compounded with nouns and adjectives. descend (K. vazoni).

G. thatharai thyony, trembling make, tremble.

bigh dyöny, twisting give, twist. länk böng, shake (intri): länk dyöny, shake (tr.) - läng (K. lan) means shivering.

äzü välyönu (K azü välönu) to bring down rain (referring to God), to rain.

K. lifmän dönug swim.

daī vāloni, bring down beard, to shaye.

obigi vazoni, sneeze descend, to sneeze (G. chin vazhonu) cot dony, to strike.

in this way to express such ideas as ought, ability, knowing Verbs compounded with other verbs. -- Verbs are compounded how to.

bozhi, from bozhōny, to go, corresponds exactly to the Ought.-In Gürest this is expressed by bozhi with the infin.

Kashmiri gätshī, from, gatshun, to go: bozhi dyōng, one ought to give, it is necessary or right to give, Kashmiri gatshī dyūn: cf. Hindi danā chāhiye.

In Kohtetani some such word as misti, good, is used, as donn misti hanii it is good to give.

Ability. bonn, he able, with the infin. G. tu vāzhong nai bē. thou art not āble to walk: K. mō yāzōng bom, I can walk: In K. this is sometimes shortened, thus mō yaza bom, I can walk, tu bozha bē, thou canst or mayest go.

Know, How To -daştöng (G. and K.), and listong (K.).

4. nood gak thydny distem, mosu pak thydny nai distym, I know how to dig, I do not know how to dig.

K. mās pāngār donu lāṣṭēm, I know how to hobble (a horse). tus dārā donu na dāṣṭā, thru dost not know how to hunt.

PRONOMINAL SUIGHINES.

Pronominal suffixes which are so fully developed in Kashmiri, and add so much to the difficulty of that language, are comparatively rare in Sinā. I have not noticed them at all in Kohlstäni. In Gürēst I have noticed them for the second sing, and second and third plur, always to express an object, direct or indirect.

hü, is to thee: Kashmiri chữy from chuh, is hNou, is to you: hũkh, is to them . , chükh

riikh. 18 to bent: kiitëm, I shall bent Fiitkaast I - I - II kiitëm, I shall bent

kütemei, I shall bent thee: cf. Kash...mārhy; · I shall beat for thee beat for thee mārāva, I shall

In Kash anaray the suffix is dative; I shall beat thee is markth.

külemekh. I shall beat them

mīrikh, I shali

beat you

INTERROGATIVE PARTICLE.

When an interingative sentence does not contain one of the gitdinary interingative winds such as how, when, why where, etc., a special particle is often inserted. The particle is dā in timest, and lā or ē in Kohstānt—Down the Indus from Class ē is commoner than lā which is hardly tound. These particles are sumptimes used with the imperative and then have the effect of systeming the abruptness of an order

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES.

6. mistii boi hō dā? K. mistii hō ē, art thou well? kokoe hā dā (ō), are there hens?

nighpi at da (la), bring the horses. The force of da or la is that of English "will you," bring the horses, will you.

měsii třímakti pim dá (č), may i drink tobacco? (i e smoke).

These particles may not be used along with an interrogative pronoun, adjective or adverb.

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES.

(Kohĭstāni.)

(1) Of the form "if he eats this he will live"; protasis and apodesis both future in sense Koh. has protasis in past, apodesis future.

mo khyas to miran', if I out this I shall die.

in a variety of this the press ind, may be used in the protasis:

haro to har, an haro to phal the: if you are taking this (i.e., if you wish to take it), take it, if you are not taking it, leave.it. "You" here is sing. If a plural is meant the sentence becomes haratha to hara, na haratha to phal thea the meaning being otherwise the same.

sësi hitro to hitrth, na haro to na härth, if he is taking it (wishes to take it,) let him take it, if he is not taking it lethim leave it. Härth is concessive, corresponding to Cligiti häiot, hitrota.

(2) (If the form "if he were to eat this he would die" or "if he had eaten this he would have died." These are not clearly distinguished. In most Indian languages the context has to decide which sense is intended, and that in spite of the existence of forms which ought to decide the point without the context.

The protasis has either (i) the past tense with the subordinate particle to, the past tense heing deprived of its suffix, or (ii) the past tense uncontracted along with the past of bong, to be, used with to; in this case the past of bong loses its suffix. Strictly speaking the first of these should mean "if we were to do," etc., and the second "if he had done," etc.

The apodesis has either the future with bite (bite being indeclinable), or the future with ta. The former is commoner.

the detail to for give bilted, eather mine, poise, dei bile, if I Beat come verterday, the Saith wayid bace given me a pice.

BAR PRINCES (verebral f) Eneon bil. Co. bish ne mine, bils (or ten university (or had, exten the medicine, parhaps he would not lave died.

koe go El-to (ordio bil-to), point laizh bile, fe anyone had come heveuld have obtained a pice.

kooga al-to, mo them bile, it anyons had come, I should have done it.

The form with simple alto inancification indeclinable. The form with simple alto may near either "were to come," or " had come," while that with also bil-to or all bil-to must mean "Affice had coine," etc. bil-to is contracted from bile and to. They the particle of subordination, plays an important particle of subordination, plays an important particle of subordination, plays an important particle of subordination.

The following chuses will show the forms used for the

mo alto or ale bilto, if they to come or had come.
to alto or ale bilto, if their were to come or hadst come.
you alto or ale bilto, if the were to come or hadst come.
The alto or also bilto, if he were to come or had come.

be al-to or ales bit-to, if we were bocome or had come.
teo ar aletholi, to if you were to come or had come.
yet alto or aletholitico, if they were to come or had come.

To get the fem, one must obenge alos alo alas alab ale ale to alos allabale ale

mo al-fo.or (alls bil-to, if I (fem.) were to come or had

al-to and bil-to are not changed.

TEMPORAL CLAUSES.

(Kohistāni.)

"At the time of doing "is rendered by khen or khin, time, with the verbin the tense required by the sense.

mo tiki khyas kheni (or khini), at the time that liwas eating food; lit. I ate food, at the time.

tso filet khëni (or khini), while you were coming: lit, you came at the time.

khên may be used with the infin, tikî khônsi khên bilû : bread eatung-of time became, it is

time to have food,

PURPOSE, CONTINGENT RESULT. (Kohistan)

Runpossells appressed by the future with or without bile. A quinecting (conjunction is not negatived. Uhis constitution does equally well for all purpose clauses whether in English they are past or future; the underlying idea is that they are all ways future with reference to the time of the main verb.

thulo battsho hatal thea, best knon knushtiles thon, kill

the fat eals this we may out and be lingpy:
the must kind so sk litch an id motioninsomety soi
tomash them lotte, then never even gavest me even a
goat that I might make (in with my (same-age) comparions.

The same construction is used to express contingent result. See the second sentence under the next heading—I am not worthy thing people should say

Purpose may also be expressed by the dative of the infini-

fikil khonara gould bread eating for the went, the went; to have food.

QUOTRATIONS

(Kohistant.)

The naturatives well illustrate the use of the verb thong, do to indicate quotad.

'' kknol kye shet" the, khojou, "quarrel why ye made ??"

having-said he asked, i.e. he inquired saying, why did

ye quarrel? mo hos wobel pucil ham the jakes mizan, I worthy not an "thy son is "linving said, people may say, i.e. I am not worthy that people should speak of me saying I am thy son.

1 am thy son.

9hunill' bôi "Faraingi hang" flietô pashou ne bôi, heard
he:will-be "Europeans are" having said, saw not willbe; he will have heard that (saying) there are Europeans, but will not have seen them. The loan-word

Küshmiri Influence.

shunila, from shandnu, Erdu sunna, is striking. Like

the more usual paruzhong, it is considered intrans.

The Gures and Titel people are bilingual speaking both Kashmiri and Sing. Their dialect has several points of resemblance to Kashmiri not found in Kohistani. The following anay be noted:

Masculine.

NOUNS.

(i) bozhi, ought, from bozhony, go, corresponding to one ought to look: Kash gatshi wiichun. Kashmiri gatshi, from gatshun, go: as bozhi cakyony,

(ii) The use, though to a very limited extent, of pronominal suffixes: hai, is to thee; Kash, chuy (hi, is: Kash, chiih).

kütemekh, I shall bent them: Kash. mārākh: (kütem, 1 shall bent: Kash. marg).

(iii) The partially adjectival nature of genitives, which (iv) The vocabulary has a few Kashmiri words not used in mouns governed, but do not change for case. The change according to the number and gender of the genitives in the Dras dialect of Sina do the same.

A number of other words show the influence of Kashmiri. Kohistāni, as sārg, half more than; sārg cār, 4): Kash sāda tsār: sāda guarter more than, sāda dish. 8]: Kash swāda öth: thialh, butter; Kash thii kartal): the r in prong (Kah. pong) is also Kashmiri (Koh gih): kadiil, bridge, Kash kadiil (Koh. 865

The Dras people are trilingual, speaking Pürik in addition to Sina and Kashmiri. This applies only to the Dras plain, Kashmir ts, though it has less of the t clement. further down the valley they cannot speak Kashmiri. Itas one notices a sharply bissed s which is not unlike the

ACCIDENCE OF THE KOHISTANI DIALECT.

NOUNS.

Masculine.

Plural.

Singular.

Gen. Prēp. 2、-gro Prēp. 2、-gro, jo, jo, zho, kňoi. -g (je. jel, zho, kňoi, etc.) Nom. māl-u Inther -0i

Ag. I. Troi

ii 'oc' ii-

The pronunciation of the prep. jo, and of the final short vowel of Agent II is inconstant. It is doubtful whether in and plur, forms of jo and raordinary speech anyone makes a difference between the sing Ag., 11: 480, 180, 180, 180 -ūsā, etc.

Nom. lial., how iten, baiter Dat üiü .ñ.u. -ñiu -hal-o

> Ag. 1 Prep. Date v Gen Nom, piiç-h Ag. II, rāsņ. etc. Ag. I. rhi Gen zā-wel Ag. 11. bālsa, etc Prep. ra Dut rārn Gen rāci Nom. rā. raja, king Ag. 11. -sn, etc. Ag. I. -wlor-wl Nom. zā, brother rep. -wa ė en in -si, etc. Singular. . ชา๋อ-อ-ภูนุน phēsa, etc. zār -ŭ bălü jă, ju ÷ŭ j≅, ja -0 je, j -ŭ -ŭ jō, ja -ŭsp. ete. ċ -ŭrić ċ Plural.

ghāṇṇ, ghēṇṇ. Prep. gā, ghā, ghē, and so on. Note also ghādā, in a Nom. gāl, ghāh, stream has Gen. gāci, ghāci: Int. gāin.

Sometimes .k, .ik, is allixed to the root; in this case the suffixes are attached to the .k. For the meaning of this a country: dokanakei for dokanei, of a servant: nokurakara, suffix see end of syntax of Gilgiti dialect. See examples in the Parable of the Prodigal Son. watungkara, for withingin, to for nokargruto a servant: müshyākei for müshyāci, of a man.

| Datira | Gen. ∗i | Nom. co-i | Ag. II Yap etc. | Ag. 1yo | Prep i | Dat ira | Genei | Nom. soç-i, female | Singular. | |
|--------|---------|-----------|-----------------|---------|--------|---------|-------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| oūra . | 20 | cei | -ĭsp, etc. | **** | ÷ | -111 | -io | - . | Paral. | Feminine. |

| and al |
|--------|
| 797 |
| 91 |
| -31 |
| 72 |

| TAY CHAMMAN. | Eluralia co fie co f | |
|---|--|--|
| - 10 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 | S., kular. Ag. Ii. Ag. IIisp, etc. Nom mülá-l. Gen, -i. Brep, -i. Ag. IIisa, etc. Gen. Razen, alam, alam, etc. | |

All nouns ending in s and all inflect in z and zh

-ŭ je -ŭsp.ekc. ₫. Ģ. q. miller-if Nom. Aj.e. -i, mother Nom, ma, mother Gen milet Dat.

Ag. I. -u Prep, Gen Date

PRONOUNS.

-a. besu, bes Ag. I. mösü, mös, mö Ag II. mösü, mös Nom: mů, môh, l Dat. mura Gen. mel

As in the case of nouns the final u of the agent is frequently The mase; and fem, are the same except that in the nom, pl. and ag, plur, the fem, has the additional forms ba, basu. inaudible. It also interchanges with other short vowels. So -bēsū, bēs

with all other pronouns:

| Plural | | | teoria, etc | |
|-----------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Singular. | Nom, tu, thou, the fact that the fact that | Bresp de Francisco | Ag. II. Bard, oto. | The man from family |

22.5

KOUKE

-d. sesp, etc. Sean, etc. no mas. showfell are tale same, Your so he, that, it, fem. se Drep, sesting Prep, sesting Ag. L. sost soss, etc. Ag. II. soss, etc. Gen. Fesei

Except in the nom. sing. the mase, and fem. are the same. Nom. K, that.

8 vin-ei Transit in the second s Dat. Ka-gra Gen. asei

P

Masc. and fem. are the same. Nom yo, fem. ye, this

Ag. II. a Gen: yes-ei Dat.

Masc. and fem. the same except in nom. sing. Nom., nuh,, fem. nih, he, she, nih Gen. nüs-ei, fem. nis-ei it, eto.

Ag. I. Ag. II. Dat. Prep.

In the plur, the mast, and fem, are the same. ädeaĭ-i Nom. adau-, of this or that adei kind. Ag. I. (sen. Dat.

ädnie

A ILLECTIVES.

" awe." which. In these words the au is almost like aw in English Similarly declined is kadau, of what kind? or of that kind

Dat. sara Ag. I. si Gen. itsō-soi Nom. 160, that very

Ag. 11. -sp

For the plural one of the other demonstrative pronouns is

Gen. masc. and fem. amusĕi, etc. Nom. anii, that : fem. ani :

Nom. köi, kõe, who? anyone, someone Gon. köz-ci, fem. köz-ci

Λg. I. -i, -n Dat. Prep. 1100

what (relative) jok, jo, zhok, zho, joi, zhei all meaning "what ?", anything, something. The form fei or zhei appears both persons and things. no one or nothing at all came. In this phrase it is used for to he the only form used before gu, even, also, as jei gu ne ālo, Indeclinable are khan, who or what (interrog.) or which or

both genders; itcāk, so much or many, kitcāk, how much or Also indeclinable are akt. self (nom.) as in I myself, he himself, they themselves, etc. used for all the persons and

khat or kāc mintizei gās hitnit? what man's house is it?

or number of the word following, i.e. the word indicating the remain unchanged no matter what may be the gender, case character which they have in so many Indian languages, but thing possessed The genitives of nouns and pronouns have not the adjectival

ADJECTIVES

in -ŭ have fem. sing in -i ; masc. plur. -ṇ, fem. plur. -i. not declined for case unless whom used as nouns. Adjectives are generally of the same form as nouns and are Those ending

miştü manüzei göş, a good man's house.

khiei eci di, a bad woman's daughter.

NUMBERALS.

form used in Inlikot and the second that used in and near Clins. in the list of cardinal numerals the first in each case is the

| 45. d: | 40. d | 30. ს 31. ს | * | 18. X | | | 9. 1 10. c | | | - |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------|--------------|
| dibū or dibyō ga pösh: | gņ akā (; dībā ; or dībvē ; | bih or bio gu dái bih or bio | bih gg. ik(b) or bio gg ik(h): | សុំទុវុធិក : kយ៉ាវ៉ា : bith | pinzilej sőgi sítág: | nkāĭ: bā): cōī | | 11%ë u∧ė T§od | orek: | bik or bok |
| dibiō ge püch | dibo. | bìo gë dái bio gë akith | b)ö gë ik(h) | | caunde přínzile șoi škiái | akkālı bay çol | no Det Det | pŭoh sa sktt | oar oğ | 44" |
| | 200. 1000. | J00. | 98. | 90. | 80. 88. | 79. | 70. | 2 E | 53. | 50. |
| | du shiil : zir : | 마치: 전체: 편: | carbyō gạ nsiāe : | earbyō ga dáï: | carbyō ga ās : | | | çõbyő: çöbyő: | _ | _ |
| | du <u>s</u> hil zír | સોમાં કોમાં કુઇ દૃહ | eurbiō iṣḷā | eirbiö diñ | carbio iksi | çöbiő űkni | <u> </u> | çĕbî 1d3ç çĕbî | dibīō gĕ | dibiō gĕ daï |
| | | Œ. | 9 | 55 | 67 | 33 | díi | Ċ. | Į0ģ | daï |

thus, second, dumügü : first, hökmügü : 31st, bjö ga akāmügü plur. muge, fem. mugi) to the cardinals including the first Ordinal numbers are formed by adding mugu (fem. mugi

half is hūri: 31, çoi ga hūri: 11 hik ga hūri, otc. three-quarters is expressed by pau kan: thus 53, pau kiin

one-quarter by pan ijā, as 21 pan ijā dū.

and wari unchanged, as akat dum, eleven times; wari is less Once, twice, ten times, etc. are expressed by the words dim

The idea of "each" in four, five each, etc., is indicated by the repetition of the number, as coi co, thirteen each.

The number with -kile may be reproted as dankle daikle, ten This may be connected with the suffice k already alluded The suffix this hay be added to even numbers, as dailthe See full discussion at end of wintax of Gilgiti dialect.

VERBE.

VERB SUBSTANDINE.

Present Singular.

Plural.

he or hand, thou art hus orhans, 1. am

hat(h) or hankt(h),, you are ha or hang they are has or hands, we are

Feminine.

hes, or haines ba or hain!

het(h), or hainet(h) hes or haines he or hain!

The all the fem. is pronounced like the s in "man," but a little tenser.

Past.

asiloa, fem. -es. P

fem. do.

The first letter (a) in the plur, and in all the fem, resembles The lis between I and German it (short). χij Lue a. in "man,"

TRANSITIVE VERB.

atong, (sometimes arong or adong), to bring.

The accent is on the second syllable throughout the verb except where otherwise indicated. This is the characteristic of verbs of the first class. The second class accents the root and consequently contracts some of the endings. There is little difference between the two classes.

mperat, tusi ats'(h) Fut. moed at-im,

tsosŭ žiba,

tsosu -ea'th besŭ .on Sess. SOSA -- EI OF BIEI tost. -e or &de

In -ei there is often German o. (short). Concessive, only 3rd sing. and plur, stets.

Pres. Ind. most at-imis tūsū

8098

tsosu -ea'tha best .onks

WREE BASS.

Imperfect model Lechings 的中心· BOKU. tion it.

besit confise Safba. Pinnel. Eros 6 CE S

Fina

The accentis on the first syllable in the lst sing., otherwise on the second.

The imperfect may also be formed by combining the fut. with the past of the verb subst. Liftm as los, etc. Past mo attas

-Kui (soinetimes:-oa). -010 £12 BOE

अरेगर्ड -ege Kad -es

Fem. Ki-es -ege -egi -es -eth -ege.

I doubt whether wore is any real difference between final Ref -est unaccented erand tin this or the next tense,

Pres. Perf. mö Kt-Kanı -00 5051

BLING SINE Fema at-esa -ani -eni-ese athe -ani

The pluperfect is formed by joining the past to the past of the verb substant asiles, I had brought.

Conjunctive Participle, ste, stetn or steto, having brought. Agent atek, bringer. This may also be expressed by the infin. used as an adj., in agreement with a noun, as atong muliha, a bringing man, bringer.

PASSIVE.

The passive is unade by inserting if or ith after the root. The verb is then conjugated regularly as in intrans. verb. It is probable that often the idea of such a verb is middle rather than passive.

itifona, to be brought: itijam, I shall be brought; utijilôs,
I was brought. itijilos is confugated like aslos.

adding .llu (plur..lla : fem. sing. and plur. iii) to the active A passive partic: is formed directly from the active verb by

atilu, having been brought, brought.

härönu, take away (verb of class II).

One or two parts will be sufficient. Accent on let syllable except where shown,

| **1 | Pres. Perf. hár-amiisa | ÷ | έι | Pres. Ind. har-amile | <u>α</u> | ė | Future hkr-em | Concessive hirta | Imperat. h&r | Singular. | |
|-------|------------------------|------|-------|----------------------|----------|------|---------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|--|
| -ithu | -oniga | -čna | -ntha | -Oulls | -ŏn | -āth | -011 | | hKra | Plaral. | |

Past hitrias, etc. regular like itas.

Ag. 1: Subjects of intrans, verbs are in the nomin., those of trans, are in Agent 1 for past tenses and in Agent II for other In Kohlstäni Sina Ag. II is frequently used instead of

bozhōnu, go.

uizod

Imperat. bo(h)

and Impert. Future regular as for harony above.: so with Pres. Ind.,

| b. | ľejn: - | Pngt. |
|---------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| gei or gyei | gou ges or gyes | 25 SE |
| | F | |
| gath or gyath | go or gyo | gēs or gyēs gēth or gyēth |

ōnii, come.

| Imperf. | Imperit. Fut _{we} : |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| อีพนัรถ อีก | € (h) |
| ōṇŭsn ĕātha ĕna- | on on vat |
| | va on or un vath on |

interesting. The occurrence of cerebral p in 1st plur. fut. and imperf. is

Past alos reg. like asilos. Fem. all-is -i -i -is -ith -i.

VERUS.

Singular. thông, do make. Plural.

Imperat. the(h)?
Fut. them -Pagt thöi thās thā thou 등 សេខក សា thes thōn thet E M

Conj. Part. thö, having done: Agent thök, doer

Fut. Past Fam. pë-es -e -e -es -ct -egi. pic pins pins pyöng, drink. poot sood piāth

Fut. si-öm -öl -ö-ö Past sifis Fut. khum khā Past, khy-ās -ñ sionu, recognise. khōnu, cat. 10-18 110-18 khi-ēs khon kliáth khon

Conj. partic. boi, be, baving become bony, be, become Fut. mīričui, mīrizhēm, etc. Past mū-os

ทเชี-ยห

-et

ô

mīryōuu, die.

| | ı | | L |
|---|---|---|---|
| ı | ĕ | õ | Ų |
| | ľ | 3 | 함 |
| | 7 | | В |

25.50

VARIABI.

| | al. | | betyes or t | | ings ("ier I"), on | of the principal thole the verbs in thire and past. | SO 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 | 5 | zhony zhony jalos 3 s. chido | |
|-------------|---|----------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| they wante. | Ploral bon lykt 18an or b | byo p sit. beon beat | : plur. bēţes, bēţhes, bēţy or bēţy- or bēthy-es -e-ī | 10 (, es | except in list sing. | the conjugation of the sulfry. On the whole the yen are infin, future and Future. | | 1 vāram 1. 1 | S. S. H. | |
| TANK . | Singular, 1.0x bym Ben or hon ben z'hon 1, ebo. | | | ्रेड स्टूड स्टूड स्टूड | Con Note cerebral, n in thinking | The following, t gives the cerbs which may cause difficulty, sina are easy. The parts given a long. | 3 3 4 6 | unojay: | John chilonu dky-onu | |
| | Singular, Fut, bom or ham by Pen or h that, buy ere. Gast bilos, etc. | | Rem Dete | The state of the s | A Con. Frat. Note ce. Past likhyss | The followings erbs which may lina are easy: T | rrive, ingry, be, scend, k, beg, ttach | wake (and intr) | be, inter.) | 2 |

| Rank | | | | | | | an an | | satosi: (Urdu lag- | na, see at- | ing. | 100 | - | , | 2 | , es | <i>-</i> | | | 3 | 80 | · uz | t D | | 3. The state of | is almost u | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------|-----|-------------|------------|----------|--------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-------|----------|-------------------|---------|------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|---------|-------------|----------|--------|----------------|----------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------|--------|
| 2 | chilos | -Clbs | Jiton | The last | 300 | HOB | vatos | | Ratos | I Paris | 8 | | poloe | 1106 | | SO1 | turos | -ilos | clās | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | -Anilos | marks | milias | -8.8 | Nezilos | is a | -yas | - 100 Sc | notos | ag ag | 80 180 1 | 88 | -688 | payas | 25.5 | lhās |
| Mutura | offin | -4KE | B | i i | 星 | E E | E, | E . | ff. m | | ĕm-ızh | -Krem | pom | | aho m | の記念日 | 田田 | H. | | -zhitm | - | | mårkm | EX. | H TYPE | | -Em | -61 | -km | EI. | 阜, | E o | 8 | penta -vara | ëm | Ihánı |
| Tuffniffixe, | nuge | (व्यक्ति-क्या | मिक्ष के क | 海下の中 | | מייים מייים | on a | 24 21 | saconų: | | ir-yōng | partil, airy n | pong Ket X. | mo din | | perjound | ប្រធ្វាធ្វា-កំពុង | pur-ong | dong | per-one | an-youn-yam or | margin | maronn | Pich-ong | shr Sni | | Jik-ong | gy. nn | nosh-ong | nuo-pi | cin-ong. | care-ong | mon-youn | payonii Ikht-ironi | រាជ័ព-ចិពព្ | lhaung |
| | o ld, be (penson) | Brid | noote (ch. 11.) | | | sun, ecc. | d (maaife) | proj | | | | explai | | fi ished be. | | foll, be | | **** | מינים ביים | hear, understand | hungry, be, | | | lengh, rear, | learn | 7 | lick | | lost, be | 10 Ve | - Hool | NOOF. | THE SHIPE | mix | obey | obtain |

VERBS.

| walk cause to warm oneself wash write | take away tired, be understand, see | show sleep stop (intr.); strike (intr.) | ride rine Reep ride rin awny sern(ch // // Sern(ch // // Ser, of sun; etc., see a dealine ri | play foothes) put in, see " insert " read read May |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| váz-öni tá bi <u>zh</u> -öni d <u>tzh-</u> uröni ta bizh-oni | phürij-uröng har-öng gin öng som-öng | stony sud pit- chkny- and pit- soug jal-ong cik-yong cik-yong cik-yong | hiikh-árōng iath-ōng iię ōng khiiŋ-ōng pa <u>sh</u> -ōng pyōng | Infinitive. I(h) aīzh-ong hitgh-ōng not ōng hot-ōng bon-ōng pitn-yōng ritz-ōnu |
| -iuu ? | bush ei, i -aram -6m, -am -iim | sim em eom eom eom yan yan syaran | ិតិដូច្នា -កំពោ -កំពោ -កំពា | FutureKm -Km -Km -Km -Km -Km -Km -Km -Km -Km |
| yatos; imperat. yās yāza -ityās -llos -ērčūs -yās | i ba <u>+l</u> jou -Ylos -៥តិន -បិតិន -Ylos | entos sutos sutos syllos syllos syllos | -irilos *ilos: see also "ascend" -iitos -ās -ās piās | l'astYlos or laïdos -Ylos -Ylos -Nos -Kñs -yñs or -Ylos rវៀyñs |

Comparison of the past tense in Gilgiti, Kohlstäni and Ginen verbs. Those which in Gilgiti belong to the 1st conf. and make their past in eights, eghts, correspond to the 1st class verbs in Kohlstäni and Gürest which make the past in -ās,

while the verbs of the second class in Gilgiti making the past in -I'gits correspond to the verbs of the second class in the other two dialects making their past in 18s, -8as or -yas. Gürest drops the y of the infin. before the ending.

First Conjugation

| past in -r'giise'giis ç#kr-6iki, cause to took ç#k-6iki, love d-oiki, give ar-6iki, bring day-6iki, bring day-6iki, burn, kindle jal-6iki, sow khoj-6iki, inquire lay-6iki, obtain loiki, reap man-6iki, agree, obey mar-6iki, loge pashar-6iki, loge pashar-6iki, nend s-oiki, attach th-oiki, attach th-oiki, do val-6iki, bring | | |
|--|-----------|-----------------|
| -ās çilkay-öng çilkay-öng çilkay-öng d-öng it-öng it-öng khoj-öng past lhās l-öng mitr-öng mitr-ong mi | Kohistani | A CONTRIBUTION. |
| -ās çiikay-ōnii çiik-yōnii cii-yōnii d-yōnii it-yōnii diy-ōnii zhiil-yōnii khoj-yōnii ly-ōnii miny-ōnii may-ōnii pashay-ōnii pray-ōnii pray-ōnii pray-ōnii enuso to descend | Gürēsi | |

Second Conjugation.

| vi-ólki, insert, put in | si-olki, sew süy-olki, know, recog- nise | pi-ólki, drink rkiph ólki, kecp rkin-ólki, cook | pash-oʻlki, sce pez-oʻlki, grind | līkh-óīki, write man-óīki, message | har-óik <u>i,</u> take away i khan diki-dig | past in -1'gäs ohan-oïki, send gin-oïki, take |
|-------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| ήπο-ῖΑ | Ni-onii Bi-onii | pyōnu rkch-ōnu rkch-ōnu | pasij-ōnų uno-dsad | mon-ōnn - | มัสเ-อีกที ได้สำ-อีกที | -រិតីទ, -៥ពីទ, ចុងវ័ព្-ចិពល្អ គ្គល់-ចិលល្អ |
| -ii.8: | in it | | | -yās | -MB | -)ĭās -ĭās -ĕās |
| ν-λ <u>.</u> Ωπίί | នi-ចិក្សា Bi-ចិក្សា | երում - Արև Մարև Մարև | hash-yonu | likh-yōng | hữr-yōng kửn-vōng | eĭa-vōnu çin-yōnu eĭa-vōnu |
| -y⊼a | 25 | | | -yās | | |

SINT ORNANAM

The regulation of the comespondence belonest the Christan on the other is striking. The following are exceptions or spiparent exceptions

khollej kileges, esti

kbalonin-zha kb-San eyes

We should expectiff, and G. Thin but this verb has several irregularifies.

partizhar-ollo, explain past -egns

portizhair-yong partijair-ong

-rong, -ryonu often have the past in eas or -Mas: of Koh. buzharyonu and budyaronu, to awaken, which have the past in easy ikhtiaronu, mix. -Mas see Introd. for further examples. This is explained by the fact that in K. and G. verbs in

The peats pashes and rights (K. and G.) are not unnatural, for a y is hirdly audible after at and z and similar letters. The only real exception appears to be K. kbanas. dug, where we should expect khanyle. It may be due to error.

The verb for "say", Gugitt rayolki, Koh. razony, Gur.

A'DVER'BS.

The following are the principal adverbs.

day after, that, la ga içizi the morning, dověko TIME. when, kare, to when I kare

now; ice

day before yesterday, munique yesterday moraing, bela(h) always, zap, hamesha afterwards, pato yesterday, byaln to-day, agh.

day before that, la ga muşin

vear before that, la ga musin

year before last, musin kāl

year after next, la go of kal

this year, and kal next year, on kal

by night, rato

last year, patin kal

never, zat, küre' with negative

ever, zāt, kāre'

icizī day after to morrow, to-morrow, dôci chäk

where ? kong, kudī where, kong, kudī whence? konyo

whither? köjri, kojnera and words for "where ?" there, adei, adī, sădņ

PLACE

CONTIGNATIONS.

up to there, sta cite, sails thibber, see "there" chenne, adlo, ह्यास

up to here, nada dan, ani dan, here, nãos, so, ma hence, nãos, áno

utinkl, om, güsh), the adi

towards beitind, perons, usbills,

belifted, nation: adj, mating

to this side, or, forgin urang adjivare that, tring ing (din, etc. near, ele, el out, dire, far; dur

before, müchör adj. müsiny towards the front, muchors in front, bkel

being sit, king, gunte güsting omit omingi uthit. lit, üthiling downwards, khiri, khirgra lhati, lhatange the adjj. being kharit, kharing, ihamt, lhäting,

beyond, par, piri, prais, with

OTHER AUVERES.

often, tüğban dam also ga, ga, gè no, not ne, ne again, phiri why ' kye(h)

thus, adath, ade'i therefore, Ase'gr

how | kadath

then (inferential) to quickly, loke, loke, loke, fung, slowly, chuthe

PREPOSITIONS.

behind, ph to sadj. pating for, for sake of, kiria Across, par

to, ra up to, din, bifighty

from, jo, zho

among, mazia, maja concerning, barabar (w. genit.) beside, kkoi, ēle, ēl, dī like shin (w. genit.) with, along with, soi (5 short) : personal pron. with soi take the forms mg, tu, so, &sō,

before, mucho: adj. müsing CONJUNCTIONS.

in, Kzho, djo, da

tso, skn5

and. ga, ga, ge

They are usually dispensed with.

THE GÜRÊSI DIALECE.

NOUNS.

| māl-ii, | ya. Ii | Ag. bee 2 | Prep 🖂 | Dat. 🤰 , | Gen. | Nom. | Agent 11 | Agent I | Prep. W. | Dat. | Gen. | Nom. | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-----------|----------|----------------|------------------|----------|---------------|---------|------------|-------|------|-------------|-----------------|
| māl-ii, father: Genö; Datŭtg : Prep | บกไหน | hālči | <u> </u> | ភ្នំនៅភ្នំ | balō | bāl, hoy | ž ās ŭ | iğunç | ភុគ, ភ្ភាព | ŭjūż | īnī | zā, brother | Singular. |
| ∘ő: Dat. | | • | 1.7 | | | | | | | | | | e |
| -ŭig : Prep | å | -ëizhi | ċ١, | - <u>10</u> -2 | 150 -0 150 -0 | <u> </u> | iriin: | •rĕIzhi | ·ro | -rōia | ÷ō | | ¹ [d |
| -ŭ : Λg. 1 -ŏi | | | | | | | | | | | | | Plural. |
| ŝ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Ag. II -ŭsii 6.

sils, sister: (jen. siz-ū: Dat. -йір: Prop. -й: Ag. 1 -ō: Ag. II silssii Plur. sizā or sizāru, etc. Ag. II sizārasu gos, house : Gen. gozo: in the house, goz, gozi: on the

ionse, gozi řízho". Nouns ending in s, sh and s inflect in z, sh and z, respectively.

| Monn. Gen. | PRONOUNS |
|-----------------------------|--|
| mål, l myå möte mö | . (Fom. same |
| bē, we | as mase, except |
| Fem. băñ | PRONOUNS. (Fom. same as mase, except where indicated.) |
| | |

| Circle | Notit. | A 11 | Gen. | Nom. | Ag. H | Prop | Nom. |
|--------|----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| Měrô . | go, lie, that, | | | tii, thou | กาซ์ใ เหนือเมื่ | möte | աձև, I ույծ |
| | - | | Aug. | | | | |
| Biloo | 5C: | , <u>j</u> =, | - 190 - 190 - 190 | tro | besü besü | haōţë ba | bē, we Ksö |
| | Fem. sā | եցն <u>լշի</u> մ : tañ | | Fem. tal | : -: -: | | · Fem. ben |
| | 801 | tនភ័ពចិ1 <u>ក</u> ៀរ វន្ធនីនូប័ | | 2 0 | ២៥គ.មួយ ២៥គ.មួយ | T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T | ë. |

Dat. Prep. Ag. 1 Ag. 11 Singular. sösöte sösi, sös spsči: fem. spső sősü enno Plurul.

With the prep. iizhā, upon the word zhi is prefixed, and the pronouns take the following forms mo, be, tii, tae, sesi, sano. e.g. tae zhi iizhā, upon you.

Demonstrative.

| Nom and this Co | Ag. 1 -61 | Dat614 | Gen. nis-5 | Nom. nữh, he, fam. nh. | Ag. i | | | Nom. zhō, thi | | etu. | | Gen. āsō | • | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------|------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|------|---------------|----------|------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| this: Gen. anis-0: | | | | he, that: sh. | r | Ē. | !3 * | zhō, this. he : fem. zhë. zhō | ٠ | | | | | The state of the second second second |
| lian anih | -éī <u>zh</u> i | etc. | E: -5 | nih : fem. nមតិ | - CXCC | ekr. m. | zhč-110 | 7 | elc. | Ag. I andizhi | <u>:</u> | ละจั | ā : fem avā' | **** |
| l'em anth: (len aden | -ខ <u>ាzb</u> i | etc. | นย์สม-บิ * | 1000 | except in nom, sing. | etc. m. and f. the same | | | | | -nőtö | นานรไน•บอั | LVĀ' | |

kōi, who? mase. and fem. the same: Gen. kē·sō: Dat. satē: Prep. -Y or -sī: Ag. l.-sal: from whom, kōizho: menr whom, kōizho: menr whom, kōizho: not declined.

Genitives change according to the gender and number (but not the case) of the noun qualified, i.e. possessed, e.g. myn, my: w. masc. sing.-noun myo: fem. sing. mei: pl

มเลรอ. and fem. mõh. ลีรอี, of that. has ลีรอี, ลีรอิโ, ลีรอิh; und so for the others.

NUMBRALS.

| 3 5 5 | | 1 čkh |
|-------------|----|-------|
| 9 | *. | |
| | | |
| 6 yali | | |

| | The or life. The nation of the life. In the nation of the life. In the other of the life. In the other of the life. In the nation has an item to the nation has an item h |
|-------------------|--|
| 944 THE TECHNISE. | T said and the said and the said and the said and the said and the said and the said and the said and the said and said |

Participle itë, having brought Agent - itëk, bringer

imperat. plur. çaikën for çakën. oakyony. look, is conjugated like atyony, except that in the fut. 2 plur. it has caikeath instead of cakasth, and in the

thy onu, do.

| | that theth | | | , then | | , |
|------|------------|------|--------|--------|------|---|
| LL)? | thich | HIG. | thoath | thön | then | |

Participles the laving done: thek, doer.

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| fem.sing. khyēs, khyē, khy. | Past. , khyās | Ē | pj | Imperate apt |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Agent khāk | khyās | | labona, cat. | Fut aptor |
| | khôn Khiệs Khiệth | khôn khôn | pitto | piñ piño piñolh |

INTRASSITIVE VERBS.

The past, tense is on the model of asidos the all tenses the subject in the nom, case.

bozhōmi, go.

| Partic. | | | 1205 | limbera | |
|-----------------|--------|------------|------------------|-----------------|--|
| ge, having gone | NO 128 | 1 | ार्ग स्वाह | Imporat. the bo | Ful: 'mő bozhem, bozhim, etc. like atımı |
| ii c | | | i | | <u> </u> |
| | si Pe | tell potts | ों हुन्ड इन्ह | tső hozhá | etc. like atım |
| | | | | | |

ōnii, come.

Imperat. 618 Fut. - Em 일벌

Juperat. bē, bēi Fut. bēin bē bēi Past. bējos bēļo bētā fem. bēt-yēs Imperat. sē Fut. som Past. Fut. Fut. Past fent. But to របើបន្ទាំចំពា មេបិទទ 71 S ei, üi Alo Alyen Alix míryöny, die. byčny, sit. нопц, вјеср. bēn sülēth sütň byōn bĕñt หนี Vēg **6**1 **KÖÑ L**h ការពី៥ន អាហ៊ីម៉ង់វា กไรซีร <u>a</u> ālyčth yatlı Gir Alxılı

hony, be able, become

| Past (| | | fut. | lmporat, bō | |
|----------------|---------------|--------|------|-------------|--|
| , billos, etc. | Di | , 동 | non | 5 | |
| ele. | | - | | | |
| | | 1 | • | | |
| | b <u>ดี</u> แ | bā I | Ьōн | 5 1 | |

CONJUGATION OF VERHS.

To conjugate most verbs it is sufficient to know the future and past. The following table will be useful:

1.16

VERRE.

| | ë | J | 5 |
|---|---|---|----|
| Ľ | 8 | ٩ | в |
| | × | 8 | |
| | | ä | 브 |
| | G | ā | स |
| | | a | J. |

flos. Subject in Agent case, al--polos -10011 -em descend, vazilvony valzem vátos bizh ronu lyonn.

though the past is in intrans. dos. Subject form. माण्यें हो हिया माण्येर एव peza's -lios pe'zim. -zběm parin-zhvonu mozhizh-onn กาทั้งใจอักน pezyonn forget, grand com h wr, undertand. finish, font E.

Agent case. -tlos. Subject "explain." Agent case. hazilos -A'ilos 100 ěm. P hāzēm -กเัยเก -ĕm แกง-คุกเกา กรังใน- youn hazb vonu sinc-onihe gry, be ke p, rear, langh

-Ilos -ĕm - EI rozii-onu likevonu dark),

light, be (not

무대 nuga-usgu เกล.v-อักเ los.., los loves

notos

-Mm -ĕm--ĕm E III ÉE mon-vom cake-vonn min-youn cil-yonu. pray-onu matage, mer de-

loo:

-68.8 -A.6

-85 R

-izliëm rázěm -ém bacav-izhonu nav-onu razhonu reac say. pre :ve. reap

ohe

เขอา

A D VERBES.

ilos. See "all " Sea "Jook!" The See "Bee" amilos -yairen VAZR bazilo -ilos ENES. -VAR -ชักร -cjo เกลีกเ.ือน bitabei -Arem -Œ111 -2[11] -010 · [1] 品品 -AE E L åm. dingh-siryoun poeller-ong mahizh-onn har-yonn chi zhonu tapizh-bnu Tkh-rong विवर्धि-अर्थिय parkeny-buy muoffz- W chir-yolla. Brmy onn Bazbony. MOTH L Htrike (htr., of (atifire, etc.) warm oneself tear (intrans.) (alock, etc.) take away, visible, be fired. be sorn'tab; shove, walk, write. BCK. wash

See note at end of similar list of conjugations in Nohlatani

ADVERIS.

TIME.

day before vertering, byalle in the morning, löster day after tomorrow, çidi never, zat nai, zat na vesterday, belah by day, suryo by night, rato early, onl always, zap, deskau today, itsh afterwards, pato comorrow, loste when karn when, king now, kots

PLACE.

towards behind, pittita to the front, mitchotm upwards, azlıatn beneath, khiiri before, mürliö behind, piito above, nzha' out, dairo far. dur near, el thence, sdo, sido up to there, ada din, sida dan

whither, konnta

whence ? kono

where, kon

vhere? kon

there, adi, sada

up to here, nkdh, dán, ani dán, ing dán here, nida, āni. ĭnu hence, nidō, āinīō, laū

ra<u>zh</u>ñs

võnu

-flos

K.E.

100

hlither. See "there"

OTHER ADVERNS

no, not. nai, ve how? zhoknitá, kadáili therefore, and kalti very, la : fem. lai why, kvěh. zhokatti again, phare', bara quickly, lóko slowly, chūti

often, tunhar dann

PREPOSITIONS.

gen.) (beside, jakei from, zhō with; along with, spi, sāti for the sake of, käri (w. fem. of, suffix -5 advorbs 10. -bp. -(i-5 instrumental, gib The principal propositions are the following. Some are also across, pāri about, concerning, kārj before, müchű behind, níter, pittő among, mázhā upon, above, azha, generally in, iizhō ulzņ idz

CONJUNCTIONS-

are usually dispensed with. and, also, p

THE DEATH OF THE GILGIT RAJA.

afterwards rajas-to leave made. own own houses-to went. balötö, ement gilts to-Gilit; zhönöte ge than sarpat, boys-to, sent gilts to-Gilit; these-to also made gilts, afterwards they-buried: Government gifts was-attached below. horse was-attached above. Raja dist. was (i.e. was playing). stambling became horse. gave, bakhshish made. Gilgit-from raja polo will-give Rajas gave Government daily-allowance, tea. sugar. hens. eggs gavo (played), assembly made, fare (travelling-expenses, etc.) sirkārči, biikcā<u>sh</u> asiilii, descended Gilgit-from and razhōtë rüksit thaii toma toma gözüti kturi, iship khiyii: jidsa thie. thau. roziim', cā, shākar, kokōi, haņē' gares. Sürkürör Little Little şatü adoni ilsan bila karā'i sărpai daii Kzlıñ. Minharaje ութ.ալ ngligp. ga ve ragi miii 100 hüsŏl 7.17 his raja

Notes.

rash şatu klurı. Hudi rajā nice lagā: şatu from sicyonu, Hin lügnā, riikeit thau, gave leave to depart, dismissed.

Тив QUARREL

are-not. He-said "Witnesses are-not, thy falsehood is." "üshpi pölö ölk yözhi, sabölzhi könös "borses fallon were barley-in. that-for (therefore) guarri we-made." He-said "Witnesses are (question)?" Witnesses gave, "they quarrel made." Naib-Tabsildar orderly equilate, sino barrate, khozhati "kinjëj kvë thjët?" sent, them took-away, asked "quarrel why ye-made?" Quarrel become was, Naib-Tahsildar near they-went, complaint nūsh. rizhan die "sunöizhi känöi thie." thiës " ritzhaŭ quarrel made." ** Saçi " snçi Naib ոնչև, Լեմ di ge, phiryad , maiběi da ?** ** phēr hfi." Sir

ACCHISMING AND STREET, WORTH UNAVIEW

dirth Jethard tapen die det gwent flissiffe ench tables ben der fleikook fine piinleftnerik Chart than enve innde

L' GIBS.

billy the bill asilf, him Hecome. sh ct wonels

Pole gile, for le asile, lad fallen, i.e. had gone. Le, the had da, are de le le a da da, for i da, en a q da dal for i dat, ten a

i dat, ten a

KO G TANK AND GIOREST COABL

Writs le gn to the firest dislectare pac de the those prefixed to the mid sprid enter in a creation of the Kohistan de to avoid lat e thosin, thionn, Abberret is the context of the Kohistan de to avoid lat e the thosin, thionn, L.g. ch. thong, thyong, ayo I gree the thouse the choins, thytoning the same and the same in the same of birds under Treth, Names 6 o

all, butn. G butin 十 う : に : allow, d (v. gen., .G. able, be bong: G bong od t, burkbär (K. ge Ć E Spine a karl (m. fem) du jeses

m. kalön, m. accompany. account (6

ande, paid m. G paid, m. prices free jure if it fruit, jurely, in the बगाय, इतक, ता, । ऐ त्वत्रांधिक, हमिट्रीक, द्रमीं, मा. : कि इसिंहे, का ant, phrifit, B phatter, m. doddu, m.

Briff. alfaki, f' i Blaku in. armpit, gitte ..

armpit, gitte. ; ; gitte f artive, usacooni; @ iplivonu ascend, ikhāzonu; @ ichāzli gonus cause to a tkhalong G'khalyona : see mrise asaent, dalki, f

Phulkzhi, A. 댭. khäröm b ask, Ekpös th. : khojni Khojony: G khojin ashes, dal, m. sshamed, किंडी G sharing b G dal, m.

ass. jökün, in, (cerebral jı, zakıdı, f.-üni. (C. zak-ün pl.-ünin: f.-üni, pl do. assembly, jalsa, m. g G jalsa, ni convene a , jalsa tlionu assist, madat d.: G madail d. G jülen thyönu khozhvonu

assistance, mädke, m: G attach (lagans), sonn · G sonn niddäd, in.

aunt, father's sister, phipi, f.: G phipi, f. mother's sister (vounger) cuni sije, (older) bari lije: G (both) masi, f.: avūlt, use " sit, " remain " father's brother's wife; ouni aje, f., G peçanî ; elder do būrį aje: G bari'a<u>zh</u>e f. mother's brother's wife phipi, i.: G phip i

There by the strain of this liver to the strain of the str Araken, ffman, badynienn. Hallaren, Ghana, barynien, (lukansa)/badyeny: Ghaille. wokhn

bag, barkoh, m., mairi, f.; (of skin) lajed, f.; G birkoh m. barber, thaktr, in ; G naid bagguge, būki, E., G. brr, m. ball thoki, E.: G thöki, f. minboo, bits, m: G bies, m Inlanin, kandroi, f. Ξ

barte, noud G nonific see back, W. Dashonn: G bash "insked" 1,001

harley, vo. m. s.; G. yū, m. pl hamen, slīdņu, (of woman) slidņi; G. shāņu, shāņi bark, n., of tree, dill, m.: G msket, toku'rı, f. dilu, m.

be, bonu : G bonn, nulyonn beak, notů, m.: G no'tti: see bat (animal), thatapil, m :: (a'sim asulos) " nose "

bear, n. ic: G ich, pl. ich (I beard, dát. f. G dát, f. beard, dát. f. G dát, f. bent, v dagönn kújony: G almost 0) kütvõnn

bed native shen, m : (European pālan, m. G cārpaī beautiful, sonn: (e sonn become, bong: G bong

" look," etc.

bee, michari, f.: G biari:

KOHISTĀNI AND GÜRĒSI VOCABULARY

begin (Urdu lägā) lomānu : before, müchō: G müchō: sing (s and ch sometimes choia: adj. fr. mücho, miiinterchangeable) forwards, muchoia : G mukran : sec "honey" beehive, máchi gün : G máchi

(trans.) ghiirii th.: (intrans.)

beneath, kháris G kháris bee below, see " beneath" helly, der, f. (swelled b., tap): behold see " lank." " see " behind, pato: G pato: towards G der. L b., թունըդ ։ G թունէր

blow (wind), donn, bozhom

oeside, käri : G kaci reny, kil, m. : 6 kilp, m. bend; (ti (tanns.) titp th. (intrang.) täp b. " down

beyond, par, phi; adj., part. uler ud G beyond, par, towards b. paring: lowards b., pirira :

eliothal, deva" m., lühal, nalapi th m.: (nalapth, t.: betroth

bind, găronu, gănômı : G găn oig, barii ⊉G bării bier, shihiig m. : G tabida, m 3,0111

birch. (tree) jõji, f. (second j eerebral), (bark) jus. m.: G (tree) zhōzi, I.. (bark) zhūş,

Ξ.

bird, bii, m.: G zhanavār, chat: kilkkiis, m., chakor: drongo : tiskūrti, m., kind of siani are cea, pl. cei, m. m-: names of birds in Kohikiijūli, [4 pigem : others are throated augtuil: kāgüli, f., blackouzel: aliar.

> blent, հոչինոր։ G հո<u>ւհ</u>յանոր black, kinü: G könü (ö almost bile, v., czpony : G czpyony bulbul; see "cock," "hen — τος, m., bülāsh, f.: dātü, m.: tīkkī, f.: kkmājri, f.: bkoā'ςŏ, m.: bülbüli, f.,

blister, phopiis, m. : batyor, m blessing, bürküt, m.: (7 bürköt bless; God's blessing, barkat blind, şēņ, f. sei: G sēn, f. sei d.: G bürköt d.: m. (ö almost-ĕ) blessing, G dah th. man's

boil, n., mitgālö: m. bone, ati, f.: G ati, f. blue, miii: (1 mii boil. v. tr., (cook) riinony : G body, dim, m.: (i dim, m. rügizhöny : G biri b. (water) biri ittyönn ; int. (i dyōnu

bottle, bötül, m.; G bötül, m. born be, jönn, be: zhōnn both, bei: (T böga bowl, n., külöri, f. : G kölöru book, khitab, f.: G kitab, f. bonfire, G alāŭ boot, bûj, m., (leather chapli) (grass chapli): see "shoe d hill, m., tanpi, f.; kori (sapi, f.: köjrj, f. (long boot):

branch, bilkii, m +G baku, m boy, bāl, m.: G bāl, m. hox. sändük, m., (very small) վեհնե, m.: G sündük, m., փեննե, m.

breast, sĭnā', m.: G sĭnā' break, - trans., phutony: G breud, tiki, f : G tiki, f m.: (woman's) cuel, f.: G phütyönü

> bull, bhāk, pl. bhākī: G dōng bulbul, bülbült, f. huffalo, sündah, m., fem. matshe: G matsha, (young, käth): fem. matshi build, dōnn (give) : .(+ ladyōnn buckwheat, ganāiri, f. bucket, batt. f.: G baltin, f. broom, loishi, f. broad, shily: shily bring, stjöng : G styong : b. out, skjitlöng : G khillyöng rother, zñ. m. : C zñ : younger bright, lūpō: G lüp m.: G kādūl', m. bridle, gäbi', f.: G lāyō'm, f. bridge, sou, sou; m., breathe, G sh oni shairth, m. : G shairth zhamaçoh: wife's brother. husband, Jilmçüh, brother, zātoh, m : sister's III.: G kürtül,

burrow, n., hidlol, m.: G hidlol burn, (trans.) dayönu, (intr.) m.: v., hidol th.: C halol ñuo dăzhönu; G dayönu, däzh-

butterfly, phitioi, f. butter, gth, m. : G thanth, f. bury, khittonii, մyōnii : G khätyöny, vyöny phōpiil.) m.: G

carpenter, chan, m.: diirizcandle, see " Jamp " camel, út, m.: G fith, m. call, v., hō th.: G e th. calf, biitsho', m. : G. biitshou, ouv, ginony : G ginvony : see "tako" button, jak. m.: jaki'h, f.: G m.: note sh, not sh. ţnki'h, f. cloud, āzii, m.: () iizii, m.: cloth, թացը, m.: G թացը, m. clever, cilikh: G onlik

găr'; m, : A chān, f., chanái

"God" understood as sub-jeet: G tzii wyoni: pink

verb, azii wyomi w. word for

clothes, Kohistiini poçe

cloud, lüzi, f. : G lazi', f.;

ditzh yōnu), burn or shine, or this is used with dizhony (G

cat, puglia, f., puglii: e gatcataract. waterfall, char, m.: cast away, phal th: G phil case, in any, without special earry. hun th. : G hun th. : in zhu, f., pushi reason, guei. both n and t are alveolar

cattle. (cows and bulls) go, m. cutch, pl. : G gō, m. pl. : (sheep and goats) lich. t. : G lich. " goat," " slicep " I.: see "bull." nityöng gähür. m.: chúm, m.: see "rapids" piöng. rajong: ", "MOD ",

claw, ōr, m.: G nōr, m. clean, sim: G sinh circumcision. G khätänäl, m circumcise, sünatti batung : G oinder, kary, m. : G kary, m. child, bal, m.: G bal, m. ահում անինում : Ա անիջնում cigarettė, sigurēth, m: (: chin. dái, f. (see "beard"): check, mükh. m : G mùkh, m chaprasi, orderly, ciprasi: (; ceiling. tül. m.: G tal, m. chamber, room, gos. m.: G khälünül khălyöng sigürēth, m. G mosīti, f. gos, m.: see "house" s, yadro

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ing was me out harbotely

in., untinr

4

fu. pl. gatye

on: (Gliebinitry

erthe, E.

deep gutum : G sutfing descend yazony (umpenet, Thenyony Bile (vilza) # (G.

(i perat. vile vaza) il gause to (d., vilyoni) (f) vilyoni es f, khārar (lit, down wardi) m. (f vazon, f. tin ed be, su k saconi: G. sa ni, b n b

n. Glearyonn k far back like

. be: G hewl d.

C. leafit, m.

G'm' Tr on d fi

n si

ring, bithi, f.;

1. m.: G buo

difficulty, G mushki

Ö

fu, in.;

digt. calk tili., th 30n' direction, khin, f

so poi t d, be, marak b cy, erkhlitu

, m.; G, thap,

स्तान्य प्रमान

pl. dizhar: C

ingen num E. L. G.m. eldi, pl ghüi, F. L. G.m. eldi, pl ghüi, lagdür, tabib G

16, m; G 15, v, lō 5;; G 10, b, des, pl. dizi,

1v. hac chak, duy, suryo'.

z, m. des, pl.

L. survo'

be al m. Gghik m. 1946. B. 1946. B. Lister Kharing. G. L. Brit, kharing: G zik th.: G beggen G dir; m. lip ıu,

n pilshyonu roni

sidatu: G alii-price, gira: G

daran. m sound (int. op. thuk. m. ? G thuk. m. k, pring: G pyong drum). bashong

Lla th.: G phai-

1

G phireb, m.

v: tr., shakarong: G akarronu : int , shishonu shyönu

dust n'an uiden m.e (g

ear, kup min Gloon, pla koni,

enst, nurkhāta (d. nur., light Cally (in m ming), logakyo); earbh, soil, su, sum, m. : G

asy, asing Gasin eat, không, (passive) kháji-zliong, G không ed e, of kníje, bank, chup. and khato, ascend)

eight. as: eighth, asmugu : G bank, huch, m. egg likut, m.: G ban-6', pl. m. G knife, mykh, m.

astha astmogu eighteen, asint: eighteenth, महिद्दे हैं महिद्देश दिन महिद्देश हैं है है हैं है

carrbinmogu elbow, thūkūri, f.: G bakhūn eightieth, ogrbyomura: G carrbiah carebyor eighty,

eleven, akar: oleventh, akarelephant, hatt, met G hasting

mugn. Gakki, ükkimoga einbrace n., ikhir: v., kinir empty. phūshku; tish; G end, point, of stick, atc., chup, English, angriz, ferang: see enemy, dushmin

kuropean. ferang, pl. feraingi, sābsē, sāhili: G sāhi-b, pl. equal, sinnar u. gen., burabar G barallair

ndj.. shukhu

stars, etc.), see

Co. 200

5

niisüla, m.:

igete i carre

BRANCE CONTRACTOR

KOHISTÁNI AND GÜRESI VOCABULARY

evil, khacü, ürüngi: G khüevening, whe c., explain, păriijaironu : G păruexpel, G khide vyong every, har : e. one, har jei : e. ever, zat, káre: G zāt thing, har jek : G har zhei, makhūmara : G shām, m. : bās, m., makhām, didsyn

eye, figi, f. : G light, f. : eyolid. sec "cheek" [m. fair, n., mēlah, m.: G mēlah, face, mikh, m. : G mükh, m. : see " chgek " ______ fm. fall, māra bozhōnu, wazi d.: G poni: stumble and fall, ikm b. : S bran b. brow, ruzi, f.: G ächpöi papat, f. : G nani, f. : eye-

fare, A karáí, f. fast. n., rozdí. f.: G rozáh, m.: inr, dür: G'dür an, see "pankha" time), ptar th. : Hindu lptar : to end fast (at proper v., rozni bonu (sit): G rozu byonn: end of fast, n., G G phāka (Persian

father, māly : G māly : fatherat, kütür, thülü: G thülü in-law, G shair flour, phuk, m.: āta, m. flea, piza, m.: G prizu, m. ffax, mězřr, m.

festering sore, mägālö, m. fever., shāl, f. : G tāb, m. female (of animal), soc, soci fault, iirnëti, f.: G küsür, m. far, n., përët, m.: G prāl, grt I., shai w. shrōng (sacōng sacōi sōtii. Urdu lagnā): A pl. rūçi : G.sūç, sōçi, pl. sōçi in.: v., bizhony : G bizhony tab kházhyonu

field, dojli, f. few, üpü, pl. üpa, äpü, pl. üpĕ, üpa fig (tree), phagü'i, f.: (fruit), phagüi kül, m.; see "berry" fifty, dibyo gu dái: fiftioth dáimógü dibyō ga dáimügü: G dübbyū ge dái, dübbiii ge pănzülĕimógii panziloi-migu: G panziloi, pänzilei: fiftcenth, i napadii

fight, n., kiệnởi, f.: G kiệnởi, kănởi, f.: v., kănởi th.: G kliņõi (h.

Zhairy.oug

fino, n., sīz, pitrā, jūrūm, m. : G jürüm, m

tire, hăgăru, m.: G phuh linger, bănúi, f. : G anúi. f. fine, adj., (weather), blzön, f.: to be f., blzi b.: G blzü b. նուցի. Գ., եւ , տոյքորդ, իքերնոր ։ արե., տոյշորդ : G ան<u>շի</u> չ zhōnu for both

five, pösh; fifth, pöshmügü:

G pösh, pöshmögü tish, chiung, m. : G chiung, m íist, mŭşṭitk, f.∶ G mŭşṭŭk, f. fem. -i

first, hökmügü: G cälük-ü,

fold, v., ta th., tol th.: G ta քօռու, թիկը, ո. ո G gavŭr'; ք. foal, bhān : G kyōru fly, n., G măch-i', pl. -ē' fly, v., bhar d.: G tali' d. flower, phuin, phuin. G թո<u>ւ</u>թու, ու

foot, paĭ, m.: G pā, m.: leg G khōru: on foot, paidab of hed, chair, etc., paya, m. :

> gniter, see "patti" full. tötii, pünu, pürt'lo: G sök, pürr' fruit, miw-ā. pl. -ā'i, m. frost. sör, m.; G sör, m.; see Friday, Jümn, m.: G zhumā' ront, in, biish : see "hefore" riend, sómo: one of same reeze, sor b.: G sor b.: see free, without payment, guoi forty, dibyö; fortieth, dibyō-mü'gü : G dubhiah, dübbiafourteen, căhü'ndbi: fourfour, car: fourth. carmü'gii: ormerly, klais age, sümāt, somāt: G (friend), shūli [m. "frost" ormer, musing lorgive, māf th. : G māp th. forget, ուսն<u>տ</u>հնում : G դուն forehend, taly, m.: a mia', coden, codennégü teenth, cithundëimii'gü: G G car carrinogu forcible, see "strong" or, see " sake" Witter (TS)

ghi, gth, m.: G this year's, thanh, f.: last year's, gih, gennine, righten ghara (earthen-ware pot), gKi, gay, see "happy" garden, bāg, m. : [G bāg, m. ght, pl. ge, f. : e as in French graze, carōm grandmother grandfather tumick', m.

hair, (human), bālu, m.: G hail, n., iir, m.: v., iir d.: G oyön, f.: oyön villyönn C zhai, f.

ood (lawful), hillil: G hillil: rion), mürdar: G baram, (unlawful). hürām: (car-G end of bed (not head), glacier, kübükh, m.: G hināl, give, donu, palonu: G dyönu girl, müliti, coi: G gift, särpäe, bägshish, f.: sirpie, bakcash,

goat. läch, f., iff. pl. ar, f. go, bozhonu : G hozhvonu " descend," " foot" see "walk," "ascend,

i. (snow)

good, mríngpiii. gōrn, mistü; of coin. khata (indeclinable): G mügär-, pl. -i. m., chattlu, Siol La (small) chaullu, m.: G miștu, sich

God, Khüda'i: G Khüda'ı government, särkär, m.: (3 gold, sonů, m. : G son. in. särkār, m.

gun, tümük', tübük', m. : G grind (corn), G pezönn grow, bürü b.: G bürü b. green, mlu : G milji grave, käbr, m. : (1 gör, f. grandson (both sides), pöcii grass, kaç, m.: G kuch, m. grupe, see "vine" grand-daughter (both sides), gown (long), man or woman's, dādi : G dādi dādy: G dādy silu, chilu, m.: G chilu, m. pōci : G pōci (both (both

trop, other, m. : olmtir, m.

it, see " ic ' she " foint joint win limb

little, as the march, balla. G. Itole, 56th, m. higg, see . 'bee'' hobble, w. fr., hangen d., hobbled whighed din Leaf, Living 11 with 11, Louis 220, Hinter 14, There are the transfer 14, March 18, May are the transfer 18, May are the hang, v tr., bal tli, : hung up, bill tijla t soft), kuru G handy khurb (G khor). hand (f soft), kur म्हाका दीन Jen u

camai fige 3, camai ch.

h Bal and he can be the pear of the can be known of the can be known of the can be can ुक्षर, मी, गणिकः G. सनः ची

banderic egos, m. 18 de pe banderic egos, m. 18 de pe

h d, sie, m, G se linet n) h, h, t b laibi, m, illet, E n good (mistin, G sion, h i n) i hear, pa ujo u; G paru heart mo, hin 'm, G M, m. ensk id

o'T' pl. -e: G hear); hei tur, fil. G th v. Treinan, m.

e, nada, i i o alnio

e, nkdo, " - 16.6

mő, mőh. G sör, m.: G sör; m.: see ght. zhō i G gh sond time. hathermy st A See a Da l darii d. : d F. DE OF IN C. G. THE COURT OF THE PARTY OF THE P

Carra Bira : 1881 7 (aprsur): 1 (mende)

lame, .khūru : G khūru : walk

see "', shee

lame. G ghak th

lake, sir m: G sür, m lamb, urin, m: G lärin, m

law Muhammadan shrwat, f. law osse, nuckeddina, m c go मायरित्रवृद्धियां मार व मायकित्रवित langh, haghidan G. hazlidan te I., unalcadding the

e ok ode

Date, and a colle

SULTAT-CENTE

fourney, safer e.m. 1 viz., sitter. th. o. s. sapilar e.m. 1 sapilar, th. ; see. 'britisel'

p, m., nl, m. - h. n (dl. · G p k, f., pnk d

G KELLE SECON APLIAN, WAN

en nylle Ebavan

hof fatto (C. 1,5 ttů

Kelip

horse, arily m. (female), souls ship

linz ...

P, Teat, ra nu, chur in

"(Unlu ziene "shin

E, ad PRES

ma th. Title oase verting, than the oase verting, thank, the than large, in the interior leaf, juffly, in the p. see strong in p. leather, com. m.: G. com, m.: leave, n., ráskát: Gruksát, m.: lenrn. illifonni G sinconn: see " tenein"

r., plat th. G. plats b. left (not right), khatiling, kin-baddy kint, leftwards kin-bint, khi baddi or kin with kulin E. direction) " G (left) Levy Dan G. G. 18 See "goat"

Lo D. maron : Gn Ar

Jone Ell for f. d. mar th

in luwar de (belon lines), doni, for G doni, for leg of bed, see "foot" legn (pland), हिंदा G (प्रव. 10% pe, kha, f., khai

hing, real dalla. G ragh

G bain th.

il ed shi li idredt er C ünya i n sed i rbi st. To ass guish insert word for 10 se b

leopard.di, m.: G di, m. level, liftrar

G kntn m.

lick, liking: G likyöny lig falsehood; oğt, m:; G phir; mass tell 1., döt rázonyl: G quodzwi zygd. knie, fü, m, E këtë m, knie, alht f. f. penknite u ji ihr. f. C kahkr f., ounn ar, f.

rochim; to light, linying light (nothenyy), loky; Clinky lightning, hlous, m. G blouis, mr: there is 1. bicusa den lie, T., song (sleen) & Gong lift, bun th.: G hunth, (namd light, n., G win, mit to be I., t., niveolar.in, both, cases) knuckle or joint in limb, ban,

ma. Ibandit. f. f. G. ban, pl.

bani, m.

knowledge & Abar (m.

E. A Im

däst

liquor, sharab, m. G sharab, little (not big), can'ii, khūtū, likhu: ser '' short'': G cumu: (not much or many), nju : Capu : a little, K hila" little liv little, maza maza

> land, fields, etc., stim. m.. late, adj. and adv. Chut: G

dauthr. for see " country "

tamp, dan al, m. Trery small

deva. Ali : G batti, f

G müzha mazha atenesspehut, m. : G chill, m.

chūk

living, alive, jüdu, jenöi: G " born, he" (sit): exist, G zhōnu: see

vo, dwell, phit b.: G byonn

lead, būki. f.: G bār. m. lock, jū'ndro. jū'ndru, m.: G lizard, kıkitl, m. : G cirpiş, f. kü'lüph, m.

look, eftkönu: G zigü look, eftkönu: G zikvönu: of. " see."

love, Odonu, eldājii th.: G lose, miyong : G mayong : lost, cidății: G shidății cinyonn, shidatii ih. · loved. be, ո<u>ջ</u>միցոմ : Արդշիջոն

mad, bakhiid : G mätu mail, letters, dāg. m. : G dāļa, m. : mail carrier, K dah,

maize, makši, f. : († makšii, f. : sea ".cob"

many, tishār: G tishār: see man, (homo), mänägä, m. male (of animal), bire : G bir manner, in shānii, kidāth : see " how ?" թե անջեն՝ : 6 տնչին՝, տ. C mănă z, m.: (vir), măshă, (Urdii jie tiliüli), what mamer

massage, v. tr., capt th.: G marry (give in marriage), zfal marriage, zhil : (l kiish ringe has become, etc.) nuo.Siom zin b.: C küsb b. (i.e. marth.: G kaish th.: (be married).

marmol, firju, m.

asu'. m. : G ast, m. : Oot.-

badĭrë'th, m. : Sept.-Oct.,

mntch, lucifer, tilf, f.: G till-j

meat, mös, m. : G mös, m measure, tolonu : (1 tolyonu տշումաց, ամենե՞, ու.։ G mathab', m.

> midday, dazō, f.: G dazō, f. mew (of cat), bashonu: memory. yad, m. medicine, jahāti, f. (cerebral mill, yōs, f.: G yōs, f.: mill milk, dütt. düth. m.: G dütt, mend, păronu : G prayonu see " powder" G chaŭ th. f), anbati, f.: G anbati, f.: dith. m.: v. tr., chai th.: กันกุ้งไห้ยน

mix, Ikhurong: C mishak th. mock, hāzhě th. : G hāzhě th. : mist, üzü, m.: G küurih, m. see " laugh " yozabiit, m.

stone. yōzči bit, m.: G

Monday, dushúmba, m.: teandarār, f.

monkey, G vandür, m. month, mus pl. mozi. m. money, see "rupee" G mős, pl. mőzi. m. Names Apr.-May, bësāk, m.: G of months are as follows:-G shavin', m.: Aug. July-Aug., băshikal, m.: July, hār, m. : G hah, m. : Sept., bā'drō, m.: G m.: C zūth, m.: Junevnik: May-June, jōt∙h,

G tsi'thar, m. m.: Mar.-Apr., cētār, m. mügür, m.; G müzór, m.; թևև՛gոր, m.: phagun՛, G mag, m.: Feb.-Mar., m. : Jan.-Feb., māg, m. : Dec.-Jan., pō, m.: G pō kártik, m.: Nov.-Dec., Nov., küttük, m.: G

morning, in the m., locakyo moon, yūn, f.: G yūn, f.

> mouth, mukh, m.: Gazu, m. moustache, phuga. m. pl.: G mother, aje, mā: G māh: m mosquito, mol, f.: G mol, pl. mouse, muzoi. f.: G muzai, f. mountain, kor, m.: G cls, f. թևսոր, ու pl. in law, shis: G shyas

mud, ciciil, ciciil, m.: G cicil much, tüghür, lü, fem. lai: G " many " tüshār, lñ, fem. kii: see

mulberry', marō'çh, marō'çh, f.: G

mule, kiteëri, f.: G katūr-ų, pl. -a.: f.-j., pl. kataŭi nushroom. shlihili, f.: G shintili, f.

my, mei : G myö mail, (iron), mökh, f. : G měkh-, pl. -ë', f. : (in hand, foot), need, zăruint, f. : G zărurăth, neck, sik, m. : G song, m.: necessity, see " need " near, el, ela: G el naked, nonu : G nonu name, nom, m. : G nom, m. sikh, m. uöh, m.: G nör, m.

nophew, brother's son, hur-u'ch: (1 huru'ch: sister's nettle, jöjmi, f.: G zhömi, f. negnneigh, bashonn : G bashyonu needle, sū, f.: G sūw, f.: pine son, sazī': (4 sazū' needle, K bhůr, m. tive · G zāt w negative

news, khäbar, m.: G khabar, new, no : G na.

niece; brother's. hürçoi: G

night, rati, f. : Grati, f : by sazui. f.: G sazui, f. night, rato': G rato' huruch, f.: sister's daughter,

mosque, jümāt, t.

nineteen, kunth: nineteenth, ngom künimü'gü: G künli, küninau, naumogu

nine. nau: ninth, naumügü:G

ninety. carbyō ga dáī: nine-tieth, carbyō ga daimű'gü: (l carrbĭű gĕ dáï, carrbĭű gĕ daimógü

"not," "nothing" noise, kĭrìū', m.: G krūvě, f. nipple, cūci, f.: G mamau, m. no, no or a peculiar click: G nai, na: see "no one,"

no one, kue ga na, jei ga na : G north, qutub, m zhei gë nai : (or without gu

nose, notii, m.: G notiii, m. not, na, nai, ne, ni : G na nothing, jei gi na. some (3 zhei gë mi (often pronüsh : G nüsh nounced zhčia nai: also times pronounced jaga na:

sügän d. oboy, (hŭküm) անոծոը : G hüküm mänyöng : hüküm oath, sügün', sügün', f.: G kiisiim, m.: take onth, K now, co: G kota

without ga, ge

obstinate, rabar th, aidd th. obstinacy, räbär, zidd. m. obtain, lhaung: be obtained 18 HI. lhaĭzhōng, latzhōng, htsh

often. táshār domi: G tiishār odour, ginn, m. : G goin, m.

peach (Rose and dentify), along me, partx tanguto maric dal. loudish: de littleday in. C. (druft), trennin; (dree) play, R. notoliu (6 tsüke' the propies of the control of the contr në play pears things, m. (G. tah., m. G ... British L. danni f. tlione d. places in dish, for G'dish, fer 1日日本日日次日二十二日 neith 7 므 Bucket & bushirt p heps. (are princes s. u.g. pearl, G mokia, m. teentin tom, in. pince. What is P. AR ftable-lan To a dyonn plain. pain, gal fr. G sh., m., gal., p. pain, gal., p. p. l. off fr., hata 'm., (used aven f., sole. see F. old, popu (4 pronu (person, th V किराधि अबके भी जिल्ला होत bozhin pe mittu good G tinie ublieff unerals on. see "upon" zinkru or, fa, a: effler a or, ta, ya. va nly, Ikhartti (a almost ta 1.m. G totalı. G fallent! ordeely, see "chaprasi", ordhan, faro : G all fam, oi par h (fan), u. in p d f kr. m. Groffik other when hieu da of Urdo hieu, da one, hekh, ak 1 : G Ekh 19 miles parti, filiasa, m.: G. our, (4.85 # G A-5 patience, 68 outside, dari in " men") have p ते (टोठिंके (Foley) m. :: Ė

prayer, 'nima'z, f.; G nima'z, f. dāh, m.; v, nimt'z,th.; G'nima'z th. five times of p. K cal or lo bilo, pesili, mazgār, makijim, niāskbūpoweter, after m. Calle, m. digar, sham, kintta (or kutta (or kutta) prafse, n. hamad., n. : Glin-ony : E hamed th. Etm. These dorrespond to present, n., biddists, f. G. Bilkonst, f. G. Bilkonst, f., vi. bidgeling print, cap th.: be printed, cap bo: printed, adj., cap thilu pull, zir th.: lipong: G cip-yong, lipyong preserve (keep), rachony y G bacanyonny he preserved, rachifony G bacawizhonn priest (Muhammadan), mphla, price, kliust, mul, mes G prepare, tear th. s. G. taing th. punishment, saza; m . G saza, eyening phy (makhamam punish, saza d.: G saza d pampkin, tokil, m. गुंकद्र, बहुल 'ने हुर्गम् क kimät', m: Ē

agactupan 3, sõ paloral, 23, eja., pilo Rim Au, mio kaim es eta., Gali, 23, elo., stat uth, sada du, elo. rath, train that a set mas and train a train a train a train at the rein is The rein is ram, kilent, m. ? G kiteb, pl guiakiya jana, falla. loko loka g G loko "God understood karai, m.

read, phion; G phyon, taxifoly, taxifoly, taxifoly, taxifoly, taxifoly rat, milzy, m. : G mūzy, m. rapids of river, char gilhitz m. t chum, m.

red, lines († 1519) rejoice, klubl b.: G. klubl b. rent, kantt, f. reason, without special, guci read aloud). ready, thars G talar reap, found Glyon

regin, knlel, m.: kel, m.: G bring mas (gooked), blu. f. rien (nucooked), blu,

y mirtinea right (not left), daşuni, diristinii; to she r., daşuņi khin G right, dāchinu bitkharom: G G bat. F ride.

rise, get up, hin h.: G hun b. of sun, sine, etc., jil b., ring, nithetri, f., hiniuselo, m. : ւեհոշծոս, սեհմոս : G <u>zh</u>ll river, sln, f., darva, m.: G l. see "ascend" G vazliı, f: puppy, khutro, m. G kükir, quarter, pao: 13: 21, etc., pao is hek, pao aja du, etc : a ser and a quarter, pao aja ser: rupee and quarter, pao

put on (clothes), bononn quarrel, see "fight"

root, cirl-s, pl. -zē', f.; G. chīrī-s, pl. -zē', f. sin, f

minh

ail "

rope, bāli, f.: G bālj, pl. bālli

ر بر ما اور اور ما وی اطاقه رایع بر

shrine, jārāt, t.

sake, for s. of, kiria w., gen. : suddle, přílů, m.: G rupre, rupăi, f. : (4 ropai. f. ruo, haï th.; üçönn G kāri w., tem. gen m.: saddle-cloth, G tökóm, away) : G darbiikė th. m : Baddle, v., G pillanpälön, (FUI)

satisfied tütü: be satisfied, sap. või. m. (i.e water): G sulf, lupi. f.: G lūpi, f. saliva, thuk. f. : G chūki. f. paï. m.

sny, mizönu : G razhōmi sussors, këneth f.: († měkh-Saturday, shamba, m.: G tustonn (l'anjabi rajjnā): (bajār, L

see "look" G pitchyönu: second, dumi gii : G dumogii G (बीतड़ोत (h.

soratch, G känyönn

scorpion, († bich. m.

search, .n.,

filligh, m.: G

सिंगिकी. m.: v., सिंगिकी th.:

seed, bill, m.: 6 lith, m. seize, mičnu, pyčnu : G rij-

separate, châlu, châla châlu, self, akt: for oneself, iikōṛṇ send. գիկմոս . G գործոս sell, mült d.: 🗗 krinyönn musi pito th. the other): v., chilly th., miigo pitto (one in front of

set (sun, stars, etc.), buronu : service, khřzmát, t. serve, khizmit th servant, nokšt, m.: farm s., dekā'n: "G servant, naukār,

> Roventcen, sittië: sevetcenth Seven, Bildiemii gu : C salaih, Balai mü'gü : G sittt, sittmo'gü ng.om satt: seventh, sat-

seventy, cobyo ga dai: sevendaimogi G çebbin ge dái, çebbin ge tieth, cobyo ga daimugu:

Blume, shitriim, f. : G sharum, sliake, v. tr. län d.: v. intr., shade, chitsh, f.: G shehelii, m. litir b. : (i litin d., lityn b.

shave (beard), dái välöni : G Bharp (not blunt), tinii : G tinii zhaku th.; dii th.

shaw!, loi, f., tsādii'r, m.: G sheep, ësh, f. : G tish, f. Shin, Shina (Şin, Şinā) : a Şin she. se, ye, nih: G sa, zhe, zhō, nih -... .. [düpüti, f.

English "aw" in "awe"; vocalised. In G sin the i sinia mozi, f. pl.: G sina sin. sünköcn: G sinā: the Sina language, siņeā jib, f.: (person), etn, pl. stni, fem. stn. pl. sinoi : G dărd ลี pl. ลีร์, fem. dărda hāi, pl. dărda mozi, f. pl., dardáo mozi, f. tends towards e. bāe, also siņ, fem. siņ : adj.,

shiver, thärthär b.: G thä tharai th.

shop, bặtth, f., wân, m. short, khẳti : see "little," shoe, paezār: sec " boot"

shoulder, pluzhu, phiju, m. "Emall" G mithtzhu

(short): G cimi

show, pashayonu, cakayonu: G püshayönn, çakayönn : see "look," "see" slippery, picílii, tättașō': G tättașō' v., sonn : G sonn slip, zär b., khás b. : G zär b. : sleep, n., nigh, f.: 3 nigh, f.: skin, cüm, m.: bag made of skin, bărü, f. sixty, çöbyo, çöbio: sixtieth, sixtoen, sodi, soi : sixtoonth. sit, byonn: be seated, bein sing, gai d .: A gae d .: see sin, gonā', m.: G gonā', m.: v., gonā' th: side, on this side, unath: G shrub, müthü, m small, cunii. lëkhu, khutu sky, agái, f.; G aiiái, f. six, svā : sixth, svāmi'gii : husband's s., zhazō', f.: silver, rūp, m. : G rūp, m. slowly, childhe: G chili diri b.: see " full " slip and fall, didi b .: G soeimi'gü. soinii'gü : G sol, G sah, samogu b. : G sit, byonu sarony: G wife's s., saroni s., sarōṇi: husband of do., G çöbbiüh. çöbbiumégü <u>BōTmógü</u> gona' khilzhyōnu " Song "

shut, v. tr., donu, dilü th.: enake, smart, calak': G calak'

G zhazō', f.: brother's wife. zhthi', f.: G zathi', f.: wife's someone, koi, koe, jei, zhei - G koi, zhei

something, fck, jok, zhok, zhok, zhok, jo, zho, jei, zhoi: G zhūk, zhei

G kildīzhi?: see "hore," "thus" itnāzlij: on that side, Kdāth: G iidāzlij: on what çobyomü'gü, çöblomü'gü : or which side?. kiidath?: spend, khōny (i.e. ent), khitrito song, gai, m. (ai as "a" in "man"): G gáe, m. spring (of water), uts, m. : G sow, G bi zhilyony: bih is G māssil, f. soft, mhoù : G när'üm speak, see "say" son, püçh, pl. pē: G püçh, pl. smoke, dum. m.: C dum, m. spoil, v. tr., chy baq th., spit, thu th.: G thu th : spill, narn d.: intr., narn south. mino, m some, nāk sock, paito'h, m., mozā'h, m.: soap, sübin. f. : C sabin', f. snow, hinn, f.: G hinn, f.: v, spot, tiku, m. : G tiku, m. sole of foot, till, f.: pao hätä snuff, nüsärf, f.: G näsvär, m. m.: G zhon, m. snecze, n., chigi, nĭch, f.: G chĭň, f.: v., G chĭň Bend " Baliva " m. : G zhamaçöh, ու tā : ឧ០០ " palm " " God" understood hinn valoni: G hinn villkhirāb th.: (4 khirāb th.: int.. citq biiq b, khirāb b.: nuorizog th.: G kharic pē: son-in-law, jümçöh, yoni: the subject is G khitriib b. jilm, jündrā, zhon,

Stange was oppony, curde the:

Hickory, kniidaath, A.: (4 kin-

stead, soon that Broom th. 明年, 桂花, 是: 中年中

stop, culcyfröny, histr th., coku th. intr. cukyöny, cokyöny, cokyöny, cokyöny, cokyöny, cokyöny,

hatting on

water thirst)

teach, alliquego'nn: G sinca-No'nu r see to learn

tear, witte. chingo'ny : w.intr.. chizhoing: G chiny'ong, tear (in eye), achûpmic Gasû chrzbo'nu Ξ stone, bath m.: G batth, nl. batth stone in ring, h. ganal, general straight straight straight in gala, n. gala, n. gala, m.: G stream, n., gala, galah, m.: G

gab, pl. gain, genit. gazhō, m., gee, triver strength, glatt, f.: exert 8.,

tenant (in land). dekan, m.: tent, tembul, ni.: G guth, teah dund, m. : Gemammi, m. also used for farm servant

stretch (oneself), zikizhonu

pl. gute" f. ten. dar tenth, darmu'gu: G'dal, daimogu thank, shakirat th.: G guikar th. strike, dredin, cot d.: G. Kütznanin s. by throwing something, badgi d.: G. baddi of watch, wong, hour, etc.), bandonn G bandon.

thence, ado, sado: G ado, bhanks, shükkrite, mit 1G ahüflieft, cori, f. : Greeri, f. that, A. noh: G'A, nuh Sado 193

strong, tinu, shatilu, ku'ru, tik'aru, qawi: forcible (said of a suitable word),

sadn : up to t. ada dhb, shda, shda, here; 'ndei, adt. skdn : G adj, therefore, üső'gi: G anikutti thick (cloth), phátoru thick, cor, m.: G cor, m. sun, sūrį, to: G sūri, t.: sun-shine, do: fvār

dam: all these words generally underlined see

hieve, cori th. G cori th.

swallow, r., gurut th.: G gu-

Sunday, Ikanimha, m. : G ait-

summer, valu, m.: G valu, m.

sugarcane nis, m.

sugar, ghakhar, m.: G spa-

CAT

twice, three itimes. etc..

dúm, dom. varí: G coțt,

(a: short t.): time in once.

museu: Geçoi, coimogu thirisch, bio eg dai bi ga dai: thirisch, bio or bi ga dai-mulgu. G ci, bi ge daii-gimogu. bi ge dainogu: note, that in G. 31, 32 are thom (hig) kön, m.: (enail); kör, m.: G kön, pl. könn thousnid, zir: thousandth, bi ge aleaff, et ch, not of ge Lhree, den gë ribhird, çënnu'gu: gemi'gu: G çë, çëmogii : in G the ë is almost o threadl, guni, £,; 6 dom. ni. this, you G' zho thour, tuy: G tū zirmu'gu BEIL PEC.

throat sotă, in. : G sotă, in. thinder. n., hagai guffi, in. : Ganni guță (pl. of gut): to thunder, hagăi gilt d. : Ganni guță d. (nai guțe is Thursday, panjeliumba, m.: tie, garon, time, khën, vakar; m. sat nom to verb which is there-G beisträr, f. fore nlur.)

Jögiten danmitter k, ordi tongue, Jib, E, G zhib, E. to-morrow, dbei : day after t., iglal, igial: day after that, these words not used for tometo. bhatthgar (used also muspartith of forpleasure. go for walk, u., sel, E : tellit., dan razony: G hak Tuesday seghúmba, m.: (? bonvár f. turn. v. tr., phironn: G pairtwelve; bal: twelfth, balnuv'gu : G bat, batnogu twenty, bili : twentieth, bi-mu'gu : G bih, bimégu town; Ebill, mu: G ginhar, m. brayel, als muspling to: ve, tree, tom, E. tobu, m.: G turban; latt'h, e : G kniskt'h, vonu : int.; K and G phiri treinble; see 'shake," "shiy sel th. see "Journey" tited, be, somenij r G skmong truth, dan, m:: G hilk. valu: ni. : G tsalen, m. trousers: tenné/lu; m., tenyellert, műspär, m. tama/led, to-dair, Keli: G neh bozhenu or enu ध्व, द्वाः वाः (८ १६, वा brue, dān': G'bkk "Janguage" tamā/kū, ni. for bringal) rúzhôny cobacco

Arrabic savet tim, m. Ching ters in. tlirsiy; bej ülyal saconi thirteen. çöl : tlirteenth, çöl: thearts also hyagen there-Ship treersoul, Related, Ike. fore sometimes von unval,

and in slift, satisfy the effection " often": in a short dine, lin, (maxenfal), teets, m. n's tin Larger, mearfully me. C pharalu,

weath: eloth, talunn

RUHJBIM ST AND ICUREST VOONBULLARY

SINT HERETHAR

bartedy, m.:

spring [sear 11,

stand, dar b.

lwist, bithony : G bish d.

KOHTSTÄNI AND GÜRESI VOCABULARY.

wall, (stone), kür, f.: (wood), walk, yazöny: G yazhony: wagtail, cea, f. visible, be, let b., pusitzhonu: vine, zhitç, f.: grape, zhitçöi (1 páshizhönn 14 páshizdürt, f.: G mazüri, villagre kotöen : G kniöch wessel (cooking), bōn, m.: G very, lā, fem lai (ai as a in "man"), lārū, fem lāri: G verandah, mändu, m. understand, hishony, pitriiut upwards, üjāja, iljaja, uncle, father's brother, pica': udder, chirj, f.: G chirj, f. two, di: second, dumii'gi: yazhay-ing, -ëm, -ās; see conjugin accidence course to walk, yazony : G kābār, m, dabör, f.: bītkör, f.: bonndury w., hiich, m. yāzh-Guy; - Im, -ās, and f., täläb, m. nārë, t. la, fem. lai göshtes oming, omit: G each of these, iting, fift, nihalain, gushain, omain: husband, kakā': G mosā' G popha': mother's sister's G pici': mother's brother, Jonn: 6 păruzhyonn: see mamu' : G mumi : father's sister's husband, G duh, dumo'gii ։ դժողվ whither, (relative), words for where: G kongia words.

whiten, shyō th, whither, kōjiji, kojnëm and white, shyo, fem. shei where, könn, küdt: 6 kön: wheel, pal, m. when? kitre, khan khōn: G which (relative and interr.), whip, ka'taru, m. : G chan, m. whence, what? jok, zhok, jek, zhek, west, qibla, m. ween, see "ory" wet, adj., bi'lado week, sittdizi, f.: G satdizi, f. water, või, m. : (4 või, m. well (in good health), "health" Wednesday, carshumba, m.: wonk, rülü, kümzör we, bē: G bē, fem. bĕā waterfall, see " cataract" watercourse, yah, f. watch, timepiece, n., gönta', m. : G gari', f. wasp, beri, f. wash, dizharönu: G duzharwarm oneself (at fire, etc.), G khaū kōno whistle, v., sin th.: G sok where (relative), the same same words and K to Words jo, zho, khan, jei, zhei: G zhēk, zhok, zhei: what karn: when (relative), the (relative), the same words G bödvār, f. G tăm d. tapizhyonu : see "hot" yōng : wash oneself, tām d. : kōnyo, küdiō: G

n., hái, f.:-v., hái ŏni year. kāl, m.: this y., änŭ yann, jämijönu: I am yannwrite, likhony: (7 likhyony world, süm, m., dünyā, f. wrinkle, khiçi' f.; G gyën-i, work, kom, m : G krom. m. wood (log of), munin, pl. yar, G yakh, pl. yakhi, m., wrist, bun, m. : see " joint": woman, cëi: G cōi witness, shaïdanii, m.; G wine, mo, m. : G នៀវភៅ៦, m. word, mos, pl. mozi, f.. lügāt, with, along with, soi, sei: G winter, yōdu, m.: G yōdu: wife, cči, f.; G cči, f.; one widower, kāl: next y., cā kāl: y. ufter next, lā ga cā kāl: last y., pātin kāl: y. before ing, mö skmijilii hü: I yawned, mö skmijilos: G (Bulo müṇḍi, m. : firewood (piece sati, soi: with (instrumentnunaty that, lã ga muşia kāl last, müsin kāl: y. before G gülütsü. m. (middle ü is i pl. -yö, f. kātu, pl. kātū, m.: (genera) word), G töri, f. of), kathu, pl. katha: G iem. zomo', pl. do. fem. soci yaka: hybrid f. : G mos, pl. mozi, f. in winter, yon: G yong möṇd, f. (yak and cow), zoi, pl. zōyi, twice married, G oro'di kaguni : G kagūnų, m : G cypress, chilth, f.: G chilth

ka viini, y yoke, yū, m.: G nắi, i.: to yoke, yū sõng: G nắi sõng you, tso: (I tső. fem. tsñ young, see "little"; also G shulutu: Urdu jiivan, K your, tsei: G tso esterday, byalk: G byalk: y, morning, bela'h; G bela'h; Y. of animal, K phalu migin chilk chitk : day before that, li gu day before y., K müşin

Trees: Abics Pindrau or Webacacia (small thorns, twigs used for toothbrushes) philli, m. kāçül, m. biana, kachül, m.: G

chestnut, ashūņu, m. cedar, phülūzu, m. : G diva amlok, ämlük, m. birch, (tree), joji, f. (second dār, m. zhūs, m. cerebral) : (bark), jūs, m G (tree), zhōzi, f. (bark)

pear, tāngū; (troc), tāngū fig, phagii'i, f.: fruit, pha gu'i kuin, m. holly, báni', f. olive. kito, m. mulberry, maroch, f.: G peach, (tree and fruit), ilso, onk, jkrin, m. medlar, tangor, m. maple, con, m. : C cen, f. dhrek, lighn, m.: its borry (tree), tseniin tom, m marō'çh, f. inginei kulii, m. m.: G (fruit). Lsenan: tom, m.: C tan, m., tan

why, kyëh: 6 kyëh, zhokaïti

83.mc

The Death, of the Rais,

miges descended (Claifefrom, And parmde-ground in 1900 gave, ब्रीफर्कान्स्य, तक्ष्टि विधी तस्टिह thege restn don strickrey GITTED

sugar, kokof, hane dou, bugableb. dous. Gitte rese bula sugar, hens, eggs gave bakhshish gave; Giigit-of mia polo (gindin) sărpāl assembly made rations gave Government, daily-silowance, tea, gave, fallen became horse, raja went below, horse fell above, skrpatidou spei gifts gave his sons to, sent gifts (to) Gilgit, others to (there to) gifts bilo Kanp, rh gou khari, Kanp dien kana, shou, pasto ridions ruskat dous tome tome gozang raja died, after chey-buried, Government, peore, allinion sarper Gilit, ninttorn nade, after rajas-to leave gave, own

they-went

The Quarrely kandi.

near they-went, petition Wedus kündi thege." naith tasildari chprasi Naib tahsildan orderly i' quarrel why "shaldani nüsh, thei cot hal." rupai daikik, "witnesses not-are, thy lie is." Rupees ten ginton jurum', sazā dou, cirta dou, rūksat ne-took fine, punishment he-gave blow he-gave leave we-made." He-said "witnesses uog. ... giog. pd gon, ye-made?" having-said he-asked. "Horse barley-to went, question) !" "Wiknesses not-are." He-said rajou " shafdani khojou "kanoi them he-took-away, he-asked they made, @ they quarrel made.?" are (question) !" Witnesses kanoi bili naib taridem Quarrel beonne Naib tahaildar thes." khojou. ··· bkrfou; that's sale, quarrel skaei kiria, kindi that: \$ 17 chinion, sent,

he-unde (i.e. lie dismissed them).

PKKIDS.

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The Produgal Son.

Coming is me-to give... Re own property having divided seem ba go, sessing dou, appha deroid companie division him-to gave. Few days-from small boy own came. When sense in came he said 'umy father near strong famine came he hunger having-become dying in bread are-eating, Ind and hungry having become dring said 1- 0 Lather, what first property off part me-to comer. dir vätkinkais gett, kligel kliget komi work Verv ksicak mazdūri liana, sese dēr saik thē how-many labourers are, they stomach füll having-made country. hawing-done own property all buried. That property all diro alo razbou Timel mala Went, there having-gone evil evil (TAIN) Mare unding Sentiligipales du je raffer cinil pubil toliga property collected having-made far That country ase multip boi būti (giòu. Jola Theil miles shatilit, kaht alo go nerunit, matou. spent having-made finished. (pr. vittingin) gou, asidei. the tomise mail Cong Bill mitter dail" โลเกล TELEGRES " O max16. iki khōng, mæl

ce mo latk no hos "thei puch ha", the first now I worthy not am "thy son he is" having-said people gave (i.e. began) (or became); so I' having-risen own father (or blies), to mo othr tomo mah landt) bilos, tu jo ga nalat hilos became, thee from also cursed became abure." so dur asilo (or es) to sessi maloi paghou, esve." He far was was-coming so his father saw, to sei di razum:— "mo Khudke pakn děkāngkei (děkānei) í dí<u>sh dásrō</u> zservantrof es é place in hai the the gou ge kitair thou, puci rajou running having-made went and embrace made. Son said after will go, then him near will say :-- "I. God. holy jo nalkt (or lankt) bilos, tu from cursed heans, these may-say me own one mo tomo ěk pitto bozhem

ose, ladin, gilāb, r wild flowers and ..., pölkigüst, m., f., zhün. m. e d pazārbili, m., .. yellow wood, . m.

THE DRAS DIALECT.

Spoken by Sins between the Zoji Lā and Kitrgil on the way to Leh It closely resembles Gürest and Kohistānī, and a separate account of its syntax is not necessary. It has two sounds which I have not noticed in Gürest, viz. cerebral I and g. The former I have not heard in Kohistāni.

スシニスグ

| Nom. Gen. Dat. Prop. Ag. 1 |
|--|
| Singular. kulp-, horse -ira -ira -ira -ira -ira -ira -ira |
| |
| Plural. |
| |

pus, son, has Dat. puçaje babo, old man. father, has Gen. habo: Dat. bahere

| Nom Gen Dat Prep. Ag. 1. Ag. 11. | Nom. Gen. Dat. Prep. Ag. I. Ag. II. |
|--|---|
| n <u>zh</u> -I, mother -au - -irë or -ërë -7 or -ë -ës | shs, sinter shz -ō shz -ō -iirs -ō -iirs -ō -ō -ō -ō -ō -ō -ō -ō -ō -ō -ō -ō -ō |
| | |
| . No plur, from this root. | eiisii eiick eiick eiich eiich eiich |

kon, ear (on body): plur. koni. dona, tooth: plur. donni.

procession of the form also cursed

and Thadar pales jourglate billes.

古の一

· God

bilos,

日本公司日

" the paren ha " the jake rathan, that people should speak Langing (the) "he is thy son "

Migie imiges poce, nor "very" good garments but various good garments. The repetition of the word gives a distri-

jakson strain major monteard sell aston dunials mists.

nisere bundan hagui de hantselo

garments having brought him yo putton finger in ring,

feet-to shoes, fat calf having-brought lawful make (le kill),

peora paezār, thülo batebo' arets

hklal.

khōn, khūshālten thōn, mer an phoh mio

joy may-nake, my this son

beenme, now I worthly not am "Athy Bon he is" baying said

re mil latte no hög "thei pagh ha"

haras gibnilo, eki nokkinkara hos the the tapos noise heard, one servant to hulloo having-made inquiry

made what became !! He said "thy little brother came,

biledir Rose rajou "theiletho za

4.jok

Thou

his sake, fat calf lawful caused-to-be-made

maloi essei kiria th'ilo batsho' hallal

thean

Son said "see I so-many years service

f. -teach began.

thes, tho mure kare ga ek lich git ni da, mo tomi

did, you me-to ever even one goat even not gave, I

somata, " sõi "tõmasha" thěm-bile." maloi rajou " pööh

may-make." Father said "so jok mei ho se thei ho, khūsh co-make and joyful to-be good is, thy this brother died, now

alive came, was-lost was-obtained."

enči alo, notau laido,"

khūsh boni mişti bei, thei au zā

thon! ge

mão ce

bou always me with art, what mine is that thine is. joy

tu hamesh mo soi ho, companions with fun

saigaunt Jone 16, pagi rajon a gaka mo Loak kal khizmkt

became, upwards not was-going; his father out having-gone

azhorn ne bozhe; sesei malu dare

angry

evil was-obtained." He

laido."

misti khhou

18

B.Seg.

father

now well

for-this

bilo

doul de asilo, to gotere slo, to dariti bishonei field in was when house to came, then drum beating-of

aline onne, was-lost, was-obtained " His big son

"notal" uston"

enoi alor

now

Weimanie eat,

besto

seyei bără păqh

unaccented vowels. a, e and v. seem almost interchangeable; A comparison of the above lexts with the paradigms of the grammar will illustrate the fact that little attention is paid to

Foles.

buff.ve, mot an emphatic sense.

mistir knaod ladov misto khaon means simply misti good (or well.

similarly o and a are used indifferently.

PRONORINS

| | No. 11. Sanse | Ag, 1. Sesi | Propose fish | Units district | Gqn fiso | Nom. so, he: fem. se | Ag. II. Tust | Ag. 1 4 155 | Prepire 140 | Dal tujë, turë | | Nom. tū, thou | Ag. 11. műsii (also njűsii) | Ag. 1, mi | Prej. ் மல் (also மம்) ் | भाषीरं क्रीहरू) | Data moje, moje (also | | Nom. mäh, l | Singular. | |
|-------|---------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|----------|----------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|------|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 29 CC | sa noizhe | X. A. | Project of | HESO | st, they | t-so-& | 150201 | l.so | teoje, tsore | (Si) | tai, you Fem. | besŭ | üdzden | iLRO | | iteolic, ficoric | ii so | be, we | Plural. | • • • • • |
| 40.00 | | | | | | | Lensi | tennúzhe | f.B() | tsorë | trö | | | | | - | | | | | |

from the mase. The to in the second plur, is like a charply almost like ss. hissed at The t element is faint and the accoustic effect is

The syllable -se after a vowel is often pronounced -et.

Before the preposition ukla, with the mullix -si is added to
the root, as ashpisi mila, with a horse. The other words
declined above take the following forms: zaunsi, puçasi
habisi, saziisi, azhisi; pronouns: musi, asosi, tisi, tsosi, asosi, sessi. Thus itsosi nila, with us: Asosi nila, with him,

mu; zanasi patenobo, behind the brother. we have this patenobe, behind thee; most patenobe, behind The prep. patemobe, behind, has the same construction, and

អីក្សាតិ", on the horse : ជួលក្នុង ឥឌ្ឍតិ, on the house; នូវទុខ មីឌ្ឍតិ, on "The prep. azha, upon, is added directly to the root: auhpi

is the case with the words given above except pue which has The acous, has generally the same form as the nom-

nive, nive when agreeing with a sing, mase, noun. If the noun processed is fem., it becomes mi; if plural, mye or me for both number of noun possessed, but not for ease. Thus, we have The genit, is used as an adj., and changes for gender and

> สังก. our, สังอัเ แรช : thō, thy, thëi, the : tsō, your, tsŭi, tsē : ลังก, his, ลังอัเ ลหั : ลังรก. their, ธองอัเ ธองอั : and for nouns : ashpo, of a horse, ashpei, ashpe, and so onmase, and fom. Similarly for the other pronouns we have :-

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

| | - | | 77 |
|------|---------------|---|-------------------|
| | Singular: | | Flural. |
| | anü, this | | ลมเ |
| | กมน์-รนั | | <u>ล</u> แĭ•กо |
| | 9108- | | -norė |
| | -80 | | -110 |
| | -801 | | -110 <u>zl</u> ın |
| | *SG | | r CX |
| Nom. | zho, this | | كأاة |
| | zhe-sú | | zhë-no |
| | -50,76 | | ÷ioi; |
| | · Section | | *110 |
| | -8či | \ | o <u>lizou•</u> |
| | <u>zhowi:</u> | | •80 |

plur, anisë, zhčsč. the change of vowel, the sing, being anuse, zhose, and the The Ag. 11. in these two pronouns distinguishes number by

āsti: Ag. II āist. nii or adu, this has Gen. asu: Dat askri: Prep ast: Ag. 1

| Ag. II. | λg. I. | Prep. | Dat. | Gen. par | Nom. për |
|---------|-------------------|------------|-------|----------|----------------|
| T T | -801 | ·sc ·sc | -sōrð | n-sü | no, that (over |
| | | | | | (here) |
| e. | -110 <u>zl</u> ii | -110 | -norė | •110 | përa o |

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

kyösői, Ag. II. kööső. koi, who f, makes Gen. ke-so, Dat. -sire, Prep. -sir, Ag. l.

or many 7, also hea, heak, so much or many. Indeclinables are zhok, zhčik, what?, kića, kićak, how much

bega, both, is distinct from be ga, we also.

case endings, as Ag. 11. be burges, we all, not best burg. burn, burd, all, when used with a noun or pronoun takes the

ALJECTIVES.

The only adjectives which change for the gender and number of the noun qualified are those which and in i; they have nusse sing. ii, fem. sing. i, ni. pl. i, f. pl. i

377

khōny, eat.

VERRIBE.

The section of the se counties desilified as monna

Gongancourt Illere are no compandive and superlative structure. Gongancourt illere are superlative sup

VHR'BS.

| .,1- | ° . | | | | | | ď |
|-------------------|-----------|--|---------------------------|------------|----------|------------|---|
| | Plural: | 42 | - Table | | 湖 | 13. 17. | Hell (V) |
| VE | Ē | 11 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1 | | | | 7 | T E |
| ANTI | | | | nai | | | (m)= |
| VERB SUBSTÂNTIVE; | | hads, Tam had | | nati | | | -en -en -en -en -en -en -en -en -en -en |
| KRB | | | (| nās. | | | 14 |
| > | lar. | I' am | | hĸī | Ľ. | | The state of |
| | Singular. | ans, | DE I | iki | 811:08 | 0 | - P |
| | W. | क् इस्त्रु | ه م <u>نست</u> درا. از | | 135 | | 1.04 |
| | | Present | 7 | Kem- hain | 新 | | 100 |
| | | 2 | į | Hen Ten | er. | | Hein. |

Note the letter r'(noting in other dialects). srong, bring. TEMP REIENT SILVER

| iec. | 12 144 E | Fem. argm hals: |
|--------|--|---------------------------------------|
| , pg i | The series are all the control of th | Pres. Ind. arrim hans, etc., regular. |

eni--onkaji fem. do. ar-amus: fem. -ames

| | агрш | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------|-----------|-----------|
| -ena | Fem. | S + | I. or -yi | -es -t |
| -tututututututututu- | aram ásilos, etc., regular. Fem. aram | | 1A-10-1 | |
| ± πρ ⇒ πρ | aram ásilos, | 81.8 | | Ar-es |
| | Imperf | Past | | Fem: |

Pres. Perf. ar-a0s -8-11

aralos, etc. like asilos Plupf.

| Plural. | kliúmis klaď klaď klúmas klat khôns Klivas klyva klyva klyva | plur, sume as mase | Li do. Plural. thiës. thiên thiêst | inasc. fem. thôn na - 4s the at - 4ds |
|--|--|--------------------|--|---|
| Singular Ebah Khum Khum Khin | khůmis khuď kha khya khya khyaŭ | khých khye khr: | thyony, do. Singular. Elige the flaving flone, this the tine the the the the the the the the the th | unase, four. them, us -ds their thai |
| Linger in the line of the line | Pres. Ind. Past | Eem: khi | luperat. Couj. Fart. | Pres., Ind. |

Plural. dyonu, give: Singular.

plur sament mase.

-thes the thre

Fem.

Ksilis, etc.

this thich thr

thas

Park

don-ik -ik dekt dent anase, fem. dem-us -es daŭ dai deŭ dei Pres. Ind. I mase. feut.

das, like thas. Past

| ì | r | • | ú |
|----|----|---|---|
| į, | 4 | | 1 |
| | | ú | |
| | Ľ. | | _ |

SINA GRAMMAR.

Past Pres. Perf. gyaños mperat Singular ginth ginns ginns gyālos gyöny, take.

pholyonu, tear Past photas

Fut. photom

Plupf. photilus

pyōnu, drink

Imperate politicach -Fut -čm Past -as.

pălânyōnu, saddle.

Singular.

17:30 THE STATE

Fut

Pust

Fem. pres pie pi: plur, as for mase.

ōnu, come.

ē: fem ki ēi čū: fem. čni

masc. fem. i'm.iik 三三字 mase, fem on-its -its fem

files or fites, both like astles: fru, al(y) is or ñt(v)la.

pozhoui.

H112-112-1111

Pul.

gālos, like úsdos; fem. gālvēs, regular except 3rd sing. gyēli

another form is—

fem. gyës gyë gyëi: plur na for maso.

mīryōnu, die.

Luperat. Past. derim mirizhii Fut. mírizhem

Pem. -1611

khāzhōng, ascend.

Imperat. kliás Conj. Part. kliázi, having ascended khá'zā khűz-ön

Pres. Ind หใดเร มูทน์ร -ภูมพ์ร -ภูมิ -ภูม -ภูมิ -ภูมพ์ร 13.80 fem. DRIVE Sunne fem. -all

khat-iis ÷ kluit-ös -81 -8

Jan.

khiti-yis yi i -yis -yit -yi.

vazhonu, descend.

Past vatiis: fem. vaityis: otherwise like klazhong.

ritzhōny, say.

Conj. Part. rizh having said Past si-zin Put razam

before i Fem razh-es - e raz - is at - ! In the past zh becomes =

dizhōun, fall, stick to (Urdii girnā, higuā).

ditos: fem diffs.

270

KRINKA

| e | 3 | 9 | ы |
|---|---|---|---|
| ρ | ξ | 3 | и |

SUNT GHASISTAR

muchicony, go (Ordo ofthis)

Muchel Un petrit

also simply cell of (not oft). Rarius from bills mode are not found in other pants of the week.

mathilbs. nracitem Purt Past

byonn, sit. Perib 出出 Jimperat. Fun

byon-ils masc. beat Den-a byon lyth ben bya. byai fem. se- su-mag IIIRSC. livan DIED Bres. Ind.

byalt

fem. 1 100

> hotilos. hutyonu, rise. Past hutém Potes. linperati Eut.

honu, be, become

Past

bilet

Fem bilks bilk bil: plur. as for masc. tu koi bilo, who are you ?

ezhonu, he obtained, meet (Urdu milna).

lezh-am--fm

lkdos: fem. ledvia Past

The construction of this verb is remarkable. It takes the dat. like the Urdi mina, and yet agrees in person and gender with the word which is in the dat, case. Thus we have-

more paisa lezhim, I shall get a pire. A literal translamve baren more ledvir, my husband met me. Literal tion of this in Urdu would be mujhe paisa militar. Urdu: mera shauhar mujhe mili.

hu and," but this use of the dat, is not otherwise found in the (ne might try to explain this as meaning: "I got me my lat "uage; moreover the word for " my" would have to be not my mr, but toma, nwn. Urdu apna.

NUMBERATS

ADVERBE

25.5

21 bigh sk(h)
21 bigh sk(h)
21 bigh both
22 dubyogh kutil
32 dubyogh kutil
38 dubyogh kutil
60 se byogh kutil
60 se byogh kutil
61 se byogh skil
74 se byogh skil
74 se byogg skil
81 car byogg skil
81 car byogg skil
81 car byogg skil
81 car byogg skil
81 car byogg skil
81 car byogg skil akki bilāj 13 001 FRE L

17 panzulēi 17 satki 17 satki 18 astki 19 kūnl(h) 14 codes

ADVERBS.

619 na diel gn kuni(h).

half is băgai.

300 ce suel

The. the Conjunctive Partic. of thyong, "to do," is used to kliar the, in a downward manner, downwards om the in nn upward manner, upwards, make adverbs, generally of manner, as-

TIME

lösta, tomorrrow byelf, yesteroay. ash, today

karē, when?

karë, when kotë, nnir PLACE.

klikr, khari, down, downwards. müchöre, forwards. on the ground om, upwards kon, where ele, near dür, far

adi dak, up to there

kon, where !

adëo, thence

adi, there

ani dak, up to here-

ando: hence

nni, here

()THKKS.

bochë', very much

Ao, very: fam. L

da, interrogative particle. Another word da is a conjunction

PREPOSITIONS

٠Ę.

Zho, Zhoto, from, than mucho, in front of ·řě. -[e, ta jak, up to mezhe, in front of nida, along with izliā', upon gë, with o, o, from pätčnobo, behind means of (instrumental),

CONJUNCTIONS.

ga, gë, and also

Translation of the Scatences of the Linguistic Survey of India. tho nom zhok rizna? thy name what are-saving-they? whit i your name?

anen Kashmiri dak käcäk dür häl; hence Kashmir up-ta uni deshpije kaca barizi bil? blis horse-to how-many vents became (are)?

the babe goze kacak pe (or pus) ha? thy father's house-in how-many sons are? iow-much far is?

14:55 ash mit ditro ales vazi: today ! far-from came having

226. myo pico pucaje anisu mulai mis my uncle's son-to this woman we brought, we married this woman to my

shō alipu palin gōz han . white horse's saddle house

ashpi pithinch: horse saddle, saddle the horse

körn khitun üzha laş di thema (or thed) sadi: hill's topi mi aniso (or iso) bala iso (or boche) killas: I this box much beat.

ashpi zhe bat khairi boi han: horse upon tree under upon sheep (or gonts) he-is-making-graze there, i.e. sitting he is. he is grazing them.

neo zuun zhoto nei sits bäri hat: his brother from (i.e.

uniso mul han du rophe ge bagai: its price is two rupees thun) his sister big is, i.e. is bigger.

myo malo euno goze bian : my father little house in is sithing (living). and a half.

and ropali del astra: this rupee give him-to.

and rophe ast zho arch. these rupees him from bring.

ase stole kute razhu ge ganch: him well having beaten rope with bind

VOCABULARY.

1911 sinu zho wei arch: river from water bring.

mő zho mězhe mězhě (or műchō műchō) ceh: me from in-front in-front walk

tilsi patenoho keso bal so? thee behind whose boy is

tho kee zho muli gyalo? then whom from with price hadst-taken (it)

peran gamo vanavali zho mi muli gvalos: that village of shopkeeper from I with-price had-taken (it).

rishi ge: ge of instrument, Gürest gth. 239 mezhe mezhe mucho miicho: repetition shows distribution in time or space. Here it means "keeping in frant all the time." from gos: nouns ending in s. sh, s. inflect in z, zh. z. Notes .- 222 barigi, plur, of baris; see next note. 227 gov.

VOCABULARY.

camel, fith anything, zhok, zheik cat, pishu: nseend, khazhonu are, has, etc. any ow, koi nlso, ga. ge along with mila buil, dōng both, begn bnok ndv., pātēnobo and, ga, go nm, haus after, patiendo irother, zā boy; bil behind, pătënobe be, become, bōng back, n., dākī nas, zakun ng, bajo, baju wfore, mezhe, muçho beat, v., kulyonu and, Kenko ring, nrōnii (not i. Disju female do., sōçi ere, ache fire, phū(h) lifteen, diibyo ga dai eloven, říkňi eighty, carliva(b) eight, asi face, milk eighteen, ikini ent, không ent (on body), kon : plur, koni duck, břitik' lifteen, panzulei emale, adj., soci father, wal, málu, málo larmer, zomindår iar, dar նուլ՝ զ<u>յշր</u>ըոն down, downwards, klikir, khar do, thyönu do, shi shi cock, kokō; see "hen" drink, pyōnii die, miryönn daughter, di(h) cow. gao come, ōnji lescend, väzliönu

he gente fiso h., ani dik

Kor see

w. i. sop. m. di chiyonu gio, siotalie, kliari er nd. ou die. kliari in bagen, baget lie dibe(b), m.

not off) sheet) 185, m

240 with, along with, naln: instrumental, ge woman, acci, f.: mulat, f. walk, vazhouy: see "go" year, flath, m. you, tso: your, tso: "thou," "thy" tomare, of the E. Come, in white, slio whose I keen very, lao; fem. lai; when?, when, kare where, kon unwards on Azha what, zhok, zhěik village, grun, m. young, shirut water, vol. m. Ewfeurthy, Br (h) butther, Burn upon aziba ap to date was, Kailon theo. du we be summit, mountain, khun, m.: to there, adi this, and, adu, zho: see fake, gyong : see " buy" that, perao : see " this " हरियामहर्का, विकेट, सि (bevirel क्रि) thy, thou see " your" ding tar see "gou" stick to, dizlibny than, zho. zhoto there, adi: up ALBERT OF BRIDE tie, ganyong to, -re, -le thence adeo chirteen, col Son pure, and thicty, of (h) efectoem, aftr "that" their, seso tilree. oe HISO, SPE(IB) they, se ten, da

Nach and Section 1

STINA CHADRIAGE.

(ul) Ovilub " pe III.

Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.

mil snne Be "much,"

וווא וחתחסקטי שי

ma thronu

ारिय के भाराम of ge

חושיני שלווסטת

rogative particle, da iro, imat, m (surd r)

fem. se

IIP. 18. III. cuno

am, shalanus

hu drad hatel digel

,8, gos, m. in and in the samminie.